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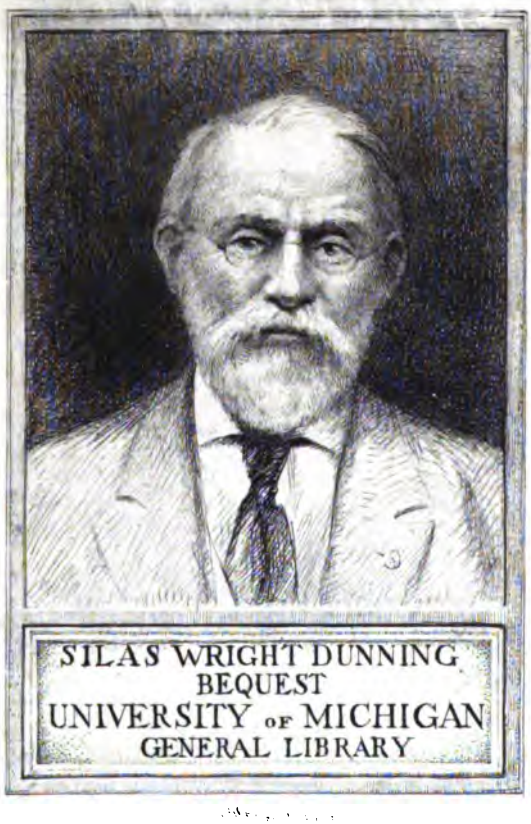

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CELTIC REMAINS.

BY

LEWIS MORRIS.

Printed for the Cambrian Archæological Association.

LONDON:
J. PARKER, 377, STRAND.

MDCCCLXXVIII.

LONDON:
T. RICHARDS, 37, GREAT QUEEN STREET, W.C.

PREFACE.

AFTER the lapse of upwards of a century after his death, the principal literary labour which occupied the greater part of the lifetime of Lewis Morris is now for the first time made public. With the exception of a few pages, by way of specimen, appended to a short account of the work and its author, which appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1872, no portion of the *Celtic Remains* is known to have been printed, though not unfrequently referred to, and often eulogised, by some of our antiquarian writers of a past generation.

The MS. from which the edition is taken (which may be called the Penmaen MS.) is not an autograph, but a copy, which is stated to have been "transcribed from the original MSS. by me Richard Morris, son of the author's Brother, in the year of our Lord 1778", and which bears the following lengthy title:

"Celtic Remains; or the Ancient Celtic Empire described in the English Tongue. Being a Biographical, Critical, Historical, Etymological, Chronological, and Geographical Collection of Celtic Materials towards a British History of Ancient Times. In two Parts. The

First containing the Antient British and Gaulish Names of Men, Places, Actions, &c., in an Alphabetical Order; wherein not only the true and real Celtic Names are discussed in the ancient and modern Orthography, but also the Mistakes and Errors, whether Wilfull or Accidental, of the several Writers who have treated of the Ancient Affairs of Britain in any language, are explained and rectified. The Second Part containing the Latinized Celtic Names of Men and Places used by Latin Writers who have modell'd and twisted them to their own language; with an Attempt to shew what they were in the Original Celtic by comparing them with Ancient History and the Languages of the several Branches of that people, viz., the British or Welsh, the Irish, the Armoric, the Cornish, and Manx. 1757. By LEWIS MORRIS, a Cambro-Briton. The Labor of 40 Years."

Lewis Morris (according to his own account, *s.v.* Rhaiadr) was born in 1701, O.S.; and his death, as is

According to the entry in the Register of his native parish, Llanbadarn Fre'r Reinid, Aberteifi, "Lewis, the son of Morris ap Richard Cuper, and Margaret his wife", was baptised March 2, 1700, while most of our biographical dictionaries give 1702 as the date of his birth. According to the same Register, the baptism of Richard Morris, gentleman, but erroneously regarded as an *elder* brother of ... is recorded on Oct. 7, 1702; while William, the youngest of ... is therein stated to have been baptised on the 6th of May, ... In the latter entries the father's name is given as Morris ... The same Register records also the burial of a "Lewis ... Hughes", on the 8th of June, 1765, and a slab to his ... is preserved in the parish church. No place of abode is, in ... of these cases, given in the Register; but there can be no doubt ... the ...

well known, occurred in 1765. If then, as here stated, the compilation was completed in 1757, and forty years were spent upon it, he must have commenced collecting his materials while he was only a youth of sixteen.

The second part referred to in the title, the Editor has never had an opportunity of consulting; but the original MS. is said to be preserved in the Cymmrodorion collection in the British Museum; and in the same depository will be found the *Introduction*, which does not occur in the Penmaen MS., and which is here printed from a copy obligingly lent for the purpose by the Rev. Robert Jones, Vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe.

The nephew's transcript, which is carefully and legibly written, was apparently made for the patriotic Owen Jones (*Owain Myfyr*), from whom it passed, by purchase, to the late Rev. Walter Davies (*Gwallter Mechain*), who at one time intended to publish it with large additions and corrections. This intention, however, was never realised; but the MS. has here and there some notes by him, as well as a few by his contemporary, Iolo Morganwg, through whose hands it appears to have passed. Coming from such men, these notes, few and brief as they are, it was thought desirable to retain; and to distinguish them from the original matter they are inserted between square brackets, with the initials of their respective writers (*W. D.*, *I. M.*) attached to them. In a very few instances the Editor supplied in a similar way an occasional blank left in the copy, or

corrected an obvious literal error; while in some cases the sequence of the articles has been departed from in order to make the alphabetical arrangement more complete.

The author generally refers to Welsh writers, especially in the quotations from the bards, by the initials of their names, after the fashion adopted by Dr. Davies in his Grammar and Dictionary. Most of these names have been printed in full, or sufficiently full, to obviate the inconvenience of referring to the explanatory lists in the now scarce volumes of that eminent scholar. On the contrary, the terms *nomen loci*, *nomen proprium viri*, *nomen proprium feminæ*, and the like, which in the original are sometimes written in full, and sometimes more or less contractedly, will almost uniformly be found here represented by *n. l.*, *n. pr. v.*, and *n. pr. f.* The initials *J. D.*, which frequently occur after place-names, appear to denote John Davies, the author of *Display of Herauldry* (1716). A few of the contractions met with in the MS. the Editor was not able to decipher, as the author nowhere explains any of his abbreviations.

With these exceptions, and the omission of a sentence or two in one of the articles, the MS. has been followed with fidelity, no attempt having been made to revise either the language or the matter. Any attempt of the kind would have marred the character of the work, and have amounted to not much less than writing the whole anew. The work should in all respects

be considered in the light of the period in which it was written, when archæology was little understood, comparative philology unborn, and guesswork the order of the day.

It only remains for me to tender my sincere thanks to Miss Davies of Penmaen Dyfi, Merioneth, the worthy daughter of Gwallter Mechain, by whose kindness in allowing me for several years the constant use of the MS. which once belonged to her distinguished father, the Cambrian Archæological Association has been enabled to present the public with the *Celtic Remains* of Lewis Morris.

D. Silvan Evans.

Llanwrin Rectory, Machynlleth :
August 1, 1878.

INTRODUCTION.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF BRITAIN, AND ON THE MATERIALS REQUISITE TO COMPOSE SUCH A HISTORY, WITH AN ENQUIRY WHETHER THE COLLECTION NOW BEFORE US IS NOT THE RIGHT METHOD TO BE PURSUED IN PROVIDING SUCH MATERIALS.

CHAP. I.

OF THE NECESSITY OF HAVING THE TRUE AND REAL NAMES OF PERSONS AND PLACES RECORDED IN HISTORY; IF OTHERWISE, THE STORY IS FALSE.

ALL men who have the use of letters and of their reason know that in reading of history, or an account of any transactions ancient or modern, unless they have the true names of the persons acting, and the places where they acted, it is no account at all, and is but like an apothecary that gives you Ipecacuanha in the room of Jallap. Is not this exactly the case of an historian who gives you Walganus instead of Gwalchmai, Breighmons instead of Eryri-mons, Rududibras for Rhun Baladr Bras, Halterenes for Allt yr Ynys, Kentigern for Cyndeyrn Garthwys, Gannoc for Dyganwy, Damnonium for Dyfnaint, Nuevin for Aneurin, etc., etc.? Is there anybody then that takes a pleasure in reading the actions of his ancestors, or the ancient inhabitants of Britain and Gaul, in the ancient books that treat of

Britain, but what would willingly have the real and true names of the people and places that he reads of? The occasion of the errors of authors in this respect being either their want of knowledge in the Celtic tongue, or owing to the ignorance of transcribers, or to the publishers of ancient manuscripts in printing, or else to that vicious custom of modelling or Latinizing Celtic names, whereas the names of men and places in all nations should be transmitted as they are used in the language that imposed them.

It vexes me to see the renowned King of the Britains, Caswallon, nicknamed in Cæsar's *Commentaries* Cassivellaunus; and several of the like, as Cynfelyn, Cunobelinus. To see Cynog Las in that patched piece of Gildas called Cunoglassus; and Esgolaind, *Lanio Fulve*, a yellow butcher—a plain mark of forgery; and in the same author, Maelgwn Gwynedd transmographied into *Maglo Cunus*. I am sorry to see the lands of *Gwyr* and *Cydweli*, in Glamorganshire, transformed in different corrupt copies of Nennius to *Guiher cet Gwely*, *Guher tee Guili*, *Guir Gecgadi*, *Guircat Gueli*, and *Guhir cet gwely*.

I pity the fate of poor Silius, who Galfrid in his Latin translation of the British History hath nicknamed Silvius, whereas the British Silius, as it is in the British MSS., should have been Latinized Julius.

The inhabitants of Ireland are under no obligations to Ptolomy or his transcriber for calling their Island Ιουερνις instead of Ιουερδινις, or, as the Britains wrote it, *Y Werddynys*, *i.e.*, the Green Island; and at this day, *Y Werddon*.

The ancient city of Derwennydd, on the river Derwennydd, hath with several others undergone the same

fate in Antoninus's *Itinerary*, where it is called Derventio.

I shall now pass over Bede, Math. Paris, Westminster, William of Neuburg, and all the Saxon and English authors that succeeded them, being all swarming with errors where they have touched any British names of men and places, which are rectified in the following treatise.

CHAP. II.

THAT THE INHABITANTS OF BRITAIN AND ITS ISLANDS ARE A MIXTURE OF CELTÆ, TEUTONS, AND ROMANS, AND HOW THEY BECAME SO; AND THAT MOST OF THE ENGLISH HAVE ANCIENT BRITISH BLOOD IN THEIR VEINS.

IN the light that I look on the inhabitants of Britain and its islands, after I have closely considered the several conquests of these islands and the languages of the conquerors, I dare affirm there are few among them but what have a mixture of ancient British blood in them, and that therefore this performance has a claim to the attention of all the people of Britain and its islands in general, of what language soever they are.

Men reckon it always a glorious and an honourable thing to be of the race of the first possessors and maintainers of a country, who valiantly fought in defence of their rights and liberties, and for their wives and children, and successors in that country; *i.e.*, *pro aris* and *focis*.

As far as our histories and traditions reach, we find from age to age some new colonies brought to these islands from the Continent; and it could not be otherwise, for an itch of dominion and conquest has possessed

men in all ages. But as these colonies, whether Gauls, Teutons, Greeks, Phœnicians, Romans, Norwegians, Saxons, Danes, Normans, &c., or whatever other people settled and governed here for a while, after leaving behind them a few marks of their languages and customs, they were swallowed up in the great body of the nation, which were always infinitely predominant in number to that handful of armed men that conquered them. Thus the river Thames takes in a vast number of brooks, and yet is called the Thames. Thus, for instance, the Romans, who governed in Britain for above 400 years, have left but very few tracks of their language behind them, which shows the ancient natives to be the body of the people to this day. Nobody can be so dull as to imagine when the Britains, on the decline of the Roman empire, *threw off the Roman yoke*, that they turned out or destroyed all the Roman people then in the island. It was never done by any nation in the like case; and it is certain that many hundred Roman families who had incorporated themselves with the Britains, and went by the name of Roman Britains, remain in Lloegr (now that part of Britain called England), and their posterity are there to this day mixed with the Saxons and Britains, as well as some of their language, which must, of course, stick to them and their neighbours.

North Britain and Wales and Cornwall were less mixed with Romans; and Ireland and the small islands very little, but still a little. For, as the ingenious Sir Thos. Brown observes, the Romans holding a standing militia in all countries, as in Britain, Egypt, Armenia, Spain, Illyria, &c., had mixed the languages of all nations.

The country now called England having been above 400 years in the hands of the Romans, the inhabitants of that country must needs have been after this a mixture of Britains and Romans, who called themselves civilised Britains, and their neighbours barbarians. Britain and its islands was then and before an *empire of free princes*, and the Romans either were not able to conquer them all, or else in policy left some of them to their ancient customs, to be a curb one to another. There was once a prince in Dyfnaint (Cornwall and Devon) that wore a coronet or diadem, another in Gwent (Monmouthshire), another in Dyved (Pembrokeshire), another in Powys, another in Gwynedd (North Wales), others in North Britain and the islands. But the chief King, that wore the crown of gold, and was supreme over the rest in the time of the Britains and Romans, was the King of *Lloegr* (England); and his title, in the British tongue, was *Brenhŷn*, q. d. Y Breiniol hynaf; literally in English, the privileged elder. It is now wrote *Brenhin*, and signifies king or supreme ruler, as it did then, and the poet knew its etymology:

Ceinllun teccaf Brenhin hynaf y Brenhinedd.

How idle then is the derivation of Brennus from *brenin* in Camden, when this etymology gives such a plain account of it. The Romans under the Emperors Constantine, Maximus, &c., having drained that part of Britain called *Lloegr* of its warriors and youth, that fine country, destitute of men in arms, fell a prey to the neighbouring princes.

The Northern Britains, among whom were the Picts incorporated (people always in arms against the Roman province here), clapped their paws on the country now

called North of England, then called *Deifr a Brynaich*, and by the Romans, Deira and Bernicia. Gwrtheyrn, the Prince of *Gwent* in Wales, having some claim by blood to the crown of Lloegr, as descended from Eudaf, father of Helen, the wife of Maximus, thought it a proper time to dethrone an Armorican family married into a Roman, who had got the Loegrian dominion on the death of Gratian Municeps, which he compassed by the then usual arts in those cases, and wore the crown.

The Pictish Northern Britains had also a claim to the crown, as descending from Maxen Wledig, the late Emperor. Any kind of claim served where there was a superior force, and when the Loegrian kingdom as well as all other Roman provinces was like a shipwreck. Gwrtheyrn, in this strait, had nothing to do but to hire the Saxon pirates, who had been long a plague to the Roman Britains, and who were well enough acquainted with the coast, to defend him in his empire, and to quell the Northern Britains, and to keep off the Armoricans and Cornwall men. Had not this Welshman as great a right to keep the crown of London, if he could, as the Armoricans and other Britains had to claim it? It was a Roman country in effect, and had been long so, for which they quarrelled, and everybody that was able did then cut slices out of the Roman's loaf.

Gildas, who gives some account of the misery of the Britains at this time, speaks feelingly and favourably of the *Roman power*, which shows what party he was of; and this gives a reason for his bitterness against the other princes of Britain then reigning. And it is impossible to see the drift of that author without being acquainted with these different interests as laid down here, and the different powers then in Britain.

The Saxons, with whom joined all the people of the North, Jutes, Angles, Frisians, Danes, Norwegians, etc., being then masters of the sea, poured in so fast when they once got a footing in the island, that they grew too hard for the *Loegrian Britains* under Gwrtheyrn; and when they once got a footing, settled themselves on the sea-coast of Kent, Sussex, etc., under their different princes; and by degrees got to be masters of all that fine country which had been in the hands of the Romans, but which is now called England,—a name given it by Egbert, one of their princes, who about 400 years after their first settling in Britain conquered all the rest of these his fellow invaders, and brought them under one head.

Now to come to the point which occasioned me to premise this account of the Saxon conquest. Can it be even supposed that the Saxons got this country without fighting? No. Who fought them on their first coming on the spot? Who but an army of soldiers, like themselves, raised among the Loegrian Britains? who were afterwards dispersed, and went to seek for shelter to the neighbouring princes of Cornwall, of Cymry, and of Prydyn, which last was the name then given by the Britains to North Britain (now Scotland).

The helpless inhabitants of Loegria, that manured the land, and followed manufactures of all kinds, and whole cities of men yielded their necks to the conqueror's yoke; and this is owned by Gildas. But this was to those people only a change of masters, and (except their religion) perhaps for the better; for their late Roman masters had left behind them all their vices of oppression and pride, so that the British rulers deserved what befel them.

Without doubt the Saxons, to settle themselves, destroyed all the British places of Christian worship wherever they came, being then infidels; and in their room, in every city, put priests of their own religion, as was natural to them; and this brought that glut of clergy into Wales in that age, who were founders of vast numbers of Welsh churches, and who also set up schools of literature, in the nature of colleges, in divers places, and by that means kept learning and the Christian religion in its purity in Wales and Ireland when quite drove out of England.

It is plain that the Saxons were obliged to keep up the same conquering army on foot for the first age after their conquest, composed of their own people from the Continent; and they had no time to spare from fighting, either to till the ground or to carry on manufactures, for the islanders from the north, south, and west, under their brave princes, Emrys, Uthur, Arthur, Maelgwn Gwynedd, etc., kept them in constant action notwithstanding all the vast supplies they had from the Continent. But as the Saxons had not the sense to agree among themselves to put themselves under one general head, they by their private quarrels prolonged the war with the natives of Cornwall, Cambria, and North Britain, who held out to dispute their title, and to fight them for some hundreds of years. The Britains running into the same madness with the Saxons, of falling out among themselves, made them incapable of making a proper head against their enemies, and at last could barely keep their own, being overpowered by numbers. In the first age (as I said before) there were but few Saxons here that were not warriors, and in constant employ. The rest of the inhabitants of Loegria were

Roman Britains, who remained in the land with the Saxons' consent as their subjects, and some of them probably had the liberty of exercising their own religion; so that in the next age it became the interest of the *Roman* Britains under the subjection of the new conquerors to fight for their country, and so keep off the *barbarous* Britains, as they called them, from invading their possessions; which had been their game for many ages before, and indeed since the Roman conquest of Britain.

Doth it not plainly appear then that the main body of the people of the country now called England are chiefly of Roman and British extraction, but mixed with Saxons; and that the reason of their falling in with the Saxons in their language, and losing their own, was their being a mixture originally of the Belgæ and some other Northern Teutons (witness Tacitus) as well as of Romans and Celtæ, and were the more ready to receive a language nearly allied to their own dialect as the Loegrian British dialect was, which I shall prove by and by?

CHAP. III.

OF THE DIFFERENT DIALECTS OF THE CELTIC TONGUE IN BRITAIN AND ITS ISLANDS AT FIRST; AND OF THE MIXTURE OF THE PEOPLE AFTER THEIR DISPUTES SUBSIDED, ON THE SAXON CONQUEST.

THE clergy of Lloegr, on the Saxon conquest, and some of the laity that ran over to Wales, finding the British tongue purer and better kept there than in the Loegrian province, fell in with the dialect of that country, and recovered their ancient language. But those of them that ran over to Armorica for shelter from the Saxon fury, found there, among their own

countrymen, the Loegrian dialect in its full perfection; and so it hath to this day the very marks of the Roman language deeply grafted in it. For, from Lloegr, the Roman province in Britain, they had gone over there with their countryman Constantine, the son of Elen and Macsen Wledig (Maximus), and they have retained the Loegrian dialect to this day, plainly distinguishable from the dialects of the *Cambro*-Britains and the *Pictish* Britains, but better agreeing with the Cornish dialect.

Every prince in Britain had some marks of dialect to distinguish his people by their tongues from his neighbours, though all spoke the same language in the main. And even to this day the people of North Wales, on the north side of the river *Dyvi*, may be known by their dialect from the people of South Wales, on the other side of the river; though the reason of keeping up that distinction has ceased these 500 years ago; and so the people of Gwent differ from them, and from the people of Dyved. And this certainly accounts for the different dialects in the English tongue in different parts of the island to this day, owing to the ancient Saxon Heptarchy, where they kept the same distinction.

After a struggle of about 400 years between the Saxons and Britains, and sometimes between Saxons and Britains against Saxons, and sometimes of Saxons alone against Saxons, and very often of Britains against Britains, Egbert, the valiant king of the West Saxons, about the year 829, brought all the Saxon Heptarchy under one head, but they did not hold it long thus, for about a hundred years afterwards, the people of the country called then *Danemark*, being masters of the sea, and being descendants of the ancient Cimbrians of the Cimbrick Chersonese, who had sent a colony of

Picts formerly to North Britain, and having also a claim to dominion in Britain, as their kings were descended from *Cynfarch*, a prince of North Britain about the time of the Saxon Conquest; and seeing that the Saxons had no greater right to the country than any other neighbour that could win it and keep it, they plundered the coast of Britain and Ireland, and the isles, for many years, and at last, under Canute, their king, got possession of the crown of London. But during the Danish dominion here, which was not thirty years, the body of the people remained without any great alteration in their language or customs, there being a great affinity between the languages of all those northern people, the Danes, Saxons, and all the branches of the Teutonic or German race. (Insert Canute's Grant, etc.)

The Saxons again recovering the dominion, the Normans were the next people that, about a hundred years after the Danish conquest, got the dominion here over the English, and in effect demolished all the English nobility through the whole kingdom, setting up Norman noblemen in their room. But the main body of the people through all Britain still remained almost the same; in England a mixture of ancient Britains, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans; in Wales Cambro-Britains and some Irish (who settled among them at the time of the general fusion on the Saxons' first coming, as did also some North Britains) and a few Normans; in North Britain ancient Britains mixed with Picts and some Irish[1] (called first by way of derision, Scots), who settled themselves on the

[1] That there we are to look out for the genuine remains of the Saxon tongue, and not in England.

western skirts against Ireland on the same general confusion on the Saxons' first coming, with some Saxons in what we call now the Lowlands (part of the kingdom of Northumbria), where they in vast multitudes retired on the coming of these Norman masters. In Cornwall there remained then some ancient Britains subject to the crown of London, who yet kept their language till of late years, and some of them can still speak it.

All the people of the north on the Continent were, in very early times, called by the Britains by a Teutonic word *Normyn*, and their country *Normandir*—*i.e.*, the Northmen's lands, from which the word Normandy was formed after their settlement in Gaul, by melting the *r*.

These Normans, afterwards inhabitants of Normandy, in France, and subjects to the Duke of Normandy, who held under the crown of France since their first Duke, Rollo, A.D. 912, came to England, as aforesaid, with a claim to the crown of London, which cannot be properly called a conquest of the English. The Norman language was a mixture of French and ancient Gaulish, for the Franks, a German people about the river Rhine, on the conquest of that country of Normandy, so called from their being Northmen, about the same time that the Saxons settled in Britain, mixed with the old Gauls—which mixture of language was brought here by the Normans and grafted on the Saxon. But still the Saxon language as to the main body of it kept its ground here, especially in the Lowlands of Scotland. And, as it is observed by a very learned Englishman, "From the French (meaning the Normans) we have borrowed many substantives and adjectives, and some verbs; but the great body of numerals, auxiliary verbs,

articles, pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions, which are the distinguishing and lasting parts of a language, remain with us from the Saxon." (Sir Tho. Brown's *Hydriotaphia*, c. 2.) Therefore the English borrowed with the French a mixture of the ancient Gaulish; and he might have added, if he had thought of it, that a great deal of the body of the language of the English was had from the Loegrian Britains, the native people that remained in the land on the Saxon conquest. And by that means abundance of words, agreeing with the Welsh and Latin, are now found in the English tongue, which were naturally incorporated into the Saxon language on the Saxon conquest of Loegria, and not borrowed from the Welsh or Latin since.

Doth not everybody see, when he hath read thus far, that all the inhabitants of Britain and its islands are only a mixture of Celtæ, Teutons, and Romans, and also of Greeks, if our ancient traditions don't mistake?

That the Celtæ and Teutons mixed here in very early times is plain, from Tacitus, if we had no other authority, for the Belgic Gauls were originally Germans. But the Triades also says it.

CHAP. IV.

THAT THE WELSH OR ANCIENT BRITISH TONGUE IS THE CHIEF REMAINS OF THE CELTIC TONGUE, PROVED FROM A COMPARISON BETWEEN IT AND THE OTHER BRANCHES OF THE CELTIC, VIZ., THE ARMORIC, THE IRISH, THE CORNISH, AND THE ERSH IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

I SHALL not engage here in the dispute whether Ireland received a colony from Spain near its first plantation, though I believe something of that kind has happened,

which hath made the Irish tongue differ vastly from the British.

As Ireland must have been, as is most probable and natural, originally peopled from North Britain, and Britain from Gaul, the Irish and British tongues would have agreed, excepting a variation of dialect, if some strange powerful colony, which was neither Teutonic nor Celtic, had not mixed with the Irish, and which we find hath altered it surprisingly, and much more than I expected till I tried.

I find in the Irish Dictionary, on a transient observation of words which agree with the Welsh, and which the Armoricans have not - - - -	815
Of Irish words which agree with the Armoric and Welsh	489
In all	1304

These 1,304 words are, without doubt, the remains of the ancient Celtic in the Irish, but all the rest of the language is *something else*, that has no affinity with the Celtic, or very little with any of the modern languages of Europe.

Some few words of the Teutonic got into it, I suppose, by their intercourse with the *Fion* and *Dubh Lochlonaich—i.e.*, the white and black Lochlin men, some of the German nations from the coast of the Baltic, who found it their profit to join the Irish, and sometimes the Picts against the Roman Provincial Britains. These people the insular Britains in their own language called *Llychlynwyr—i.e.*, men of the *sea lake*, Llychlyn being the name of the Baltic Sea in the old Celtic, from *llwch*, the sea, and *llyn*, a lake.

But if it should be insisted on, that the whole body of the Irish language is the ancient original Celtic tongue kept in Ireland in its purity, and that they re-

ceived no colony from Spain or elsewhere since they were at first planted there from Britain, but that the people of Great Britain have since received many colonies of Teutons, Greeks, and Phœnicians among them, and so formed a new language, much different from the Irish or old Celtic, which carries with it a great probability, it would be difficult to prove the contrary; for we have so few words of the ancient Gaulish tongue remaining, retained by Roman authors, that we cannot determine whether they agree best with the Irish or the British.

Yet this is plain, that the present Cambro-British agrees far better with the Armoric British (which was the Loegrian dialect) than it doth with the Irish. For by comparing these languages, I find that the Welsh and the Armoric languages agree in about 1,300 words, which are not to be found in the Irish; and if ever they were there, what should have become of them, unless they have been thrust out by the language of some new colony?

But what makes strong for the British, to prove it the ancient and original language of the Celtæ, is

That it agrees with the Irish in words which the Armorics have not, as I said before - - -	815
In words which the Irish and Armorics have -	489
With Armoric words which the Irish have not -	1299
In all	2603

These 2,603 words may be fairly called Celtic, which makes it probable that the British tongue is the principal branch and chief remains of the ancient Celtic tongue, and that the Irish, the Ersh, and Armoric have issued from the British.

What is to be inferred from this comparison of these

languages, but that the Irish have retained in their language about 1,300 words of the ancient Celtic tongue, the language of their first planters, and that the rest of it is made up of some other strange language, or at least, strange to me? That the Armoric and British agree in 1,788 words, and that the rest of the Armoric is a mixture of the Roman and Teutonic: some it had borrowed from the Romans and Belgæ when it was the Loegrian dialect in the Isle of Britain, and some since from the Romans on the Continent and the Franks.

That the present Cambro-British or Welsh language is for the most part the ancient Celtic tongue, once spoke by the Gauls and Britains, with a little mixture in it of the Latin brought into it by an intercourse with the Romans, and by the teachers of the Christian religion since, but that those Latin words are for the most part distinguishable from the Celtic.

That there is also a small mixture in it of the English tongue, terms of arts and new inventions, and a few verbs which have crept into it among the common people of late years, and not into books, but are as distinguishable in it, and will ever be, as oil and water in the same vessel, which will never incorporate. But this mixture [which] is chiefly verbs having no verbal nouns or participles belonging to them shows they are foreign words, and it is against the rules of the poets to receive them into their writings.

That there is also a few Greek words in the British, which might creep in with a Trojan colony which is said to have come here very early; the Trojan language being supposed to be either Greek or a dialect thereof, unless such words which are like the Greek be really Celtic, and according to Pezron's opinion were borrowed by

the Greeks from the Celtæ when under the name of Titans, who gave the Greeks their religion and learning; as were also, according to him, most of the words that appear in the Celtic like the Latin, borrowed from the same people.

Let these things be as they may, the British tongue, as things stand here, has a better claim to explain ancient Celtic names in Gaul and Britain than any other language hath, especially taking to its assistance the Irish, Ersh, Armoric, and Cornish, the other branches of the Celtic; for each of them have retained some Celtic words which the British hath lost, or are grown obsolete in it, or preserved only in compounds. See D. Malcolme's Scheme of Explaining Hebrew Words by the Ersh.

CHAP. V.

OF THE TITLE OF THIS TREATISE, AND WHY IT IS CALLED CELTIC REMAINS, AND HOW IT HATH A REGARD TO THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF BRITAIN AND ITS ISLANDS.

IT may not be improper to give some readers who are not used to the study of ancient history a reason for the title of this book. Such readers are to know then that in the first confusion of languages (for the event shows that such a confusion hath happened, if Holy Scripture had not told us) some of the most powerful tribes or families had more followers than others, and numbers produced power; among whom were the children of Noah's eldest son Japhet, who kept together in greater numbers than others who disagreed in interest. But most of these tribes, following their own inclinations, and looking only for the readiest road to

power, forgetting or neglecting the manner of worshipping the true God delivered to them by their father, contrived such manner of worship as best suited their policy of government; and to encourage a military spirit they fell to the art of deifying their princes.

Among about seventy-two parties, as it is said, of the people at the confusion, each had their particular language. Gomer, eldest son of Japhet, is said to be one who was chief of a party in which were many followers; and it is probable that he and his wise men, either out of religion or policy, fixed on the Sun as the principal seat or house of the supreme God, and therefore called it in their language *Titan, i.e.*, the House of Fire; and this is the meaning of the word *Tytan* to this day among their descendants, the insular Britons and Armoricans; for *ty* with both these nations is a house, and *tan*, fire; and what strengthens this argument is that the Irish *Tiotan* was the ancient word for the sun. The Greeks and Romans, who afterwards adored the sun as a god, called him *Titan*, but were quite ignorant of the meaning of the word, having borrowed this god from the Celtæ. This might be the reason that these descendants of Gomer were afterwards called by the name of *Titanes*. Others think from *Tut*, the earth. Others from Titan, eldest brother of Saturn. Under this name they performed some great actions in war, which are so involved in Grecian fables that we can only guess at them. They had princes called Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, etc., whose names can be accounted for in the British tongue, and in no other language so well.

Mr. Pezron, Abbot of Charmoye in France, has traced these people from Babel to Britain, under the several

names of Sacæ, Titans, Comerians, Gomerians, Cimbrians, Cimmerians, Galatæ, Celtæ, and Gauls; and several branches that sprung partly out of them, as Parthians, Persians, etc.

If there was no authority of ancient writers for this, the very names of the people, their language, names of their cities, mountains, and rivers, prove all this. But there are authors in abundance that prove it besides. See Pezron's *Antiquities of Nations*, translated into English from the French by David Jones, 17[06]. Under the name of Celtæ they performed very great things, and had an empire of vast extent, as Mr. Pezron hath shown.

These Celtæ, and another people called *Teutons* (the ancestors of the Germans), were pretty much mixed afterwards, and were the most powerful nations in Europe. These Celtæ were the people who first brought the Greeks (another ancient nation) under subjection, and gave them their gods out of their own princes, and also their learning and manner of worship. And from these Celtæ the ancestors of the Romans, the Sabines, and Umbrians, that inhabited Italy, had also their religion and a good deal of their language, as plainly appears to any one that can compare the several Celtic dialects, viz., the Irish, Ersh, British, Cornish, and Armoric, with the Latin and Greek. Pezron has found about 1,200 words of the Celtic in the Roman language, and about 800 Celtic words in the Greek, though he understood but one branch of the Celtic, which was his native language, the Armoric.

When these Gomerians settled in the western parts of Europe, from the Alps to Britain, they called themselves *Ceiltiaid* or *Ceiliaid* (Celtæ), which in their language signifies *herdsmen*, because they were great

rovers and were rich in cattle, grazing from place to place; and afterwards *Galluaid* (Gauls), which signifies in the Celtic tongue men of strength, power, etc. So this day *Gallta* and *Gall*, in the Irish, signify a Gaul or a Frenchman, and *gallu* in Welsh is strength or power. But the name of Celtæ seems to be the most general and best known at present among writers, and is also very ancient, and comprehends Britains as well as Gauls, and all the other descendants of Gomer.

From these great people, the Celtæ, came the inhabitants of Britain and its adjoining islands, Ireland, the Hebrides, Orcades, etc. And the chief view of the following collection is to trace and mark out these REMAINS which are to be found existing of the names, language, posterity, and country, of these people as the real ancestors of the body of the people of Britain, Ireland, and Gaul, and to explain their history, and to clear it from the cavils of the ignorant and the designs of the enemies of the Celtic name. How well this is done will appear by the sequel.

CHAP. VI.

THAT THE PRESENT AGE IS THE ONLY TIME THAT THIS TREATISE COULD BE COLLECTED AND PUBLISHED, AND THE REASONS WHY, AND OF THE MATERIALS REQUISITE TO WRITE THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF ANY NATION.

As the studies of the antiquities of Britain is in the present age come to be the general taste among us, and as prejudice of education and national distinctions seem to be entirely laid aside, and that all the inhabitants of Great Britain and its islands, English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish, look upon themselves as one mixed nation

under the protection of the same wholesome laws and government, and may live where they please in any part of his Majesty's dominions, and that the old inveteracy is quite banished and forgot, the causes of disputes and war having ceased, this nation may not be unwilling to accept from the hands of one of its own natives the following collection, which has cost him great labour and time. Having had uncommon opportunities, which few other men living have had, to see and study ancient British MSS. and the matters herein contained, so that, to use Mr. Selden's words, there is no man in the kingdom but what will find many things in this treatise that he knew not before, and which will please.

Mr. Ed. Llwyd, author of the *Archæologia Britannica*, intended his second volume to be on this model, and he had better opportunities to collect materials than anybody before him ever had. But his collection, if he had made any great progress in it, are upon his death fallen into hands that make no use of them.

Mr. E. Llwyd was under another disadvantage when he first appeared in the world. Mr. Camden had gained that credit among antiquaries that it was as dangerous to contradict him as it was formerly to oppose Aristotle in the schools, which occasioned Mr. Llwyd to stifle many things which otherwise he would have said, as appears by his Welsh Preface to his *Archæologia*. But in our age, when no particular author is set up for an idol, and when infallibility is quite banished, and Truth, though in ever so mean a dress, is listened to, being the only thing searched for, every man dare deliver his opinion, and it is left to the public to be the judges.

I very well know that this Essay is far from being

perfect and methodical; but imperfect as it is, it may open our countrymen's eyes, and set some of them on to finish what I have begun. Though I could very ill afford time to go thus far, yet my love to my country hath outweighed all difficulties, and I thought it better to have this imperfect draught to begin with than none at all. I should have thought I had met a great treasure if I had met with such a help as this.

The first attempt of any subject ever yet published hath been lame and imperfect. Time only can bring things of this kind to perfection, if there is such a thing as perfection in the works of men. When an author sets about writing the history of a nation, he first makes himself master of the language or languages of those people whose history he writes. It would look odd that a man should pretend to write the history of my life and actions that is so great a stranger to my language that he cannot write my name or the name of my house or country. All nations have some kind of historians of their own that have wrote in their *own* tongue of their original, and of the exploits of their ancestors; and some men in every warlike nation have performed glorious actions worthy of being recorded. Let a people be ever so rude and unpolished, fortitude of mind, valour, prudence, and good sense, have been virtues common in every enterprising nation. The Celtæ own this in their proverb,

Ymhob gwlad y megir glew.

In all nations that had the use of letters, great actions have had great writers in verse or prose to record those actions. One follows the other naturally, as a shadow does the substance. The descendants of these valiant

nations, out of a pride inherent in mankind, take a pleasure, from age to age, to read over and repeat their ancestors' feats in war, in council, in letters, etc.; and so these accounts are handed from father to son while the nation hath a being or a name on earth.

It would be impossible to impose on any ancient nation who hath such traditions a set of new names instead of their own ancestors, or to coin for those places where they performed those actions new names unknown to the natives, though a Plutarch, a Livy, a Tacitus, or Cæsar, or the greatest writer and the greatest emperor on earth, was to attempt to impose them. The body of a nation is a vast, unwieldy, and untameable body, not to be thoroughly bribed or corrupted or frightened, though some limbs may. So also it is in regard to the imposing a language on a nation. The Romans were never able to impose the Roman language on any one nation in the world when they were master of a great part of the earth. In Britain, the natives paid so little regard to the Latin tongue, though they were under the Roman government for above 400 years, that there is but very obscure tracks of it to be found in either the Welsh, Irish, Ersh, or even in the Armorican-British, which was the Loegrian dialect, and immediately under their hands.

Everybody the least versed in the history of the Britains and in the Celtic tongue knows that the Roman writers were entirely ignorant of the Celtic tongue, and prided themselves in being so; for in their proud opinions it was a barbarous language, because they were masters, as they reckoned, of the languages of all the nations about them who felt the weight of their blows; and so were they once reckoned by the

Greeks, though it appears by their own writers, especially Pliny, that the Gauls were not only equal to the Romans in arts and sciences, but far superior to them, as well as in arms; Julius Cæsar and M. T. Cicero, the greatest men Rome ever saw, having had their education under Antonius Gnipho, a Gaul. The taking of Rome by the Gauls under Brennus, and of Greece and Macedon under Belgius, shews they were then superior in arms. The panic the Romans were always under when the Gauls made any excursions upon them, when even their priests were not exempt from bearing arms upon an invasion of the Gauls, though they were exempt at all other times, shews the greatness of the Celtic empire and the valour of the Gauls.

The cause of the conquest of the Gauls is plainly owing to their ill-founded constitution, for being divided into abundance of petty kingdoms and governments, they fell out among themselves, and gave room to the ambitious Romans to get footing among them; which was also the case of Britain, a branch of them, when Julius Cæsar first attempted it.

I have shewed in Chap. II, etc., that for many ages past Britain and its islands hath been peopled by a mixture of the Celtæ and Teutons. Even in Cæsar's time some colonies from the Belgic Gauls, who were Teutons, had settled here, as the British history and the *Triads* also hint. The Welsh, Cornish, Highland Scotch, and Irish, are of the ancient Celtic race. Their language shews it. The English are of the Teutonic race in the main, as their language also shews it, laying aside all other evidences. It is plain, then, that he that would propose to write of the remote antiquities of *the English nation*, for example, should be

thoroughly acquainted with the Teutonic language, which was anciently spoke in Germany and all Tuytchland. All the languages of the countries north of Gaul are branches of it.

If the Teutons, or any branch of them, have ancient MSS., coins, or inscriptions, of a thousand or two thousand years' standing, those should be studied and understood. If they have not such MSS., etc., Roman or Greek authors, or the British or other nations, who have wrote of them, should be looked into; but with this caution, that no foreign writer whatsoever can be depended on to give the true names of men and places in another nation. Every language has its particular way of expression, and places are called by strangers by different names from what the natives of a country call them. To this must be added all that can be gathered from oral traditions, and the body of the language, and the names of men and places in the ancient Teutonic dominions; and particularly their proverbs should be looked into, which every nation in the world have endeavoured to excel one another in, and where a nation's temper and wisdom, and in some measure their history, may be as well read as an individual's temper may be read in his works.

With these helps and a great share of patience, industry, and honesty, and a knowledge in the history of neighbouring nations, a man might sit down and write the history of the Teutons and their descendants, the English, as to what regards their ancient settlements, customs, and wars; for beyond anything yet wrote of them, we know what Verstegan has done with only some of these helps. To attempt the ancient history of the Teutons without these qualifications and materials

is to attempt to make bricks without clay or straw. How, then could it be expected of a Milton, of a Selden, or a Camden (though men of the greatest capacities and learning in other respects), to do anything to the purpose in the antiquities of the Celtic nations, the Gauls, Britains, and Irish, when they knew little, or, indeed, nothing in effect, of the Celtic tongue? And yet, rather than that the world should think that they wanted anything to bring their labours to perfection (such is the pride of man), they have thrown a cloud over the things which they could not understand, and endeavoured to invalidate those ancient historians of the Britains which they knew nothing of. Camden hath, indeed, owned that the root of our British antiquities must be looked out for in the British tongue, meaning the Welsh,—a language, says he, pure and unmixed since the *first separation from the ancient Celtæ*. Take notice of this.

In the next chapters we will see what he hath done towards that search, and whether he was capable of undertaking it.

CHAP. VII.

AN EXAMINATION INTO MR. CAMDEN'S COMPARISONS OF SOME CELTIC WORDS WITH THE WELSH, WHICH WILL SHEW HOW FAR HIS KNOWLEDGE ON THAT HEAD MAY BE DEPENDED ON, WHICH MAY BE A CAVEAT FOR OTHERS NOT TO LAUNCH TOO FAR INTO THOSE DISQUISITIONS TILL THEY ARE PROPERLY QUALIFIED.

MR. CAMDEN published the first edition of his *Britannia* in the year 1586. This edition is the only one I have now before me; and we are sure it is his own, though some of the following editions, translations, notes, and additions, may not be properly his, and therefore he

should not bear the blame of other people's errors. In this book we find him comparing the ancient Gaulish words found in Latin writers with the present Welsh, to prove that the people of Gaul and Britain spoke anciently the same language. But as Mr. Camden (as will appear by and by) had but a very little smattering in the British, and trusted to the knowledge of others, he hath made but a very lame piece of work of it; as he has everywhere, through his whole book, where he attempts to give etymologies, or to compare this language with others. He should have been acquainted not only with the language, but with the ancient Celtic orthography in our old MSS.; and to have been able to distinguish between it and the modern, which would have showed the similitude of words, which otherwise cannot be done.

Mr. Camden, out of Ausonius, says that *Divona* signifies the Fountain of the Gods, and that God is *Dyw*, and a fountain *vonan*, in the British; and so from hence the Latins made Divonan, and for verse sake, Divona. All this is wrong, and sad guess-work. Neither *Dyw* nor *vonan* are British words, either in the ancient or modern orthography. In the ancient orthography *God* was wrote *Div*, and in the modern, *Duw*. A well or fountain was in the ancient orthography wrote *finon*, in the modern *ffynhon*. So *Divfinon* or *Duw ffynhon* might, for aught I know, in the Gaulish dialect, signify God's Well; but it could not be in the British,—the language will not bear it. The expression would be *ffynhon-dduw*. We have at this day a well in Wales called *Ffynhon Dduw* (or God's Well); but *Divonan* hath no meaning in the British.

On was, I am sure, a primitive Celtic word for *water*,

as appears by its compounds,—*avon*, a river; *ffynon*, a spring; *tonn*, a wave; *eigion*, the ocean; and perhaps *Llivon*, a river's name, q. d. *Liuon*, flood of water. And the very name of Anglesey (*Mon*) may be originally *ym ôn*, *i.e.*, in the water. And the ancient names of rivers, Onwy, Conwy, Trydonwy, must be looked for here. What hinders, then, but that *Divon* in the Gaulish might signify God's Water, without drawing the British by the hair of the head to serve a cause?

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Hesus of Lucan and the Heus of Lactantius, one of the Gods of the Gauls.

Mr. Camden says this god was painted under the form of a dog, and that *Huath* in the British signifies a dog. A Cambro-British reader would infer from hence that Mr. Camden knew more of the matter than others did, or else knew nothing at all of the matter; for that in common use, or in dictionaries, or in ancient writings, *Huath* was never the word for a dog, and doth not in the British language signify anything. *Huad* (not *huath*), indeed, is a hound, but not a dog in general; and in the Cornish dialect it would have been pronounced *huaz*, which is not far from Lactantius's Heus, but nothing like Mr. Camden's *huath*.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Gaulish word Gessatæ, which Polybius says was the name given the mercenary soldiers in the Gaulish tongue.

Mr. Camden says that *Guessin* in the British signified hired servants; but every hired servant in Wales

knows that he was mistaken, for *gwas* in the British and Armoric signifies a servant; and *guessin*, or, as the Welsh write it, *gwesyn*, is a diminutive of *gwas*, as *servulus* is of *servus*. But there was no occasion to look out for a diminutive when *gwas* would have done as well.

The word *Gessatæ* should rather be derived from *ceisiait*, in the modern orthography *ceisiaid*, men that we have been obliged to *seek* for, or a help *sought* for, auxiliaries, being not our own people, but hired.

CHAP. X.

Of the gaulish word gessi, which servius says signified in the gaulish "viri fortes", valiant men.

Mr. Camden says that *Guassdewr* in the British signifies *fortis* and *strenuus*, that is, valiant and active. This was right for aught Mr. Camden knew; but he should not have meddled with the language if he had not known better. This *gwas dewr*, falsely wrote *guassdewr*, is two words; and by the nature and texture of the language it cannot possibly be a compound, which would be *dewr was;* and it would not serve the purpose, for it would lose the *g*.

Gwas is a servant, and *dewr* valiant; but what hath a servant to do in this case? To no purpose in the world but to make a similitude of sounds between *Gessi* and *gwas*. Thus it is when we walk in the dark we knock our heads against the walls.

Dewr, of the two words, is that which hath the signification of valour or strength here; and a *gwas* may be without any valour. But can anybody find any similitude between *dewr* and *Gessi?*

So if *Gessi* in the Gaulish tongue had signified cowards, Mr. Camden could have made the British tongue to answer that too, by adding *llwrf* to it; and by this new method of comparing languages, all the nations in the world may be proved to have spoke the same language in the time of the Romans. *Gwas llwrf* makes as good a show in a Latin book as *gwass dewr.*

It will be objected that Mr. Camden's opinion was right according to my own confession, though his proofs were wrong. The answer is in everybody's mouth,—*Falsehood cannot produce Truth.* If it was asserted that Cæsar transported his troops into Britain in cockle-shells, it would want a proof that he transported here any troops at all. But the word in Virgil, from whence it is taken, is *Gesus*, and not *Gessus*,—

—— Duo quisque Alpina coruscant
Gesa manu.

And *Gesa*, says Servius in his notes on Virgil, is *Hastates viriles;* for the Gauls, says he, call strong men *Gesos.* So that the truth is, this *gesa* of Virgil signified the Gaulish youth, or young men, active in arms; for *gwas* in the old Celtic signified a young man, as *goas* doth still in the Armoric; and in that sense the word was used in Britain about 1200 years ago, as we find in the works of Llywarch Hen:

Am gwymp hên chwerddid gwên gwas.
(The young laughs at the fall of the old.)
Ll. Hen, Engl. Calangauaf.

And it is used in that sense to this day in Wales, in some places, particularly in Cardiganshire. *Dere 'ngwas* (Come, my lad).

CHAP. XI.

Of the Gaulish word Penninum in Cæsar and Livy.

Alpibus Penninis, the highest top of the Alps. Livy says it doth not come from Hannibal and his Phœnicians passing over it, but from the Gaulish word *Penninum,* signifying the highest tops of mountains. Mr. Camden says that the Britains call the tops of mountains *pen,* and proves it from their having the highest mountains in Wales called Pen-mon Maur, Pendle, and Pennigent, and that the name of the Appenine in Italy comes from no other original. This last assertion may be true, but it doth not follow so from these proofs, which are false.

We have no mountain in Wales called Penmon Maur. Then what is become of the argument? But we have a mountain called Penmaen Mawr; but far from being one of the highest mountains in Wales. And it was not called so because of its height; for there is another little mountain near it, called Penmaen Bach; and their names signify Great *Penmaen* and Little *Penmaen.*

There are other places of this name which are not high mountains, as Penmaen Rhos, Dol Benmaen, etc. Penmaen signifies the top of a stone or rock; but *Penmon* is a place in Anglesey, where there is no high rock; but is so called because it is the extreme end of Môn, or Anglesey, for *pen* signifies also the extreme end of a thing as well as the top or head.

Pendle Mountain, mentioned by Mr. Camden, is not to be found in Wales under that name; nor can I find what place he meant by Pennigent.

But to pass over these wild guesses without foundation, we will examine about the meaning of the word *pen.*

Pen, properly in the Celtic, is a *head,* as *pen dyn,* man's head.

Pen, applied to an office, is chief, as *penswyddog* is chief officer.

Pen, applied to manufactured matter, signifies the extreme end of a thing, as *dau ben ffon*, the two ends of a stick.

Pen, applied to time, signifies end or extreme, as *pen y flwyddyn*, the year's end; which Celtic phrases produced Nennius's *caput anni*, for the year's end, which shews Nennius was a Welshman.

Pen, applied to a thing that stands erect, signifies end, as *pen uchaf*, *pen isaf*, the uppermost end and the lowermost end.

Pen, applied to land or high ground, signifies summit or top, as *pen yr allt*, the top of the hill; *pen y mynydd*, the top of the mountain; *pen y graig*, the top of a rock. And there are places of all these names.

But Penninum, take off the Latin termination *um*, is plainly *Pennin*; and in the ancient Celtic orthography which hath been used by the Britains till of late years, the word *Penwyn*, which signifies white top or white head, was wrote *Penvin*. I will leave the rest to the reader's judgment to determine whether Penninum was not formed from *Penwyn*, *Penvinum*.

There is no manner of doubt but the Apennine Mountains, which reach from the Alps through all Italy to its extreme end, were so called from the Gaulish word *E Penvin*, the white top mountain, which in the present British orthography would be *Y Penwyn*. We have a very high mountain in Wales whose name was formed from words of the same signification, *Berwyn*, from *bar*, top, and *gwyn*, white; and also several mountains which have *pen* in their names, as Penbre, Penllech, Peniarth, Pen y Darren, Penmaen, etc.

CHAP. XII.

OF THE GAULISH WORD BACHAUDÆ, WHICH WERE CERTAIN BANDS OF MEN, IN DIOCLETIAN'S TIME, THAT STROVE IN GAUL AGAINST THE ROMAN POWER.

MR. CAMDEN says that the Romans gave the name of *Bacaudarum* to some multitudes of rustics that raised against the Romans in Gaul in Diocletian's time; and that *Beichiad* in the British is a swineherd. What occasion was there to turn these bands of soldiers into swineherds? Would not shoemakers, tailors, or any other tradesmen that armies are composed of have done as well? But we should have been told that these Bacaudæ were also called Bagaudæ and Bagodæ. (See Prosper in *Chron.*, and Salvianus, *L. G.*) And I must here inform the reader that *Beichiad* doth not, nor ever did, in the British or any branch of the Celtic, signify a swineherd. The word is *meichiad* in the British, as plainly derived from *moch*, swine, as the English word shepherd is from sheep. And in the Irish, *muicidhe* is a swineherd, from *muc*, swine; as if we should say in Welsh *mochydd*, which shews how these Celtic dialects support one another. *Meichiaid*, by no declensions or flections of nouns, can ever be turned to *Beichiaid*, and was the word in use in Britain twelve hundred years ago, as appears by Llywarch Hen:

Bid lawen meichiad wrth uchenaid gwynt.—*Engl. y Bidiau.*

That is, let the swineherd rejoice at the sighs of the wind; because on a hard gale of wind the acorns fall to feed his swine.

But what similitude is there between *meichiad* and *Bagaudæ* or *Bagodæ?* If Mr. Camden had been versed

in the different dialects of the Celtic retained to this day in Ireland, the Highlands, Armorica, and Wales, he would have seen that *Bagach* in Irish is warlike, that *Bagat* in the Armoric signifies a troop or crew, and that *Bagad* or *Bagawd* in the British signifies the same with the Latin *turmæ*, a troop or a company of horsemen. To shew its affinity with *Bacaudæ* better, the word was wrote by the ancient Celtæ *Bacavd.* Who would ever look out for swineherds to prove this, and not be able to find them at last?

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Gaulish word Braccæ.

I shall not dwell long on Mr. Camden's comparison of *bratt* (a rag) in the British with *braccæ*, a kind of wearing apparel used by the Gauls and Britains, which Diod. Siculus [says] was of various colours; nor on Mr. Selden, in his *Mare Clausum*, making breeches of it. Who that ever saw a North British plad can help observing that *braccis, bracca*, or *brachas*, is the same with the British *brych-wisg*, in the old orthography *brecvisc*, which very name describes a Scotch plad? For *brechwisg* signifies a party-coloured dress. Surely it cannot be from *rags* that the whole nation of the Gallia Braccata had their name, but from wearing this plad.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Gaulish word Brance.

Mr. Camden compares the Gaulish word *Brance* with what he calls a British word, *guinenth vranc.* I am

sorry to see any man guilty of such an intolerable blunder. In the first place there are no such words in the British as *guinenth vranc.* If he meant *gwenith Ffrainc,* it signifies French wheat, which is but a modern word. But this word *brance* is mentioned so far back as the time of Pliny to be a Gaulish word for some kind of grain or bread-corn, barley, rye, or wheat; therefore *Ffranc* had then no business with it, it being before the *Ffranks* had any footing in Gaul, and is quite out of the question.

What, then, is the Gaulish word *brance?* *Bara* in the British and Armoric signifies bread, from whence it may be more rationally derived than from a *Frank* or an *Alman.*

CHAP. XV.

OF THE GAULISH WORD GLISCO MERGA, WHICH THE ROMANS CALLED CANDIDA MERGA. THIS IS THAT KIND OF EARTH WITH WHICH WE MANURE GROUND, BY THE ENGLISH AS WELL AS WELSH CALLED MARL.

THIS white *merga,* Mr. Camden says, might be in British called *gluys marl,* for that *gluys* in British signifies splendid. *Glwys,* and not *gluys,* is the word; but it never signifies splendid, nor can be applied in any sense as an adjective to *marl.* The meaning of it is holy, pure, fair. But if Mr. Camden had known that the ancient Britains, for *glaswyn varl, i.e.,* bluish white marl, wrote *glasgvin margl,* he need not have strained *glwys* out of its own sense. *Marl gwyn,* or *marl glaswyn,* is the word used in Wales for white marl to this day; which, if turned into a compound (for which this language is as remarkable as the Greek), will make *glaswyn varl.*

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Gaulish word Galba.

This word is found in Suetonius, and signified among the Gauls, very fat. Mr. Camden compares it with *galluus*, which he says is a British word signifying *prægrandis*, very great or large. But *galluus* never hath that signification in the British, but always signifies powerful, potent, valiant, or strong, as *galach* also doth in the Irish, and *gallondus* in the Armoric. How surprisingly these languages agree that have been so long separated!

Suppose Mr. Camden had it his own way; very great and large is not always very fat. A very little mouse may be very fat, and a very great and large elephant may be very lean. If Mr. Camden hath fallen into such traps, what will become of the little, piddling etymologists? We have no word in any of the branches of the Celtic this day that sounds like *Galba*, signifying fat. So if it ever was, it is lost.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Gaulish word Cervisia.

Cervisia, says Mr. Camden, the Gaulish word for ale or beer, agrees with the British *keirch*, *i.e.*, oats, of which the Britains made drink in many places. We should have been told also that the word is also wrote *cerevisia*, and that Pliny attributes this liquor to the Gauls, and says they made it of barley. How comes it, then, to be derived from oats? Let any man travel through Wales, and he will learn at every alehouse that ale made of barley-malt, which is the only ale they

sell there, is called *cwrw*, and sometimes wrote *cwrf* or *cwryf*, and in the ancient orthography was *cvriv*. Would anybody then look out for *keirch* (oats) to compare with *cerevisia?* The Britains know of no other name for this liquor, which was common to them and the Gauls, than *cwrw*, *cwrf*, or *cwryf*, which the Gauls, by a small variation of dialect, might call *cyrvys;* and the word this day, in Wales, for *cervisarius* is *cyrvydd.*

Pobydd a chyrvydd a chog.

The poets, who were well acquainted with this liquor, knew how to name it.

Cwrw a gei ïs Crug Ieuan.—*L. G. Cothi.*

Criafonllwyn cwrf unlliw.—*Gutto'r Glyn.*

Eli calon carw da.—*Prov.*
(Good ale is a salve to the heart.)

If anybody is so obstinate as to say that the Britains borrowed their *cwrw* from the *cerevisia* of the Romans, which the Romans had formerly borrowed from the Gauls, they would do well to consider that the Gauls and Britains had this liquor in common; and the Britains had more occasion for it than the Gauls, as it supplied the place of wine; therefore it is very extraordinary that the Britains should forget the name of their darling liquor, and borrow it of the Romans, who had only borrowed it from the Gauls.

I might add many more words which Mr. Camden hath misapplied, as *lana, bulga, planerat, zitham, Morini,* etc.; but this is sufficient to shew that a person not perfectly—nay, even critically—acquainted with a language ought not to meddle with its roots and etymologies; and that we cannot expect a tolerable exactness in the Greeks' and Romans' manner of writing our

names of men and places when men of very great learning, and who had opportunities of being better informed, could commit such slips as we see are here committed. Had not we, then, better study our own natural antiquities, the several branches of the Celtic tongue, and the remains left of the history of that nation, than trust to any foreign aid found to be so insufficient ?

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the British authors quoted in the following collection.

As there are British authors and treatises quoted in this book, some of which are very little, if at all, known among English antiquaries, it will not be amiss to give some account of them, that every authority may have its proper weight, and neither more nor less than the weight it should have ; for we should not deceive, but instruct. I shall slightly touch on the most ancient of them, so as to direct the curious that hath a mind to make a further inquiry.

1st. The most ancient British remains extant, or at least that hath come into my hands, is the British history called *Brut y Brenhinoedd*, or the Traditions of the British Bards, of which we have several very ancient copies in Wales in the British tongue. It begins with the Trojan colony, and ends with the reign of Cadwaladr, the last King of the Britains. It hath gone among the Britains under the name of Tyssilio, a Bishop, son of Brochvael Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys, who seems to me to be only the continuer of it from the Roman conquest to his own time, about the year 620 ; and that it was afterwards continued to the time of Cadwaladr by

another hand, who quotes a particular copy of Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, which is not extant.

This history of the Britons, about the year 1150, was mangled and translated into Latin by Galfrid, Archdeacon of Monmouth, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph; and in that shape, in Latin, taking the name of the translator, it hath been mauled and abused by all the English almost that have wrote of the affairs of Britain since Camden's time, and by French and Dutch and everybody, though none of them ever saw the original author in the British tongue. This the Britains look upon to be very foul play, and such usage as was never offered to any other author in the world; for the ancient British copy differs greatly from Galfrid's translation both in names and facts. See more of this author in chap. ... and in title *Brut*.

2nd. The next is Myrddin Emrys, commonly Latinized Merlinus Ambrosius, who flourished about the year 450. We have some of his works extant in the British tongue. See more of him in chap. ... and in the letter *M*.

3rd. The next is Llywarch, surnamed Hen, or Llywarch the Old, a prince or nobleman of the borders of North Britain. He wrote of the wars of his own time, in which he was concerned, and in the *war-verse* called by the Britains *Englyn milwr*. He was one of King Arthur's generals, and of his council (as appears by the *Triades*), and lived to a very great age. He ended his days in Wales, after he had lost his country and family. We have extant, and I have now in my hands, several of his works. It seems he began to write about the year 520, and lived to the time of Cadwallon, which must be about 150 years, and his name implies it.

4th. Gildas, the angry monk, a North Briton, is the next in time. He wrote in Latin about the year 560. What we have of him has been mangled by the monks. See chap. ... and under letter *G.*

5th. Myrddin Wyllt, Aneurin Wawdrydd, and

6th. Taliessin. All flourished in the reign of Maelgwn Gwynedd over the Britains about the year 570.

Myrddin Wyllt was a Caledonian or Pictish Briton, of whose works we have several very curious pieces extant relating to the wars of that age.

I have met with but few pieces of Aneurin Wawdrydd. His *Gododin*, an heroic poem, is the most curious.

But of Taliessin's works we have a great deal; but I think more mangled than any of the rest, because oftener copied. His *Beddau Milwyr Ynys Prydain*, or Tombs of the Warriors of Britain, is a noble piece of antiquity, and strikes a great light on the history of those times, when compared with the *Triades*, the *Brut*, and the succeeding writers.

8th. The next thing of note which I have met with is the *Triades*, called in the British *Trioedd Ynys Prydain*. This little, curious treatise, or most of it, I take to have been wrote about the year 650, and some part of it collected out of the most ancient monuments of the kingdom; but not from the same fountain with *Brut y Brenhinoedd*, as there are facts and matters in the *Triades*, before the Roman conquest, not to be found in the *Brut*; and also several things after the Roman and Saxon conquests which the author of *Brut y Brenhinoedd* never would have omitted if he had met with them.

As the battles of Cadwallon are mentioned in the *Triades*, and Cadwaladr also once mentioned, I suppose

it to have been finished about the year 680 or soon after, though it hath not been the good luck of Nennius, who wrote almost two hundred years afterwards, to have met with it

9th. Soon after this was wrote *Hanes y* 24 *Brenhyn*, the History of the twenty-four kings that were most famous for building cities, etc., the ancient Saxon names being added to the British names of the cities. Guttyn Owen, the poet, about the year 1480, hath left a copy of this in his own handwriting; and, it seems, copied the very errors in his original, for he knew better than to commit those errors; a copy of which I have, besides some other copies of it. As this differs from the account in *Brut y Brenhynoedd*, it must have been taken from some other authority, for there has been no attempt made in any of the old copies of it that I have seen, to make it agree with the history of Tyssilio. Mr. Vaughan of Nannau has an old copy from Guttyn Owen's MS., A.D. 1757.

10th. Nennius, said to be Abbot of Bangor is y Coed, and (as he calls himself) disciple to Elbod, Bishop of North Wales, is the next in time. He wrote a history of the Britains, in Latin, about the year 840; but all the copies we have of it in the public libraries, under the name of Nennius, Gildas Nennius, Gildas Minor, etc., are exceeding incorrect, owing to the ignorance of transcribers; and most, if not all, the copies we have of it at Oxford, Cambridge, Cotton Library, etc., have been done by a North Briton, as appears by his writing *mac* for *mab* (son) in the genealogy of Gwrtheyrn; unless we suppose that Samuel Beulanus, who wrote the genealogies, was a North Briton; or that Gildas ap Caw, the North Briton, was the author; for this *mac*

is no more than a deviation of dialect from *mab*, and may be a Loegrian distinction.

This history was published, with several others, by Dr. Gale at Oxford, A.D. 1691, but is very incorrect, and the notes and various readings tend more to confound than instruct, Mr. Gale being entirely unacquainted with the British language and writings.

There is a curious copy of this author, which I have seen, in the handwriting of the great antiquary, Mr. Rob. Vaughan, in Hengwrt Library, compared with the MSS. in Oxford, Cambridge, Cotton Library, Mr. Selden's, Mr. Camden's, Sir Simon D'Ewes, Dr. Markham, Usher, etc., besides several other copies in other parts of Wales, as at Llannerch, Cors y Gedol, etc.

Mr. Gale has left part of this author unpublished, because something of the same kind was in Ranulph Higden, an author that wrote about five hundred years after him. What shall we call this usage of our ancient British author? Would Mr. Gale have been allowed to use *Bede* after this manner, without being lashed to pieces for cutting off the limbs of a venerable, ancient writer, as he is called? Why then is the British Nennius to be mutilated and cut into piecemeal? It is pity he is not taken care of by some able hand.

Some think that this book of Nennius was begun by Gildas, author of the epistle *De Excidio Britanniæ*, about the year 560, and only continued by Nennius; for it is quoted by the name of Gildas in Tyssilio, and by many of our English historians, and by Sir John Pryse and Humphrey Llwyd; besides that in two MSS. in the Cotton Library it is to be seen wrote after the 61st chapter, "Here endeth the Acts of the Britains wrote by Gildas Sapiens." But Nennius, in his pre-

face, says it was his own collection from traditions, writings, and ancient British monuments, and also from foreign authors.

It seems to me, then, that Gildas ap Caw, the author of the epistle, was not the author of this; but the real author's first name was Gildas, and after he had taken his degree of abbot, took the name of Nennius, which was a common thing in those early times; for we know *Rhun ap Urien* was named *Paulinus* by Pope Gregory upon his being made a missionary to the Saxons; and that the true name of St. Patrick was *Maenwyn*, but was named Patricius by Pope ..... upon his being made his legate to Ireland. So it is no improbable thing that Nennius was this man's *ecclesiastical name* only, and that the book is entitled (as it is in some ancient copies) Gildas Nennius, to distinguish it from Gildas ap Caw, the North Briton; and in some copies Gildas Minor, as that at Oxford; in others, Gildas Sapiens (by mistake I suppose); and in others, plain Nennius. And this gave a handle to persons that knew nothing of it, such as Polydore Virgil and his followers Vertot, Nicolson, etc., to call it Pseudo-Gildas, or false Gildas, as if it was impossible there should be two men of the name of Gildas. See more in chap. .....

11th. Our MSS. of genealogies, which are spread all over the kingdom, and agree in the main without any material difference, are some of the most ancient remains of Celtic antiquities now in being, and bespeak themselves to be genuine; for it is impossible to impose a whole race of ancestors on any single man, let alone the whole nation; and these genealogies must naturally be continued from age to age, from father to son; and in a nation who have always kept their ground since their

first plantation, it is ridiculous to imagine that they would change their ancestors for any new-fangled names. These *antiquities* of the Britains are different enough from any supposed genealogies that may be called Saxon, for those nations are owned to be illiterate (and no man hath pretended to prove them otherwise) when they invaded this island. The Britons, then, have no small reason to glory in their ancient genealogies, as they are such a considerable evidence of their antiquity in their native country. Among these is *Bonedd Gwyr y Gogledd.*

12th. The history of the *Cowri*, or Cambro-British princes, who built the forts on the mountains of Wales, seems to be very ancient; but I cannot so much as guess at the time it was wrote. This MS. is in Hengwrt.

13th. *Bonhedd y Saint*, or the Noble Descent of the Saints of Britain, the founders of the churches and religious houses which still bear their names all over Wales. This is a most valuable piece of antiquity, a very ancient copy of which is now extant (1760) at Llannerch.

14th. The works of the British Poets from about the Danish Conquest to the time of Queen Elizabeth are so numerous that it is needless to say anything of them here, but refer you to the body of the work for each by name. But I shall only remark that poetry and good language was in greater perfection here a little before and a little after the Norman Conquest than it hath been since, and that the historical parts of those works are a great light to our historians, both English and Welsh, Irish and Scotch.

CHAP. XIX.

It will be objected by some, that it looks odd that these unheard-of things have not been advanced sooner, for that we have had very able antiquaries in England and Wales for many ages past. Where hath the book of *Triades* been all this while? Where hath the British copy of Tyssilio lain, the Catalogues of ancient Cities, the Dictionaries of the several branches of the Celtic tongues, the inscriptions in the ancient Celtic character, the works of the ancient British poets, the old MSS. of genealogies, the remains of Druidism, the account of the tombs of the warriors of Britain, the book of British proverbs, the history of the twenty-four kings that built cities, the history of the Cowri that built forts on mountains, *Bonhedd y Saint?*

In answer to this we say that though the Britains had these things in their possession, it doth not follow that the English antiquaries and historians should know anything of them, nor that the few Welsh antiquaries that have wrote should know them all; and in all ages there have been more antiquaries than there hath been publishers.

Everybody the least versed in the history of Britain knows what implacable hatred there was *formerly*, for above a thousand years, between these two nations, from the year 449 to the year 1485, and which hath but lately subsided. The English nation were so noted for their ferocity to strangers that it became a proverb in Wales,—

Calon Sais wrth Gymro;

i.e., the heart of an Englishman to a Welshman. But the case is now altered: witness, among other things,

the great and generous subscriptions of the English towards the publication of the Welsh Bible lately, under the care of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which shews they have a greater regard for the Welsh than the Welsh have for themselves.

Is it any more strange that there were ancient MSS. in Wales, unknown to the English, than that there were plants growing on Snowdon which no Englishman ever heard of till within our days the indefatigable Mr. Edward Llwyd described them, as well as other rarities of that country? The same excellent person was the first that gave the English antiquaries any light into *these things*, by giving an account, in his *Archæologia Britannica*, of the ancient MSS. he had the luck to meet with, or heard of, in his travels through England, Wales, and Ireland. His account, imperfect as it is, is more than any English writer ever dreamt of, or so much as expected to be found among us; and his book will stand for ever as a noble attempt of retrieving the Celtic tongue and its antiquities from oblivion.

The British book of *Triades*, though to this day very little (if at all) known among English antiquaries, hath been always quoted by our British poets from age to age, though I am certain Galfrid, the Latin translator of Tyssilio, never saw it, so little did he know of our antiquities, or else he would have embellished that history with its contents, instead of those ridiculous things which in his translation he hath added to it out of Myrddin Emrys's works and oral tradition.

Mr. Robt. Vaughan, our excellent antiquary, about A.D. 1630 attempted a translation of the *Triades* into English, and Mr. W. Morris of Cefn y Braich says he

interprets it surprisingly; but this was too hard a task even for Mr. Vaughan. This English translation he gave to Archbishop Usher, but we have heard no further of it; and I suppose the copy is lost, unless it is among his papers in Hengwrt.

Camden quotes this book of *Triades* in his *Britannica* as of ancient authority, to prove the Britains joining the Cimbrians and Gauls in some expeditions against Italy and Greece; and also in Shropshire, about Caer Caradoc. But had he dealt fairly with us, and used the other authorities found in that book, he might have saved most of the objections which he has so artfully put in the mouths of his great men. He did not dare to attack a national history in his own person, but pretended to defend it with all his eloquence; but it was against the intention of his plan to own anything existing among the Britains which would clear up their history (though he committed a slip in mentioning the *Triades* at all), as his scheme was to be the father of the history of Britain.

Mr. Nicolson, in his *Historical Library*, has behaved still worse than Mr. Camden, for he knew so little of the book, and speaks so slightly of it, that he supposes it to be what Camden quotes and calls in his *Remains* the Book of Triplicities. He might as well have called the Book of Ecclesiasticus the Triades; for the British *Triades* is merely historical, and the other is only a rhetorical collection of wise sayings and proverbs.

Though this British book of *Triades* was, according to the judgment of Mr. Rob. Vaughan, the antiquary, about A.D. 1630, about a thousand years old, neither Bede, Nennius, nor Galfrid, knew anything of it. No more did they of the works of the British poets. Bede

could not; and Nennius, where he attempts to mention some of them, scarce knew their names, unless those blunders were committed by his transcribers.

If Galfrid, when he translated Tyssilio, had known the works of Myrddin Wyllt, Taliessin, and Llywarch Hen, he would have found in them abundance of historical passages to embellish the history then in his hand, where it is most blind and bald. What hath he added to Tyssilio? Flamines and Archflamines of his own invention; some fine-formed speeches of his own; and the dark and abstruse prophecy of Myrddin Emrys, called the Great Prophecy; and some trifles which had better been out.

By the very style of Tyssilio's *British History* it appears that the first part of it is very ancient, and that it was put in the form it is now about the year 600 or before, probably by Tyssilio; and from Tyssilio to Cadwaladr by, I think, another hand.

Though it doth not appear that Galfrid knew anything of the *Triades*, yet the *British poets*, his cotemporaries, Meilir Brydydd, Daniel, Cynddelw, etc., were well versed in the writings of the ancient poets and historians, and in the *Triades*, as appears by their works.

Can any antiquary now in the kingdom say he knows every old Saxon MS. now existing? No; no more than he knows every old house in the kingdom, or all the old coins that are in private hands. Why then is it urged that if such and such MSS. were in being in the time of Gildas, of Nennius, of Galfrid, etc., they must have seen them? This is childish reasoning, as if no ancient MS. in the kingdom could possibly escape the eyes of a monk, an abbot, or a bishop, when it doth not appear to us that they ever made any inquiries

after such MSS. out of their own monasteries, and when it plainly appears that the clergy had an utter aversion to the works of the British bards, who were the historians of the ancient Britains; and the bards, perhaps, were not behind hand with them.

CHAP. XX.

I FORESEE it will be objected that a very great stress is laid here on proofs out of the British poets, and that among the greatest modern historians in Europe such proofs are reckoned but slight, and not so much regarded as the authorities of prose writers of history, or regular historians (as they call them), learned in antiquities, etc.

Fable (they say) is an ingredient in poetry; and Vertot, the French historian, in a sneer on an historical poem of the Britains of Armorica, which they call their Breviary, says that fables never succeed better than in verse. But men of greater weight in the learned world than Vertot, and in affairs of the greatest consequence, viz., the dominion of the British seas, have not thought it beneath them to make use of poetical authorities, not only to prove the use of words, but also the use of things. The admirable Selden, in his *Mare Clausum*, condescends to make use of the authority of an English poet, G. Chaucer, no older than Richard III's time, to prove the dominion of the sea in the English in those days; and in the same manner Virgil, Ovid, Plautus, and other ancient poets, are quoted by the assertors of Mare Liberum. See *Mar. Claus.*, p. 5.

These objectors should also consider that nations

differ in their customs, and what is true in France is not always so in other countries; and that the most ancient histories were originally in verse, but more particularly among the Gauls and Britains who were under the Druidical government, the recorders of the actions of their great men being a branch of their religious institution; or, in other words, their bards were their historians, who handed down to posterity (witness Lucan) the ancient traditions of their ancestors; and this was the case of other northern nations, the Swedes, Islanders, etc., who had their scalds. See Olaus Wormius. This method of historical writing, and also the very kind of verse, hath kept its ground in Britain, in spite of the Roman power, till after the Romans left them.

The kind of verse in which the bards wrote their exploits in war was called *Englyn Milwr*, a triplet stanza of seven syllables each verse. The meaning of the name is the warrior's verse, or military verse. I make no doubt but the North American war-song is of the same original, where, in their meetings, or before a battle, they all join in this military song, which gives an account of the brave actions of their ancestors maintaining their liberties, and is the greatest incentive to courage that can possibly be. It is observable that the most ancient poetry in the world was in triplet verse of seven or eight syllables.

In ancient times, among the Britains, it was common for the princes themselves to write their own actions in verse,—and who more able to do it? Llywarch Hen, a nobleman of North Britain, hath left us an account of the wars he was concerned in, in this very kind of verse, *Englyn Milwr;* and in such a pathetic, honest,

plain manner that there can be no room to suspect him of falsehood or unfair dealings. Here are no embellishments, no fictions, no show of art, and but a plain relation of matters of fact, not without their beauties. This was about a hundred years after we had thrown off the Roman yoke. Our princes and generals continued this custom of writing their own actions in verse as late as Henry II's time, for the famous warrior, Howel ap Owain Gwynedd (brother of Madoc, who first discovered America), hath wrote his own battles in a most elegant though a modest manner, of which we have several copies in Wales. Hath not J. Cæsar wrote his own actions? And what deterred other emperors from doing the same was that they had not matter enough, or that they were not as great masters of fighting and writing as he was, and that he had got the start of them.

It should be also observed the Britains, Gauls, and Irish, never could be brought into the same way of thinking with the Greeks and Romans in regard to heroic poetry. Poetry was so sacred with these Celtic people, as being a branch of their religion, that they never suffered invented fables (the chief ingredient in heroic poetry) to have a footing in it, which is the reason that neither the Gauls, Britains, Irish, Ersh, Picts, Cornish, or Armoricans, ever had to this day a poem in the nature of the *Iliad* or *Æneid*, though most other nations took a foolish pride in imitating them. So that what in one nation is called an heroic poem, and the grandest performance in human art, is in another nation called a fabulous, empty song or poem stuffed with flourishes and the scum or over-boiling of the poet's brains, to please a vain, boasting people; as

if the nation had no real actions of valour of their own to be recorded in poetry, but must have recourse to fictitious gods, to fictitious heroes, to fictitious battles, and such anachronisms that a grave Celtic writer would be ashamed of. Is it not agreed upon that Æneas and Dido, who Virgil hath brought together, were really two hundred years distant?

Historians used to these kinds of writings may well call poetry fabulous and fictitious. But that is not the case of the British bards. Poetry with them is, and hath been, the sacred repository of the actions of great men, and hath been always so from the most ancient times, as the Song of Moses was, among the Jews, of the defeat of the Egyptians. Taliessin's historical poem of the tombs of the warriors of Britain is a noble piece of history, which will last while the nation has a being; but is exceeded by *Gododin*, an heroic poem of Aneurin.

Though other nations, more devoted to the Greek and Roman learning, may call this way of thinking a mark of Celtic barbarity, and speaking unlike scholars, the Britains own it is so in the Roman proud manner of speaking, but insist that the assertion is not founded on truth or nature, and therefore not to be regarded.

CHAP. XXI.

It is to be observed that among the learned writers of the British nation who have wrote in Latin, such as Gildas, Nennius, Asserius, Galfrid, etc., not one of them hath mentioned a word to the honour of these Druidical bards, and of their manner of recording historical facts; and scarce a word of the Druidical learning, no

more than if they had never heard of the Druids. What could be the reason of all this silence? Foreign writers, and also the British writers in their own native language, often mention them with great honour.

Nis gwyr namyn Duw a dewinion byd a diwyd dderwyddon.
Dysgogan derwyddon dewrwlad i esgar
I wisgwyd weiniviad.—*Cynddelw, i Ow. Cyfeiliog.*

Drudion a Veirddion
A fawl neb Dragon
Namyn draig ai dirpar.—*Id.*

Dywawd derwyddon dadeni haelion
O hil Eryron o Eryri.—*Prydydd Moch.*

Let it be taken notice of that these writers in the Latin tongue were ecclesiastics, and that their heat and zeal against Druidism and paganism drove them beyond themselves, for Christianity in those early times could bear no competition. The reason is this. In the infancy of Christianity here, the zeal of the Christians were so very hot that nothing favouring of paganism was to be mentioned publicly without incurring the displeasure of the clergy; and when the Church of Rome got the upper hand here, then everybody knows that ignorance was the mother of their devotion. Let the learned ancient Druids be ever so learned, it was reckoned a sin and a scandal for a clergyman to borrow anything from them, for all Druidical learning was called vain philosophy. And is not this the cant to this very day among some kind of Christians?

The British poets, in the beginning of Christianity here, were a class of people distinct enough from the clergy, and were members of the civil power, being made use of by the ruling princes in a political way, as prophets and family historians, who were not very well

liked by the Church, being strongly addicted to their ancient customs and Druidical traditions; and, indeed, the poets thought themselves men of greater consequence, and better heard, than the clergy; so that in the very height of the Popish power in Britain we find the poets ridiculing the monks and their superstitions and cheats:

Mor fran yr Ysbryd Glan.—*D. ap Gwilym.*
Gwas arall a ddwg Seirioel, etc.
Dos dithe frawd i law dd—l.
D. ap Gwilym, and Co. Dwynwen.

And in the declension of the Roman empire, and before the Saxons became Christians, the poets violently railed against the prevailing corruptions in the Church, and the idleness of the clergy:

Gwae offeiriaid byd, etc.—*Taliessin.*

Bid amlwg marchawc, bid redegawc gorwydd,
Bid mab llen yn chwannawc,
Bid aniwair dau eiriawc.—*Llywarch Hen.*

It is natural that a knight be public (popular),
A horse swift, a clergyman avaricious,
An unchaste man double-tongued.

Now let us examine who these learned British writers were, that wrote in Latin of the affairs of Britain, and which among other nations are ignorantly called the only ancient British historians, because they never heard of any other. All these writers before mentioned were of the clergy, not one layman among them. What is become of the laymen's writing then? Why, they are in MSS., in everybody's hands in Wales, and in the works of their poets, who, as Di. Siculus owns, were the recorders of the valiant acts of their countrymen. See A. Marcellinus, Lucan, and Giraldus Cambrensis, Wynne's *Preface.*

Gildas was an angry monk who had run over to Armorica from a party who had got the upper hand in Britain, in which Cwstenyn, the reigning Prince, had killed two of his nephews, the sons of Medrawd; and Arthur had killed his brother Howel. Sir J. Pryse, and Usher, *Primordia.*

Tyssilio, son of Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys, was Bishop of Powysland; had his college and see at Meivod, when his brother Cynan reigned in Powys.

Nennius is said to be Abbot of Bangor is y Coed, and better acquainted with monks than with poets; for where he mentions in his History a few of them, he hardly knows their names, or his transcribers have abused him much.

Asserius Menevensis, Bishop of Sherborne, and living with King Alfred and his tutor, etc., nephew to another Asser, Bishop of St. David's, hath wrote so little about the Britains that we can pass no judgment about his knowledge of them, though it is probable he assisted Alfred in translating and digesting the laws of the Britains, which he is said to have translated.

Galfridus Monemuthensis was at first a Benedictine monk, afterwards Archdeacon of Monmouth, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, and, as some say, Cardinal, which was a title common then in Britain. By his translation of Tyssilio's *Brut y Brenhinoedd* out of the Armorican British into the Latin, it appears that he was in a manner quite ignorant of the affairs of the Britains. He knew nothing of the British writers in the native language of the Britains, or else he would never have committed such blunders in his works as to turn Llew ap Cynfarch into Lotho, Meuric into Marius, Gwalchmai into Walganus, Medrawd into Mordredus, Julian

into Sulgenin, Rhun Baladr Brasin to Rudhudibras (as the Latin MSS. have it) as well as printed copies. If he had been acquainted with the ancient British writers he would have known that Llew and Urien and Aron were sons of Cynfarch Hen o'r Gogledd; and Llywarch Hen, who was cotemporary with these three brothers, would have set him right, whose works we have extant.

Besides the gaps which Galfrid hath left in the History, which he might have filled up out of the British writers, if he had known anything of them, it is a weak thing to say that the Britains had no poetical or historical writings among them, because that an Archdeacon of Monmouth or a Bishop of St. Asaph knew nothing of them.

CHAP. XXII.

Now we have taken a short view of these writers commonly known by the name of British historians, and we find them all ecclesiastics, people who had then an utter aversion to our poets and writers in our native language, and therefore it was their principle not to have any intercourse with them and their writings.

It will be allowed that the knowledge of books, and consequently histories, is more universal now, since the invention of printing, than it was when Galfrid translated the British History into Latin at the request of Walter Calenus, an Archdeacon of Oxford. Would it be any wonder if even now, in our illuminated age, when everybody almost is a philosopher and an historian, an Archdeacon of Oxford should give an Archdeacon of Bangor or St. Asaph a Welsh history out of the Bodleian Library, for such there are, to be trans-

lated into Latin, and that it should happen that the Welsh archdeacon should make a bungling piece of work of it? having never seen so much as an ancient manuscript in his mother's tongue, or looked into its antiquities, and being only what we call Latin and Greek, a mere scholar.

Doth his ignorance prove there are no ancient manuscripts in Wales? But this is the logic made use of by the opposers of the British History. If there had been, say they, such MSS. in being, Gildas, Tyssilio, Nennius, Bede, etc., would have made mention of them. And my logic is the direct contrary; and to me it is plain that if every layman's house in Wales, in those days, abounded with such manuscripts, and every parish with poets, these imperious clergymen, bishops, abbots, and monks, would not have vouchsafed to take notice of them. The Latin tongue was their idol, which had remained here as a relic of the Roman imperial government, and was afterwards a great means to help to introduce the Roman papistical government here. Is it not as possible to suppose an Abbot of Bangor in those days ignorant of the Welsh tongue, as it is now a Welsh Bishop?

Everybody that hath read Mr. Edw. Llwyd's *Arch. Brit.* knows that he hath been indefatigable in searching for ancient British MSS., and yet I know of great numbers in Wales that he never saw or heard of, and several that I have in my own possession; nay, even the copy of the *Triades* which he made use of was but an incorrect one, and had not been compared with the various genuine copies which the great antiquary, Mr. R. Vaughan, had in his possession; and this hath led Mr. Llwyd astray in his etymological guesses, who,

by the strength of a pregnant wit and a great knowledge of languages, hath overrun the bounds of the Celtic tongue as it had been settled by the British bards, and wrested abundance of words to please his own luxurious fancy. Yet I am far from despising Mr. Llwyd's works: they are great and surprising. But it is pity that he was not better acquainted with the writings of our bards, which could not be without being himself acquainted with the rules of the British poetry, which he was not, as shall be shown in its proper place. He had also the misfortune of being cotemporary with other great men of the same way of thinking with himself, which was a great help to lead him astray, viz., Mr. Pezron, Abbot of Chennay in Little Britain in France, author of the *Antiquities of Nations*; Mr. Baxter, Master of the Mercer's School in London, author of the *Glossography*; and Mr. Rowlands of Anglesey, author of the *Mona Antiqua*: three persons of extraordinary talents, and of very extensive knowledge in languages, and of fine heads for etymologizing. But Mr. Baxter and Mr. Rowlands, giving a loose to their fancies, and not observing the same caution with Monsr. Pezron, lost themselves in a fog. Mr. Pezron's guesses were at first privately weighed with the authorities of ancient authors, and then artfully produced as mere guesses and probabilities; and all of a sudden he throws upon you a heap of ancient authorities to back his reasonings. But the others, not aware of this art, have ingeniously enough followed his method of guessing, but want ancient authorities to back them.

It is not a great knowledge in modern languages (which may swell a man up with pride and self-sufficiency) that will make a man master of the Celtic

tongue and its branches and antiquities, but it must be a great knowledge in the Celtic writers. A man that applies himself to study the Hebrew or Chaldean will find very little help, or none at all, from his knowledge in the French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, or the school languages, the Latin and Greek. The Hebrew hath nothing to do with them, no more than the Celtic hath. He that would be master of the Celtic tongue, and capable of finding the etymology of it, and of its curious structure, should be acquainted with Aneuryn Wawdrydd and Bardd Glas o'r Gadair, Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr, Taliessin, etc., rather than with Homer, Virgil, Tasso, or Milton, etc.

Mr. Baxter says that in the Celtic, *pend* and *cond* signified a head; but there is no man, living or dead, besides himself that says so. Mr. Rowlands says that the Ferry of Porthaethwy, the passage over Menai to Anglesey, was called so, q. d. Porth-aeth-hwy, *i.e.*, as he explains it, the *port which they passed;* but the words will neither bear that signification in the British, nor doth any ancient author back it, or is there any case parallel to it. *Aeth* and *hwy* do not agree in construction, and will not do at all. If he had considered that the name of the commot adjoining to this Ferry is *Dindaethwy*, or *Tindaethwy*, which is plainly Daethwy's Fort, he would have looked out for the ruins of that fort in that commot, and would probably have found it near this ferry or passage, which took its name, beyond all doubt, from the same person, *Daethwy*, and the fort he had here; consequently the name of the Ferry should be wrote Porth Ddaethwy, *i.e.*, Daethwy's Passage or Port. See Mabinogi Bran ap....

Cynhaethwy ap Herbert ap Godwin Iarll Cernyw a Dyfneint.—*Llyfr Achau.*

CHAP. XXIII.

THE better to understand the reason of the difference between the real Celtic names, and the same names in Roman authors, you are to consider that the Roman writers made it a general rule to soften the harsh names of the towns and countries, etc., of the nations conquered by them, as appears by Pliny Junior's letter to Caninius (L. 8, Ep. 4.): "Some little trouble, too, you will find is to soften the names of these barbarous people, and particularly of their towns, so as they shall not shock our ears when they come into verse. But there is nothing so harsh and dissonant but what may be made harmonious, or at least tolerable, with a little care and alteration. Besides, if it were lawful for Homer to contract, to extend, and to turn words (even of Grecian extraction), for the better cadence of his verse, why should not the same privilege be allowed you, especially since it is not affected but necessary?" What truth can we expect, then, in Roman writers in relation to names? And what have we to trust to but our own ancient writers, who made it the greatest crime to alter their language or names? There was something of this temper among the Gauls (French) even as low down as the time of Montaigne; and it may not be amiss to set down that ingenious man's opinion of this affair, as few men understood mankind better than he. (Mont., L. 1, c. 46.) A gentleman, a neighbour of mine (says he), a great admirer of antiquity, and who was always preferring the excellency of

preceding times in comparison with this present age of ours, did not, among the rest, forget to magnify the lofty and magnificent sounds of the gentlemen's names of those days. Don Grumedan, Quadregan, Angelisan, etc., which but to hear named he perceived to be other kind of men than Pierre, Guillot, and Michel.

I am mightily pleased with Jaques Amiot for leaving throughout a whole French oration the Latin names entire, without varying and dissecting them to give them a French termination. It seemed a little harsh and rough at first; but already custom, by the authority of Plutarch, whom he took for an example, hath overcome that novelty.

I have often wished that such as write chronicle histories in Latin would leave our names as they find them, and as they are and ought to be; for in making Vaudemont Valemontance, and metamorphosing names to make them suit better with the Greek or Latin, we know not where we are, and *with the persons of the men lose the benefit of the story.*

To conclude. It is a scurvy custom, and of very ill consequence, that we have in our kingdom of France to call every one by the name of his mannor or segneury, and the thing in the world that doth the most prejudice, and confound families and descents. So far Montaigne.

Leland, the great oracle of antiquity among the English, by his not being able to find any writings of laymen in his search, concludes that there was very little learning in Britain after the Saxon conquest of Loegria, except among the monks. He searched among the monasteries, and knew nothing of our writers in the British tongue; but we that are acquainted with the

British writers (who affected to write in their own language, and took a pride in it), insist that the British tongue never was wrote in greater perfection than a little before and a little after the Norman conquest, which shews that the learning then in vogue among the Britains was the studying and polishing of their own language; and in that language their antiquities and history must be searched for, and not in what Mr. Leland and others call the learned languages.

It will be again objected, and it is very well known to be true, that the lives of the saints of Britain and Ireland are more stuffed with incredible miracles than any other nation on earth, and that even Bollandus, Baronius (see Fleetwood's *Pref.*), and the greatest sticklers for the miracles of the Church of Rome, are even ashamed of them; and, indeed, nothing can come up with the many men's heads which St. Beuno hath set on, which had been cut clean off; St. Ffred's eye dropping out, and put in again; and abundance of the like absurdities. So that it is concluded that either the nation must be very silly that could swallow this kind of cookery, or the writers very ignorant that prepared it for them; and therefore it may be probable the historians and poets of the same nations may be guilty of the same foibles as the writers of the lives of their saints are.

The first part of this charge is too true; but if you consider that neither poets nor any lay historians had any hand in writing these lives of the saints, and that they were the entire production of monks, who wrote them with a view of bringing a grist to their own mill in the monastery, the bards will be acquitted, who for the most part not only despised these pretended mira-

cles, but exposed them in verse. And if our British monks have had a more fertile invention in writing these miracles than other dull nations, it only shews they were greater masters of their trade, and it is pity their talents were not better employed. I own these monks and abbots, by means of keeping plentiful tables and cellars, have found some poor, wandering poets that for the sake of their bellies have put some of these contrived legends, or lives of the saints, in good verse, which became a means of making them public; but these are but a few, and modern.

There was, in D. ap Gwilym's time, about A.D. 1390, a vast concourse from all parts of Wales to the Monastery of St. Dwynwen in Anglesey, now called Llanddwyn, in ruins. Here were their constant waxlights kept at the tomb of this virgin saint, where all persons in love applied for remedy, and which brought vast profit to the monks; and Dwynwen was as famous among the Britains, in affairs of love, as Venus ever was among the Greeks and Romans. But David ap Gwilym's ludicrous manner of applying to this saint for relief, and his publishing it in a poem which is in everybody's hands, shews how slightly the poets made of these religious cheats:

"Dear St. Dwynwen (says he), by your virginity I beg of you, and by the soul of your great father *Brychan*, send this girl to meet me in the grove. You are in Heaven. God will not be angry with you for it, nor turn you out, for he will not undo what he hath done", etc.

Another poet, describing the craft of the monks in carrying little images about, and exchanging them for provision, etc., says:

Un a arwain yn oriog
Gurig lwyd dan gwr ei glog;
Gwas arall a ddwg Seirioel
A naw o gaws yn ei goel;
Drwy undeb erchi i'r Drindawd
Cnuf o wlan accw neu flawd.

One carries the greyheaded *Cyricus* under his cloak; another carries St. Seiriol with nine cheeses in his arms, and so exchange them for wool and flour. The image of St. Seiriol was to help the farmer to make more cheese, etc.

CHAP. XXIV.

THAT THE PROOF OF THE PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN THE PRESENT WELSH, OR ANCIENT BRITISH TONGUE, IS SUCH THAT NO LANGUAGE IN THE WORLD CAN SHEW THE LIKE, AND THAT IT IS STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER PROOFS OF WRITINGS, INSCRIPTIONS, OR COINS.

IT will be naturally asked by persons unacquainted with the language and antiquities of the ancient Britains and Celtæ, How comes it that we can be now sure that such and such words were pronounced anciently after such a manner as we now positively assert them to be, and that even a letter can hardly be altered in the Welsh language? This is a thing never heard of in any other language in the world, and seems a paradox which requires explanation. If this is so, it is no wonder the British tongue hath lasted so long, or that it will last for ever, and is, as Camden owns, pure and unmixed, and extremely ancient (Camden, *Names of Britain*); for that such authority is greater and stronger than any ancient inscriptions, in which there may be a mistake of the stonecutter, or from the whims and fancies of alteration. The Greek and Roman languages

can shew no such security for their pronunciations; and if it was not for some ancient inscriptions and coins, we should hardly know anything of their ancient manner of writing, which yet proves nothing in regard to their pronunciation. In the ancient monumental pillar of Duillius, the Roman admiral that defeated the Carthaginians, we have "Lecio pugnandod, exfociont", etc., for "Legio pugnando, effugiunt", etc.; "*In altod maria pugnandod*", for "*In alto mari pugnando*".

How can it be proved that the ancient Romans, who writ "Piuna Carthaio", etc., pronounced "Pugna" and "Carthago"? It will be answered that they had no *g* at that time; but as soon as they took the letter *g* into their alphabet, they wrote "Pugna" and "Carthago", and did not continue the *c*. This only proves that about the second Punic war, the time they took the letter *g* in, they softened and refined their language from *c* into *g*.

All ancient nations originally affected the hard letters, *p*, *c*, *ch*, or *x*, *t*, *ff*, *rh*, as well as the Romans; but the Britains in their language, now called Welsh (the principal remains of the Celtic tongue), can prove, from the very nature and structure of their language, and their ancient rules of poetry, that unless the whole language is demolished and framed anew, it is impossible for any word by the ancient poets to be pronounced otherwise than it is at this day, and that not even a letter or a sound could be changed in those words. What a glorious thing this would have been if it had been found in the Greek and Latin tongues! If Homer and Virgil's works could have been so well fortified from attacks. But it is so far to the contrary that there is hardly a verse in Virgil but hath a different reading

in different copies, or hardly a word in the Latin tongue whose use can be proved to be as ancient as the beginning of the Roman nation. It is owned that the Laws of the Twelve Tables were not understood in the time of Cicero. (See Festus's *Verbor. Signific.*, with Scaliger's notes. Amst., 1699.)

It will be again objected, how can it be proved that these rules in the British poetry have been always laws to that language? In answer we say that these rules and poetry seem to be near as old as the language itself, being beyond all history or tradition,—the greatest mark of antiquity, as it is said, of the Egyptian Pyramids. The historians of all nations of Europe mention the Druidical institutions among the Celtæ, and that the bards were a branch of them; but none pretend to say when they begun, but suppose the institution patriarchal. In the time of the Druidical government in Britain and Gaul it cannot be supposed that those strict people would suffer any innovation in the rules of their bards, when once settled, being a branch of their religion, and we read of none. When that order was abrogated, after the coming in of Christianity, their art of poetry was handed down to their children as being of use to the Christian princes as well as in the times of Druidism; and the art and its professors have always, from time to time, been looked upon as sacred, and the name poet or bard was synonymous to a prophet, to which gift all the ancient poets pretended; and by that means the bards were not less useful to Christian kings, to help to govern the people, than they were in the time of the ancient Druidical government, as appears by their prophecies extant, which probably are all political.

It must be confessed that these strict rules in the British poetry have so cramped the poets that no great performances, in the nature of long heroic poems, was ever attempted by them in their fettered way of writing; but it had one good effect. Besides saving the language, these excessive, strict rules prevented men of slow or weak parts from meddling with this difficult as well as *sacred vocation;* for he must be a person of vast knowledge in the language, and of excellent parts, or else of indefatigable industry (besides being born with a poetical genius), that could make any tolerable figure in the British poetry. If such unqualified persons attempted it, their works were not like to be regarded even by shepherds or the meanest of the people; for there is something in the texture or genius of the language which will admit of nothing to be called poetry, even among the vulgar, except it agrees with the old rules of this, which, as it were, naturally please the people, having, as it were, grown up with the language.

Now to come to the proof of what we have been stating here. Let us suppose that the word *Conwy,* the name of a river and town in Carnarvonshire, was to be disputed whether the Britains wrote it *Cynwy,* as Mr. Ed. Llwyd (*Notes on Camden, Carnarvonshire*) would have it; or *Condui,* as Mr. Baxter, with his intolerable whims, has it; or *Conwey* or *Conway,* as the modern English write it;[1] or *Conovium,* as Antoninus has it; or *Coisobius,* as Ptolemy, which Camden makes to be *Conobius;* or *Conwy,* as the natives write it and pronounce it, who call the town and the entrance of the harbour *Aberconwy,* the fall of Conwy into the sea.

[1] Or *Conubio,* as Mr. Baxter (anonym. MS.) has it; or *Novius,* as Mr. Camden, from .....

It would take too much time, and would be unnecessary, to explain these bards' rules at length in this place, for it would be writing a book; therefore in the quotations I shall make here out of the poets, it will be enough to point out, in italic, how those rules require such and such consonants and such and such vowels to be in the different parts of the verse. First, let the letters in the word Conwy be numbered.

1 2 3 4 5
Conwy

One of our poets, in his metamorphosis of a fair lady into an owl, takes occasion to name this river:

Gwdion mab D*ô*n ar G*onwy*
Hudlath ni bu o'i fath f*wy*.—*D. ap Gwilym*, A.D. 1400.

Here the first line proves the second and third letters; and the rhyme in the second line, compared with the first, proves the fourth and fifth letters. Now there remains only the letter *c* to be proved, which in flexions turns to *g*, as in the above, as every one the least versed in the British tongue knows. As I have no very ancient MSS. now by me, where I write this, I must be contented, in this example, with those passages out of poets who wrote no further off than about three hundred or four hundred years ago, which I can recollect in my memory:

Y caw*n* ar lan *Con*wy'r wledd.—*T. Aled.*

In this verse not only the letter *c* is proved, but also the letter *n*, as also in the following:

Nan *Con*wy man caw*n* y medd.

What other nation can do this?

In all hypotheses where no records, or traditions, or marks, or traces of the memory, of the facts are pre-

tended, *disproving* by *denying* is as easily done as proving by asserting only. But any kind of national records or traditions are beyond all guesses.

Common sense is the growth of every country. Where there are ancient MSS. and the works of poets and historians to shew in a nation, it is ridiculous for any man, though of the highest character in the learned world, to advance his own guesses about the language or the history against the national authorities received time out of mind. If he doth, he will be only laughed at by the natives, and he will repent it. Therefore, if there be such authorities, they should have their due weight.

As I have above proved, in the above example, that our poets, who had it by tradition from father to son, for time immemorial, and probably since they were planted here, called the river *Conwy;* and that according to the rules of the bards it could not be since called otherwise, nor a letter changed in it, without altering the whole language, and that every name and word in the British tongue is upon the same footing of security, as is easily seen by observing the proofs or quotations out of the poets in the learned Dr. Davies' Dictionary. It remains, then, on such as pretend to wrest the British names of places, and play them through all the vowels (to serve a scheme of etymologising), to shew that the poets or anybody else have ever wrote those words as they would have it, or to bring some authority equivalent to this of the poets, if there be any such in the world, and not with a magisterial air pronounce things to be as their fancy suggests to them.

Mr. Baxter, indeed, might be ignorant that there were such rules of the bards existing, for it is plain he

knew nothing of our antiquities except what he picked out of Llwyd's *Archæologia*, with whom he corresponded, and who he in a great measure corrupted with his odd whims. But Mr. Llwyd knew there were such rules, though he knew not how to apply them, as plainly appears to any one that hath read his British elegy on the death of Queen Mary, printed at Oxford, and also the Englyn about Rhossyr, in his *Notes on Camden's Anglesey*, which doth him as little honour as the attempt the great Cicero made to be a poet.

When a word is wrote differently by the poets, as suppose *Brodorddin* for example, it shews they knew not the etymology of it, or that some particular authors disputed it; for that word is wrote *Brodorddun* and *Brodorddyn* as well as *Brodorddin;* and so of some others, which may be modern names and places of so little note as to be scarcely mentioned by our bards.

In derivation of names I have set down Mr. Ed. Llwyd's etymologies in his *Archæologia* for such as he hath touched upon, and where I differ from him have given my reasons. As for the derivations of authors who were strangers to our language, I need say no more than that they groped in the dark, and are not worth the trouble of confuting. My own etymologies I offer to the world not always as certainties, but probabilities, on such proofs as I produce, which any one skilled in the language is welcome to disprove, if he can, with better authorities than I produce; which I shall be glad to see, and that this study of retrieving antiquities out of the dust is revived.

How ridiculous, in the eyes of an Englishman or Cambro-Britain, doth Goropius look, that derives the word *Angli* (English) from the English nation's being

good anglers; and that the British name *Howel* is derived from sound or *whole?* One would think that it would be impossible for a man of letters to be so ignorant as not to know that *whole* is a mere English or Teutonic word,—a language he was master of; and that Howel (or, as it should be wrote, Hywel) is a British name in use among the Britains before the arrival of the Saxons in Britain; and yet this Goropius was a man learned in languages, and physician to the Queens of France and Hungary; therefore I have the charity to think that this great man was not in earnest, and only shewed his wit in these flashes; as, perhaps, may be the case of Camden when he offers to explain some British words, being a kind of itch of playing with words, and to shew great reading.

CHAP. XXV.

A CAVEAT to English readers who are unacquainted with the pronunciation of the Cambro-British alphabet. Let them remember that in British, *c* is before all the vowels sounded as a *k*, and never as the English *c* before *i* and *e* in the words civet, cerate, source, etc., and it is pity Dr. Davies did not retain it; and that *ll* is sounded after a manner peculiar to the Welsh, being an *l* aspirated something like *thl*; so that the word *llan* sounds something like *thlan*, or between that and *clan*. Let it be also remembered that in the British there are no such sounds as the letter *g* makes in the English George, nor *ch* in the English church, or that *j* makes in the English jerk, jilt; and that these are mere Teutonic sounds, and never used by the Celtæ. But it is pro-

bable the Roman language had this sound of *j*, which they expressed at first by *j*, and afterwards by *gi*, as that ancient name of the Celtic British King Beli was Latinised by them into Beljus, and lastly into Belgius; but foolishly, by succeeding Latin writers and our moderns, without rule or reason, turned into Belinus.

The British *ch* also hath a sound which is not at present used in the English, though the old Saxon and other branches of the Teutonic had it, as had also the Greek and Hebrew. *Gh* in the word *lough*, for a lake, sounds something like it, as doth *wh* in the words why, where, when, etc., if strongly pronounced.

The British *i* is always pronounced as *ee* in *bleed* and in *gill*. *A* is always broad and gaping, as in the English *par, car; dd*, always as *th* in *the, this*, etc.; *f*, never as the English in *fit*, but as a *v* in *veal; g*, never as in English before *e* and *i*, but always hard, as in *God, gad, gun; t*, never as an *s*, as in *action*, but always a hard *t*, as in *tar, tin, heart*.

It will be objected that the division said to be made by Rhodri Mawr between his three sons, or some division equivalent to it, had been from ancient times; for when the Romans found us, the people of Cambria were divided into three distinct people, the Silures, the Dimetæ, and the Ordovices; that it hath been afterwards in four parts, Deheubarth, Dyfed, Gwynedd, a Phowys. So that Rhodri only joined Dyfed and Deheubarth in one dominion called Dinefwr, and let Gwynedd and Powys rest as they were.

The fault of the plan of Rhodri Mawr was this. He made Dinefwr and Powys tributary to Gwynedd, when at the same time he knew that those two powers joining to refuse payment and subjection, would be rather

too hard for Gwynedd. This was a bone of contention. This was not the case when these petty principalities were tributary to the crown of London (which they always have been as far as the British history reaches till the Saxon conquest), for the *Loegrian* power was able at any time to quell any rebellion or disputes among them, before the Roman conquest, and after the Romans left us, while the Loegrian Britains governed, and until they, idiot-like, called in the Saxons, and gave away their country and dominion. For in the time of the ancient Britains, before the Roman conquest, this island was a commonwealth of free princes, as Germany is now, but yet all holding of the *Loegrian* crown. But when the Saxons, who were strangers, came to wear that principal crown, and to be masters of that Loegrian power, the tributary native princes of the Britains refused to obey the strangers; and in good policy should have joined all under one head instead of dividing their powers, and falling by the ears among themselves.

Here Providence has wonderfully interposed, and by the ruin of the old British constitution saved the remains of the Britains, and made them a most happy people, if peace and quietness and freedom be a happiness; for now, in our days, the English not only fight and pray for them, but also go to market for them. It was the ancient policy of the English, and a very just, sensible maxim of maintaining power, not to levy soldiers among them, that their military spirit might be broke; not to let them have Welsh bishops, that their language in time might be neglected by the clergy; and as to trade and merchandise, they have been indolent enough, and fed themselves with their high pedi-

grees and gentility, that men of fortune have thought it beneath them to trade.

Some of the effects that followed Rodri Mawr's division of the Principality of Wales, the constitution of that government being so unnatural that it must necessarily be the ruin of that nation that was under it, especially a nation addicted to war and broils; who, if they had not a foreign enemy, must quarrel among themselves, so that their feuds were at last carried to such a head that perhaps the like is not to be found in any history, not even among the most barbarous nations in the world. Even tigers and lions have more generosity than these Britains had at last. Their bravery in arms, and the strength and activity natural to them, partly on account of the situation of their country and their diet, drove them to that pitch of enthusiastic military spirit that neither law nor religion had any tie upon them. And it is a great wonder how any part of their posterity remains on the face of the earth.

It is true the murdering of relations began very soon, on the first setting out of mankind in the world, and continued while society remained in small detachments dispersed over the world, without that administration and execution of laws which a powerful monarch only, or some government of that nature, is able to put in force.

After about 4000 years' experience (in all which time one would have thought a proper manner of governing mankind would naturally have been hit upon by some enterprising nation or other), the Christian religion appeared, which proposed the most worthy and amiable rules as men could wish to be governed by, provided they had anything good in their nature. But this

creature is generally so perverse that nothing goes down with him but rapine, plunder, and villany. Under the colour of religion one man hath pretended a power from heaven to burn, torture, destroy, and murther, all others that differ in opinion from him about things that are impossible for either of them to be certain of; that is, about the nature of God, and of a God incomprehensible, and the manner of worshipping him.

Some nations, superior in pride and power to the rest, have attempted to bring this little earth under one monarch, which, if it could have been effected, would not have remained long so. The limbs would have been too many for the head, and would have soon fallen out among themselves, as hath been the case with all great empires. Nature or Providence throws things, after a great confusion, into their proper places; so out of disorder cometh order, out of corruption cometh generation. It is plain that God never intended that the whole earth should be governed by one king, for he alone is the King of kings and Lord of lords, and vain is the man that sets up for these titles which can belong to nobody but the Supreme Being.

Among all nations experience shews that monarchy (or a government equivalent thereto, where the people place a law agreed upon to be their inviolable and standing rule) will always be the best method of governing mankind, provided the governing law is strictly put in *execution*. If the power is in many hands they will quarrel about it.

But now to come home to my subject, the ancient Britains or Welsh, where, after Rodric's division, almost every little lord had a *jura regalia*, and the lives and fortunes of his tenants in his own hands, who was to call him to an account for what he did?

If there were some good men in Wales, and could not bear to see a lord kill his brother, imprison his father, geld his next relations that they might not inherit, and pretended to check him for it, or punish him, were not the kings of the Saxons just at hand to receive any reprobate under their protection, and very glad of the opportunity? And was not the good-natured, religious, forgiving Pope ready to absolve him for a sum of money? We must cease to wonder, then, at the character our countrymen bear while under that vicious government from the year 876, when Rodri died, to the year 1282, when the last Llewelyn was slain, which is 406 years. It was the fault of the constitution of their government, and not of the people, who were naturally brave and generous; but by being left to their own ways, by the relaxation of the laws of a bad government ill-founded, they became such monsters that the most uncultivated nation in the world, even the Hottentots, would not be guilty of the crimes they have committed; till they effectually destroyed their crazy constitution and their power, which dissolved itself into that of the general crown of the island, and happy for the nation it did.

Not to mention those of their countrymen they killed in battle in their civil wars, or of the cruelties used by the Saxons or Normans upon them when they took part with one side against the other, I shall give here a list only of the butcheries of a Britan against Britan in those days, as I have hastily collected them out of Caradoc's *Chronicle:*

In the year 917 Clydawc ap Cadell was slain by his brother Meurig. (Caradoc in Edwal Voel.)

A.D. 933, Owen ap Gruffudd slain by the men of Cardigan.

972, Howel ap Ieuaf put out his uncle Meyric ap Edwal's eyes, and kept him in prison till his death. (Car. in Ieu. ap Iaco.)

982, the gentlemen of Gwent rebelled against their Prince, and cruelly slew Einion ap Owen, who came to appease them. (Car. in Ho. ap Ieu.)

A.D. 1021, Llewelyn ap Seisyllt, Prince, was slain by Howel and Mredydd, the sons of Edwyn. (Car. in Lln. ap S.)

A.D. 1044, the gentlemen of Ystrad Towy did treacherously kill 140 of Prince Gr. ap Llywelyn's men. (Car. in Gr. ap Lln.)

A.D. 1054, Griff. ap Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, was cruelly and traitorously slain by his own men, and his head brought to Harold. (Car. in Gr. Lln.)

A.D. 1073, Blethyn ap Cynfyn, King of Wales, was traitorously and cowardly murdered by Rhys ap Owen ap Edwyn and the gentlemen of Ystrad Tywy. (Car. in Bl. ap Con.) About the same time Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon, a nobleman of Maelor, was slain by the North Wales men.

A.D. 1079, Gwrgeneu ap Seisyllt, a nobleman, was slain by the sons of Rhys Sais. (Car. in Trah.)

A.D. 1103, Gwgan ap Meyrick invited Howel ap Grono to his house to make merry, who strangled him as he got out of bed, and delivered his body to the Normans, who cut off his head. (Car. in Gr. ap Cyn.) About this time Meyrick and Gruff. ap Trahaearn ap Caradoc were slain by Owen ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn. (Car. in Gr. ap Cyn.)

A.D. 1112, Owen would not put Madog to death, but put out his eyes, and let him go, and took his lands. (Car.)

A.D. 1115, Gruff. ap Cynan attempted to deliver up Gruff. ap Rhys, Prince of South Wales, to King Henry I, though he had taken refuge with him.

A.D. 1122, Gruff. ap Rhys (the above) killed Gruff. ap Trahaearn.

A.D. 1125, Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan slew his three uncles, and Morgan ap Cadwgan slew his brother Mredydd with his own hands. (Car. in Gr. ap Cyn.)

Mredydd ap Llywarch slew Meyrick his cousin, and put out the eyes of his two cousin-germans, sons of Griffri.

A.D. 1128, Ieuaf ap Owen put out the eyes of two of his brethren, and banished them the country; and Llewelyn ap Owen slew Iorwerth ap Llowarch. And Mredydd ap Bleddyn took the same Llewelyn his nephew, and put out his eyes, and gelded him, that he might have his lands, and slew Ieuaf ap Owen his brother.

Also Meyric slew Llowarch and Madog his son, his own cousins, who himself was so served shortly after. (Carad. Gr. ap Cyn., p. 187.)

A.D. 1132, Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan slain by Eneon ap Owen ap Edwyn his uncle, whose three brethren he had slain.

A.D. 1140, Cynwrig ap Owen was slain by the men of Madog ap Mredydd ap Blethyn ap Cynfyn; and the sons of Blethyn ap Gwyn slew Mredydd ap Howel.

A.D. 1142, Howel ap Mredydd ap Blethyn was murdered by his own men. And Howel and Cadwgan, the sons of Madoc ap Idnerth, killed one another. Anarawd ap Gr. ap Rys was killed in a quarrel with his father-in-law, Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan.

A.D. 1148, Howel ap Owen Gwynedd took his uncle Cadwaladr prisoner, and took possession of his country.

A.D. 1151, Owain Gwynedd took Cunethe, his brother Cadwallon's son, put out his eyes, and gelded him, lest he should have children to inherit part of the land.

A.D. 1158, Morgan ap Owen was traitorously slain by the men of Ifor ap Meurig.

A.D. 1160, Cadwallon ap Madoc ap Idnerth was taken by his brother Eneon Clyd, and delivered to Owein Gwynedd, who sent him to the king's officers, to be imprisoned at Winchester.

A.D. 1168, Cynan ap Owen Gwynedd slew Gwrgeneu, Abbot of Llwythlawr, and his nephew Llawthen.

A.D. 1169, Meyric ap Adam of Buallt was murthered in his bed by Meredydd Goch his cousin.

A.D. 1175, How. ap Ior. ap Owen, of Caerlleon, took his uncle, Owen Pencarn, prisoner, and putting out his eyes, gelded him lest he should beget children which should inherit Caerlleon and Gwent. (Carad. in D. ap Owen.)

A.D. 1186, Cadwaladr, son of Lord Rees, slain privately in West Wales. The same year Madoc ap Mredydd slain in the night, in the Castle of Careghova, by Gwenwynwyn and Cadwallon, sons of Owen Cyfeiliog. And Llewelyn ap Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan was taken by his own brethren, and had his eyes put out.

A.D. 1193, Anarawd, son of Prince Rees, took his two brothers, Howel and Madoc, prisoners, under colour of friendship, and put out their eyes.

A.D. 1193, Prince Rees's own sons, Maelgwn and Anarawd, laid wait for their own father, and took him prisoner, fearing he would revenge their cruelty on their brothers; but by means of his son Howel, who was blind, he escaped out of Maelgwn his son's prison. (Carad. in D. ap Owen.)

A.D. 1194, Prince Rys takes his sons Rees and Mredydd, who had taken from him the castles of Cantre Bychan and Dinefwr, and kept them in safe prison.

A.D. 1197, Maelgwn ap Rys, after he had imprisoned his elder brother, got his castles of Aberteifi and Ystrad Meirig.

A.D. 1201, Mredydd ap Rhys was slain at Carnwyllion by treason, and his elder brother Gruffydd seized upon his castle at Llanymddyfri and all his lands.

A.D. 1204, Howel, the son of Prince Rees, being blind, was slain at Cemmaes by his brother Maelgon's men. Soon after Maelgon ap Rees hired an Irishman to kill Cadivor ap Griffri, whose four sons Maelgon took, and put them to death.

A.D. 1226, Rees Vychan, son of Rys Gruc, Prince of South Wales, took his father prisoner, and would not let him at liberty till he had given him the Castle of Llanymddyfri.

A.D. 1282, Madoc Min, said in the Earl of Macclesfield's MS. to be *Bishop of Bangor*, betrayed Llewelyn ap Gruffudd, the last Welsh Prince, into the hands of Edward I's men near Buallt, who sent his head to the King, being himself at Conwy. And soon after David his brother was delivered into the King's hand by his own countrymen, who was put to death at Shrewsbury.

And thus the Britains, through pride, perverseness, and a bad constitution, destroyed themselves, and lost their dominion and power in the Isle of Britain, according to their deserts; and so will any other nation destroy itself that follows the same road.

Of Cognomens or Surnames, or Appellatives, or Nicknames among the Britains from the Colour of their Hair: as, Du, Gwyn, Llwyd, Glas, Coch, Melyn: Dafydd Ddu, Cynog Las, Madog Goch, Iolo Goch, Iorwerth Fynglwyd, Gwyn Fardd Brycheiniog, Ieuan Goch Benllwyd; Torddu, Philip Dorddu; Cynfelyn.

From their Stature, Habitudes, Perfections or Imperfections of the Body.—Bychan, Mawr, Moel, Cam, Main, Cryf, Crych, Cryg, Hir, Byr, Bras, Cul, Llwm: Madog Fychan, Rodri Mawr, Edwal Voel, Dafydd Gam, Gruffudd Gryg, Madog Benfras, Harri Hir.

Names of Places from Men, the inhabitants in ancient times being a property as well as the country:

Wys.—So the land of Lloegrin was called (including the people) Lloegrwys; the lands of Py or Paw, Powys; from Gwent, Gwenwys. (Gwys, pl. of Gwas).

Og.—The land and people of Rhufon, Rhyfoniog; the land and people of Cyfail, Cyfeiliog; the land and people of Brychan Yrth, Brycheiniog; Morgan, Morgannog or wg; Meriad, Meriadog.

On.—The land of Madog, called Madogion; the lands and people of Cynwyd was called Cynwydion; the people of Iorwerth, Iorwerthion; Ceredig makes Ceredigion; from Mawym, Mawymiawn; from Gwyn, Gwynogion; Swydd Wynogion; from Mervyn, Merfynion, or Powys.

Iaid.—The people of Cynfyn, called Cynfyniaid; the people of Cæsar, Cæsariait; the people of Coran, called Coranniait; of Brychfael, Brychfaeliaid. (*Cynddelw.*)

Ydd.—From Melian or Mael ap Cadvael, Melienydd or Maelienydd; from Eiddion, Eiddionydd; from Meirion, Meirionydd.

THE SUBJECT OF THIS BOOK, AND THE AUTHOR'S DRIFT.

Olrhain yr wyf, caffwyf bob coffa hen,
A hanes gan wyrda,
Enwau llefydd,[1] defnydd da,
Trigolion Cyntir[2] Galia.

Ailrhyw gorchwyl yw olrhain hynod
Hen henwau ym Mhrydain;[3]
A dosparthu, rhannu rhai'n,
Henoes, yn eu lle'u hunain.

Yno cyff'lybu enwau y lleoedd,
Gerllaw Mynydd Mynnau,[4]
A'r hen awdwyr, clydwyr clau,
Yn iawn, â'n henwau ninnau.

Yno dangos achos iawn a gwreiddiau,
A gradd enwau estrawn:
Ag iaith y Ceiltiaid[5] a gawn,
A'i ffraeth-lais yn dra ffrwythlawn.

Y Frutaniaith,[6] hon yw'n iaith ni, coeliwch,
Colofn, mawr ei hynni;
Gwraidd Groegiaith,[7] gradd ddigrygi,
A had Lladiniaith[8] yw hi.

Cawn enwau eu Duwiau, a'u dysg hynod,
Yn ein hên iaith hyddysg;
A mawr na wyddynt i'w mysg
O ba wraidd y bu'r addysg!

LEWIS MORRIS.

[1] Lleoedd. [2] Ancient Gaul. [3] Britain. [4] The Alps. [5] The Celtæ. [6] British tongue. [7] Greek tongue. [8] Latin tongue.

contriver of the legend of St. Cynhafal made *Enlli Gawr* to give name to the Isle of Enlli, or Bardsey. Nennius calls him a very wicked king or tyrant of Iâl, and gives us a monkish story how St. Garmon called for fire from heaven to destroy him and his city because he would not receive his doctrine. (*Nennius*, c. xxx.) Vid. *Cadell Deyrnllyg.*

Beli ap Benlli in *Arch. Brit.*, p. 262.

BENWYN (n. pr. v.). Benŵyn, and not Benwŷn.

> Gwyrda oedd Wên a Benŵyn.—*L. G. Cothi.*
>
> Ceidwad llawen o Fenŵyn
> Cor Mair yw'r gwr cywir mwyn.
>
> *L. Powis*, i O. P., vicar Aberyw.

Vid. *Gwên* and *Penwyn.*

BERCHI (n. pr. v.), father of Collawn. (*Trioedd y Meirch*, 8.)

BEREN, Beuno's mother. (Beuno's *Life.*)

BERFEDDWLAD (Y), Denbighshire and part of Flintshire, containing five cantrefs, Rhyfoniog, Ystrad, Rhos, Dyffryn Clwyd, and Tegengl. (Price's *Description.*)

BERGEDYN, in the parish of Guildsfield, Montgomeryshire. (*J. D.*)

BERGWM, a river in Glamorgan, near Neath. [Pergwm.—*I. M.*] Vid. *Aberbergwm.*

> Bwrw Aber fal nyth eryr,
> Bergwm wenn bu'r gwae am wŷr.—*L. Morganwg.*

BERIS, Caer Beris: vid. *Peris.*

BERIW, or BERYW, or BERRIEW: vid. *Aberyw.*

BERLLAN (Y). Gwaith y Berllan, the battle at Perllan Fangor is y Coed, where the Britains defeated the Saxons.

> Ni fo gwaeth no gwaith y Berllan.
>
> *Cynddelw*, to *Howel ap O. Gwynedd.*

BERRES or BERRYS (St.), said to be St. Brise. Llanverres, a church and parish in the deanery of Iâl in Denbighshire.

BERSON: vid. *Person.*

BERTH: vid. *Perth.*

BERTHYN, in Llanddeidan, Glamorgan. [*Aberthin*, in Llanfleiddan.—*I. M.*]

BERWIG, English *Berwick*, a town: q. d. Aberwic. So from Abermaw, Barmouth, etc. Vid. *Y Ferwig.*

BERWYN, a mountain in Meirion (à *bar*, top, and *gwyn*, white). Vid. *Rhyddwyn*. Thus far came Henry II, the King of England, against Owain Gwynedd, and narrowly escaped with life. Vid. *Corwen*.

BETTWS. Several places in Wales of this name. These were the *Bede houses* demolished by Henry VIII. Bettws Gweyrfyl Goch; Bettws Abergeleu; Bettws y Coed; Bettws Garmon; Bettws y Glyn. [Vide *Arch. Brit.*, p. 214, voce "Bettws", a place between hills.—*W. D.*]

[Ieuan Bradford o blwyf Bettws ym Morganwg.—*W. D.*]

BETTWS SKERYN, in the Extent of Anglesey, by Edward III, for Bettws Geraint, which is Pentraeth, or Llanvair Bettws Geraint.

BETWYR (n. pr. v.). Vid. *Bedwyr*.

BETHOUN, son of Glam Hector, Prince of the Irish Scots, whose sons invaded Britain about the year 440. Bethoun took possession of Demetia, Gŵyr, and Cydweli, and kept them till he was drove away by the sons of Cunedda Wledig. *Vethan* in Gale's edition. In Flaherty, p. 431, *Baozan* or *Baothan* is mentioned as King of Ireland. (Price's *Descript.* apud *Nennius.*)

BEULAN (n. pr. v.); Lat. *Beulanus*,—falsely *Beularius* in Gale's edition. Hence Llanbeulan in Anglesey. Vid. *Samuel Britannus*. Nennius, the historian, mentions one Beulanus, a presbyter, to whom he had been a scholar; but qu.? See Gale's *Nennius*, c. lxiii.

BEULARIUS, falsely wrote in Nennius for *Beulanus*. Vid. *Samuel Britannus*.

BEUNO Sant ap Hywgi ap Gwynlliw ap Glywis ap Tegid ap Cadell, a prince or lord of Glewisig. (Vaughan's MS. Notes on Powel's *Hist.*) Another MS. says he was son of Beuvagius or Beugi ap Cadell Deyrnllyg, and that his mother was daughter of Owen ap Urien, one of King Arthur's generals. In *Winifred's Life*, said to be taken from Robert of Salop's, and printed, it is said that Beuno was of noble parents in Montgomery, at the fall of the river Rhyw into Severn, called Aberhyw. His father, Binsi, descended from Cadell, Prince of Glewisig; and his mother from Anna, sister to King Arthur, who was married to a king of the Picts. That his grandfather was Gundeleius (Gwyn-

lliw), and cousin german to St. Kentigern, Bishop of Glasgow, who, being forced from Scotland, founded the bishoprick of St. Asaph. That he was educated under St. Dangesius; but does not say where. When he had built a church and monastery he removed to some other part. Then he finished his monastery at Clynnog Vawr in Caernarvonshire; from thence went to visit his friends in Flintshire. That one Trebwith, or Thewith, or Tyvid, a potent lord of that country, had married the noble lady Wenlo, who was Beuno's sister; and these were the parents of St. Winifred. She was born in the reign of King Cadwallon; and Beuno's journey to Flintshire was in the reign of King Eluith the Second. But as Dr. Fleetwood shows that the Jesuit misunderstood Robert of Salop's words, who says that this Thewith was son of Eluith, and was the next man to the King. Beuno stayed so long on this visit that he built a monastery there; and Caradoc ap Alen, King of that country, with his sword cut off the head of Winifred because she refused to lie with him. Beuno clapt it on, and she lived after that about fifteen years; and Holywell sprung out of the ground where her head fell. Then Beuno returned to Clynnog, and received a present of a cloak which Winifred sent him by the river of Holywell, which, watching the tides, coasted it along to Clynnog in Caernarvonshire, and landed there dry at *Porth y Gasseg*, which he says should be called *Porth y Gassul*, and a Cottonian MS. has it *Porth y Sachlen*. This is the sum of Robert's account of Beuno. But this account of Beuno is very different from that in the British MS. at Jesus College, Oxon.

Another account of Beuno runs thus. Beuno Sant ap Bugu, of Banhenic in Powys, near Hafren. His mother was Beren verch Llawdden. He was brought up by Tangusius, a holy man, at Gwent, and was ordained priest. Ynyr, King of Gwent, became a monk and disciple of Beuno, and gave him lands, also the people and their goods. Beuno's father died, and he succeeded in the estate, and built a church there, and planted an oak which would kill every Saxon that would pass its branches. From thence he went to Mawn, son of Brochwel, who gave him lands for his own and his father's soul. The voice of a Saxon frightened him from thence, and he left his church to one of his

disciples called Rithwlint, and gave him a cross. He went to Meivod to Tyssilio; thence to King Cynan ap Brochwel, and begged of him lands to build a church; and he gave him Gwydd-elwern, where Beuno raised an Irishman from the dead who had been killed by his wife. There Beuno cursed some of Cynan's nephews who affronted him, and they died. Thence he walked along the river Dee, and came to the place called now Holywell, where Temic, son of Elwyd, gave him a town; and there he built a church, and brought up Gwenfrewi, daughter of Temic. Caradoc, King of Tegeingl, watched an opportunity of her father's being in church, and attempted to lie with her. She refusing, he cut off her head. Beuno clapt it on, and brought her to life, and turned him to a pool of water; and where her head fell, there sprung up a well called now Holywell, in Flint-shire. And so God and Beuno cured the maid, and many were converted.

Cadvan, King of Wales, gave Beuno lands; but Cadwallon, his son, gave him lands in Gweredog, in Arvon, which an infant claimed; for which Beuno gave the King a gold sceptre, which the King refused to return when Beuno gave up the land to the child. Beuno cursed him; but Gwyddaint, the King's cousin, followed him, and gave him the town of Celynnog for his own soul and Cadwallon's, where he built a monastery, etc. One of the work-men of Aberffraw went to Gwent, and the Princess Digiw (Tegiawc), daughter of Ynyr, fell in love with him, and they were married. In his way to see his country, he cut her head off at Pennardd in Arvon, and went to Aberffraw, and bought a place in court. Beuno clapt her head on, and she became a nun with him; and where her head fell, there sprung Ffynnon Digiw. Idon ap Ynyr Gwent came to see his sister, and prevailed on Beuno to go with him to Aberffraw. There Idon cut off the head of the man that had cut off his sister's head. The King of Aberffraw seized upon Idon, and swore he would destroy him unless Beuno would restore the other to life, which he did without hesitation. And the King repented he had tempted Beuno, and gave him his palace at Aberffraw, where he now lives in, called Beuno. (*Buchedd Beuno*, from Bishop Fleetwood's.)

That there was such a man as Beuno, that was abbot and

founder of the monastery of Clynnog, is certain. His grave is shown there to this day, and his name is found in many of our ancient British writers; but the legends are so full of contradictions that we don't know what to believe of them. The miracles ascribed to him are beyond belief. He lived in the seventh century, an age of confusion and darkness, when the priests said and did what was good in their own eyes.

In the Extent of Anglesey, taken by John de Deloes under Richard Earl of Arundel, Justice of North Wales 26 Edward III, in the year 1352, I find there are lands in Anglesey (Alaw 'r Beirdd) held of St. Beuno, and there the abbot of St. Beuno is mentioned. This was the monastery of Clynnog Vawr yn Arvon. Likewise in that ancient poem, "Beddau Milwyr Ynys Prydain", by Taliesin, Llanveuno is mentioned:

Bedd Dylan yn Llanveuno, etc.

It is said that all calves or lambs which were brought forth with a split ear were the inheritance or right of St. Beuno, and were offered to him at his church; and this was called *nod Beuno*, or Beuno's mark.

BIGEL (St.); Lat. *Vigelius;* not Bugail. Llanvigel in Anglesey. *Maen Bigel*, a rock in the sea there; another in the Sound of Enlli.

BISSARD, in *Doomsday Book*, Cheshire; corruptly for Disert or Disart, a village in Englefield.

BLACK MOUNTAINS, between Brycheiniog and Tir Gŵyr, [Mynydd Du.—*I. M.*]

BLADUDUS: vid. *Bleuddud.*

BLAEN, an ancient Celtic word prefixed to the names of places, signifying the upper part of a country; as *Y Blaenau*, the Highlands; *Gwŷr y Blaenau*, Highlanders or monntaineers; *Blaenau Lloegr*, the Marches (*E. Llwyd*); *Blaenau afonydd*, the sources of rivers (*E. Llwyd*).

BLAEN Y CWM, the upper part of a valley where it begins, as Blaen Cwm Ystwyth; Blaen Cwm Rheidiol; Blaen Cwm Erfin.

BLAEN GWENT, a place in Monmouthshire.

BLAEN LLYFNY, Castell in Brecknockshire, near Llyn Safathan.

BLAEN LLYWEL (or Lleweny, as Camden).

BLAEN PORTH GWITHAN, in Iscoed in Cardiganshire; a town

and castle held by Earl Gilbert and the Flemings, A.D. 1116, where Gruffudd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr fought them, and got the place. (Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 179.) Blaen y Porth near Cardigan (?).

BLAEN TREN (nomen loci).

BLAENIAU, a man's surname (à *blaen* and *iau*). Rees Blaeniau, Owen Blaeniau, Ifan Blaeniau, etc.

Tri mab *Ieuan* term bywyd
Blaeniau pen gwybodau byd.—*H. Pennant.*

BLAENLLYM. Einion Flaenllym ap Einion.

BLAIDD (n. pr. v), literally in Latin *Lupus*. Y Blaidd Rhudd o'r Gest, lord of Gest and Eifionydd (*J. D.*), grandfather of Haer, the wife of Blethyn ap Cynfyn. Also a cognomen. Vid. *Rhiryd Flaidd.*

BLATHAON (n. pr.). Penrhyn Blathaon ym Mhrydyn, the extreme point of Scotland to the north (*Tr.* 2); Caithness. (*E. Llwyd.*)

BLAS (n. pr. v.), a Norman or Norwegian name probably. Blas, mab tywysog Llychlyn, *i. e.*, Blas, the son of the Prince of Llychlyn, on the coast of the Baltic. (*Tr.* 84.)

BLEDRWS, Prince of Cernyw, general of the Britains in the battle of Perllan Fangor, A.D. 605, when the Saxons were drove beyond the Humber; but Bledrws was killed, and Cadvan, King of North Wales, crowned King of Britain. (*Tyssilio.*)

BLEDDFACH, a gentleman's seat in Powys, qu. ?

O Fleddfach nid glanach glain.—*L. P.*, i O. P.

BLEDDVACH. Tomos ap Roger, arglwydd Bleddvach.

BLEDDIAN. Llanfleddian, Glamorganshire. [Bleiddan. Llanfleiddan.—*I. M.*]

BLEDDYN AP CYNFYN.

BLEDDYN DDU, a poet, an. 1090. (*J. D. Rhys.*)

BLEDDYN DDU WAS Y CWD, an id. ?

BLEDDYN FARDD, a poet, an. 1246.

BLEDDYN LLWYD, a poet, an. 1260.

BLEGORED, a Doctor of Laws in Howel Dda's time. (*Dr. Powel*, p. 53.)

BLEGYWRYD, the 61st King of Britain, called the God of music. (*Tyssilio.*)

BLEIDDIAU. Cerrig y Bleiddiau, Anglesey; Ffos y Bleiddiau, Cardiganshire.

BLEIDDIG (n. pr. v.), the father of Hyfeid or Hyfaidd, who, from a slave or native tenant, advanced himself to be King of Deheubarth, or South Wales. (*Tr.* 76.)

BLEIDDYD ap Caradog ap Ievanawl.

BLEIDDYD II, the 57th King of Britain.

BLENWYDD (St.) Church dedicated at Coedane, Anglesey.

BLETTRUS ap Ceynawc Mawr.

BLEUDDUD, BLEUDDYD, or BLEIDDYD, the 9th King of Britain, Latinized *Bladudus*, son of Rhun Baladr Bras; but by a coin or medal of his, mentioned by Mr. Wm. Morris of Cefn y Braich, his name is VLATOS, or Blatos, which may be a Greek termination.

Bleuddud a Moel Mud Madog ai ddyrnod.—*Bedo Brwynllys.*

Leland says his great knowledge in natural philosophy got him the name of a magician among the vulgar; and that by proper application of sulphur and alum earths he contrived the hot baths at the city called by the Britains *Caer Badune*, meaning Caer Badd-dun, which he interprets the Mountain of Baths. And this is the place which Gildas, in his little History, mentions by the name of *Mons Badonicus* (where the Britains and the Saxons had a great battle about the time of his birth); and not in the Black Mountains over Severn, where Polyd. Virgil madly seeks for it. He says that this town is the *Thermarum* of Ptolemy, so called from the British word *Badune;* and that Badune doth not come from Badudus, the king; for that the king's name was *Bladudus*, and not *Badudus*; and he thinks that there was a town on the same river Avon, at a place where there hath been a Benedictine monastery (which the Saxons, from one Mailduph, called *Maildulphsbury*, now Malmesbury). There was an ancient British city called by the name of *Cair Bladune*, which comes nigher that prince's name, where there are remains of great walls and ditches. (Leland, *Script. Brit.*, c. vi.)

To a Cambro-British antiquary *Cair Bladune* is as distant from the name of the prince as *Badud;* and neither of them to the purpose, for the prince's name was Bleuddud, which, according to the English pronunciation, would sound something like *Bleithid.* So there is very little similitude between Bladune and Badud and this. Antiquaries should always remember that

ancient British letters do not sound like English and Latin. But as Mr. Leland seldom fails of shooting near the mark, I can let his readers into a secret, that the name of the ancient *castrum* which he calls *Cair Bladune* was *Caer Bleddyn;* and no name more common among the Britains than Bleddyn, as Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys; Bleddyn Fardd, etc. Mr. Leland also defends the story of his inventing wings to fly, and shews it is not all an empty story. Vid. *Gwaith Faddon.*

BLODWEL. Llan y Blodwel, a church and parish in Shropshire, qu. Llanymlodwel? Rhiryd Voel of Blodwel. (*J. D.*) Abertanat ymlodwel. (*L. G. Cothi.*)

BLOWTY (n. l.) q. d. Ty Blawd. Cwm y Blowty, a gentleman's seat. Morris.

BOD, an ancient Celtic word prefixed to the names of houses or habitations (chiefly in Anglesey); some say from *bod*, to be (but qu.?): as Bodaeddon; Bodafon; Bodargolwyn; Bodarnabwy or Ronabwy, Bodeilio in Lleyn; Bodeiliog, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*); Bodelwy; Bodelwyddan, vulgò Bodolwiddan; Bodenwydog in Iâl, a gentleman's seat; Bodeuon; Bodewryd, a chapel in Anglesey, and a gentleman's seat; Bodfafon; Bodfeddan, a gentleman's seat; Bodfeirig; Bodfel, a gentleman's seat in Lleyn; Bodfrwyn; Bodgynda; Bodidris in Iâl; Bodlew; Bodlith, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*); Bodnant, a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire; Bodneithiar; Bodoffwyr; Bodegri; Bodola, Anglesey; Bodolgadi; Bodorgan, a gentleman's seat, Anglesey; Bodowyr, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*), Denbighshire (Price); Bodrewyn; Bodrhyddan, Bodtryddan, or Botryddan, a gentleman's seat near Rhuddlan (see *Rhuddlan*); Bodronyn; Bodlan; Bodvach, a gentleman's seat in Llanfyllin; Bodhalog; Bodhenlli; Bodiar; Bodig, Cefn y Bodig (which see); Bodedeyrn, a parish and church in Anglesey, from *Edeyrn*, a man's name; Bodvaen or Bodfan, a gentleman's seat, Caernarvonshire; Bodvari or Botfari, the Roman Varis; Boduan (see *Carn Boduan*); Bodffordd, a township or villa in the commot of Malltraeth, Anglesey (*Extent of Anglesey*, Edw. III). This was a free villa containing one carucat and half of land. No rent to the prince; and only suits to the commots and hundreds, and to go to the wars at the prince's expense, and pays no relief nor amobr, and has a mill

of its own called Melin Bodffordd. This was right British liberty. Bodwrda, a gentleman's seat in Lleyn; Bodwrog or Bodfwrog (vid. *Mwrog*, St.); Bodychain; Bodyddfan, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*); Bodynolwyn or Wenolwyn; Bodysgallen, a gentleman's seat; Bodwine, a hamlet in Anglesey mentioned in the Prince's Extent, Edw. III, 1352. It was a free hamlet in the commot of Malltraeth, and yet was liable to pay suits to commots and hundreds, relief, gobr, and amobr, 10*s.*; and the rent to the Prince yearly was 16*s.*, and paid quarterly, 4*s.*; so that the Prince's chief profits were those accidental ones of gobr, amobr, etc.

Bod ap Pasgen ap Helic.

Bodvan (St.) (*Br. Willis.*)

Boir or Boer. Penboir and Rhyd Foir, Carmarthenshire.

Bol. Cors y Bol, a bog in Môn of that name; and Penbol (n. l.), qu. whether in Tal y Bolion?

Bol Haul, in Llangwnnwr, Caermarthenshire; another in Anglesey.

Bolg (Y), *Belgica*; that is, Gallia Belgica, *i. e.*, the Netherlands. *Gwŷr y Bolg*, the Belgæ. These were Germans that passed the Rhine before Cæsar's time. (Cæsar, *Comm.*, ii, 4.) The Irish writers call them *Fir Bolg, i. e.*, the men of the Bolg. Vide *Bol.*

Bongam. Deicws Fongam ap Madog ap Llewelyn ap Iorwerth.

Bonover (q. d. *Beaunoveur*), one of the ancient names of the town now called Beaumaris or Beaumarish.

> Castell gwedi cael castiaid
> Bonover hwnt bau fo rhaid.—*Ioan Brwynog.*

Camden (in *Anglesey*) says the town was called Bonover before it was rebuilt by Edward I, and was called by him Beaumarish. It was formerly called Llanvaes; and it seems to have been, in very ancient times, called *Porth Wygyr*, one of the three principal seaports in the Cambrian dominions after the Saxon conquest of Loegria. (*Triad* 5.) Vid. *Caer Fôn.*

Bonwm (n. l.), Anglesey.

Bort (n. pr. v.), a German name. Bort, mab brenin Bort. (*Y Greal* apud *Tr.* 61.)

Bosso (n. pr. v.). Caervosso, Rhydychen, Oxenford.

BOTEUUARUL, in *Doomsday Book* corruptly for Bodffari, a village in Englefield, belonging to the manor of Rhuddlan when in the hands of Hugh, Earl of Chester, in William the Conqueror's time.

BOWCWN or BOCCWN, Caer Vowcwn, the ruins of an ancient fort in the turning where Nant Ceiliogyn falls into Trennig river, in the way as you go from Eisteddva Gurig along Llechinwedd Hirgoed in the east end of it. This fort kept not only the pass to Eisteddva Gurig, but also that to Dyffryn Merin by Pistell Ddu. Vide *Trennig.*

BRACHAN, in *Ach Cynog.* Vide *Brychan.*

BRADOG. Aeddan Fradog.

BRADWEN ap Unwch ap Unarchen. Ednowain ap Bradwen. (*Pymtheg Llwyth.*) Penrhos Bradwen ymhlwyf Caer Gybi.

BRADWEN. Llys Bradwen (*Bratwen* in the *Gododin*), near Dolgelleu (*J. D.*), the seat of Ednowain ap Bradwen in the time of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth.

BRADWYN (n. pr. v.).

> Moes rhoi 'n gof maes arian gwyn
> Mwy par wedi mab Bradwyn.—*M. Ll. G.*

BRAICH Y DDINAS, a lofty and impregnable hill on the top of Penmaen Mawr, where are the ruinous walls of a fortification encompassed with a treble wall; and within each wall the foundation of at least a hundred towers all round, and of about six yards diameter, each within the walls. The walls of this Dinas were about two yards thick, and in some places three. There a hundred men might defend themselves against a legion; and it seems there were lodgings within the walls for twenty thousand men. Within the innermost wall there is a well which gives water in the driest summer. This was the strongest fort in all Snowdon. (*E. Llwyd,* Notes on *Camden in Caernarvonshire.*) Vid. *Meini Hirion* and *Penmaen Mawr.*

BRAINT (n. pr. v.) signifies dignity: hence *Briant* and *Bryan,* modern names. Vide *Braint Hir.*

BRAINT HIR ap Nevydd, King Cadwallon's nephew, and one of his council, and lord of Uwch-Aled; bore *vert,* a cross flowry *or.* (*Pymtheg Llwyth.*) Qu., from his name, Sarn Vraint and

Afon Vraint in Anglesey, mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cadwallon ?

Lluest Cadwallon ar *Geint*
Lloegr ardres armes arneint
Llaw ddillwng ellwng oedd *Vreint.*

Ceint river is also in Anglesey.

BRAISG. Ywain Fraisg ap Cyndeyrn Fendigaid.

BRAN (n. pr. v.). Bran ap Dyfnwal (Latinized *Brennus*), second son of Dyfnwal Moelmut, the famous British lawgiver. He married a princess of the Galli Senones, and by the help of his brother Beli (*Belinus*, rightly *Belgius*), King of Britain, overran Italy, and took the city of Rome, and kept possession of it seven months. (*Tyssilio.*) This was about 390 years before Christ, and 364 years after the building of Rome. Strabo plainly calls him *Bren*, and Polybius corroborates the British history in this point. Vid. *Brennus* and *Urp.*

BRAN, a river that falls into Towi near Llanymddyfri (from *Bran*, a man's name). Hence Aberbran and Glanbran. *Nant Bran* falls into the Wysg.

BRAN ap Llowarch.

BRAN AP LLYR, called Bendigaid Fran. (*Tr.* 45.) Vid. *Bendigaid Fran.*

BRAN ap Melhyrn. He is called Bran ab y Melhyrn in *Arch. Brit.*, p. 260. Qu., whether Mellteyrn or Myllteyrn? In the MS. it is *Melsyrn.* Vide Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Urien Reged.

BRAN ap Gwerydd. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 261.)

BRAN. Dinas Bran, a castle on the top of a hill near Llangollen, which it is said belonged to Brennus. There is a lordship adjoining there called to this day Dinbran or Dinbren. It was in repair and inhabited by Gruffydd ap Madog in Edward I's time, who was lord of Dinas Bran.

Camden says the tradition was that it was built and so named by Brennus, general of the Gauls; and he says some interpret the name "the king's palace"; for that *Bren*, says he, in British signifies a king. Mr. Camden was here sadly out, as he is generally when he meddles with British etymologies. *Bren* was never the word in the British for a king, but *brenhin* and *breyenhŷn.* Others, he says, would have the name derived from *bryn*, a hill.

Poor guessing! for most British castles were upon hills. And how comes king to be a proper name of a king? An odd fancy indeed!

BRAN GALED o'r Gogledd, a prince or great man of North Britain, famous for his generosity. *Corn Bran Galed o'r Gogledd* was one of the thirteen rarities of Britain kept at Caerllion ar Wysg in Arthur's time; Bran Galed of the North's *horn*. Desire any kind of liquor, and that horn would produce it. That is, I suppose, you were to drink in that house what liquor you desired; unless there was a contrivance to convey liquors through secret pipes into it. Vid. *Eluned*.

BRAN, father of Caradawc. (*Tr.* 19.)

BRANES, a gentleman's seat,—Wynne's. (*J. D.*) Also a surname: Hwmffre Branes of Branes Uchaf. (*J. D.*)

BRANGOR (n. pr. v.). *Y Greal*, quoted *Triad* 61. Brangor's daughter was Empress at *Constinobl, i. e.*, Constantinople.

BRANIARTH, part of Powys.

BRANWEN, merch Llyr o Harlech, gwraig Matholwch Wyddel. (See the *Tr.* 51.) *Tŵr Branwen* oedd Harlech gynt. Hi gladdwyd ar lan afon Alaw ym Mon, medd Mabinogi Bendigeidfran. Palfod Branwen verch Llyr Llediaith. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 258.) [Capel Bronwen in Anglesey.—*W. D.*]

BRAS, thick or big. Caradog Freichfras; Madog Benfras; Gruffydd Fraslwyd, tad Gruffydd Lwyd o Lanbrynmair.

BRE, *mons, collis*, a mountain, a hill: hence *Moelfre;* and the *Bre* (Bray) of Athol in Scotland; *Penbre* in Carmarthenshire.

BRECON. Dinlle Vrecon, mentioned by Llowarch Hen in Marwnad Cynddylan. Mr. Edward Llwyd guesses this to be Uriconium or Wroxeter, near Salop. If it is, it should be wrote *Urecon*, and not *Brecon;* for the British name of Uriconium is Caer *Wrygion*; in the ancient orthography *Gurigion;* and it is found *Guirigon* in Nennius.

Sylles o Dinlle Vrecon.—*Llowarch Hen.*

BRECHDWN. Gwern y Brechdwn, which see.

BRECHEINIOG. (Price's *Descript.*). Vid. *Brycheiniog.*

BREIDDIN, Craig Freiddin in Montgomeryshire, a mountain; corruptly, Craig Wreiddyn. Bre Freiddin. (*Gwalchmai ap Meilir.*)

O Freiddin freenhin freiddgar.—*Gwalchmai ap Meilir.*

BREIGH MONS, corruptly in John Major (*Hist. Scot.*, l. ii, c. 4) for Eryri, where Gwrtheyrn built his castle. [Qu. if not Craig y Ddinas (q. v.) on Penmaen Mawr ?—*W. D.*]

BREINT (fl.): hence Aberbreint, afon Fraint in Anglesey, and the rivers Brent in Devon and Middlesex, and the river Brent in the Venetian territory. All have their names from Braint, which see.

BRENHIN or BRENHYN, pl. *Brenhynoedd* (à *braint* and *hen*).

Dybu Brenhin Lloegr yn lluyddawc.—*Meilir Brydydd.*

Breiniol, Breiniau.

Breenhin na frenhin brithfyd dybi.—*Myrddin*, Hoianau.

Breyenhin, Breienhŷn, q. d. brainhŷn, the honourable elder.

BRENHINLLWYTH. Y Pum Brenhinllwyth, *i. e.*, the five princely tribes.

BREVI, a river at Llanddewi Brevi in Cardiganshire. (*Brit. Sanct.*, March 1.) Qu. wh. from Gwenfrewi (see Owdl Dewi); or qu. wh. Brewi, from Gwenvrewi? Leland is mistaken in the derivation from *brefu*. Vid. *Dyfrig* and *Dewi*.

BRICENAU MERE, in Marianus, means the pool or mere by Brecknock called Llyn Safathan, and Castell Dinas by that lake. (*Camden.*)

BRIGANTED, in Armorica, thieves (qu. wh. à *Brigantes*). [Sic in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

BRISTOL, a city on the river Avon, part in Somersetshire and part in Gloucestershire. It had once the name of *Caerodornant*, and perhaps Bath was called *Caerodor Uchaf*. Odor then seems to have been the name of the river Avon; and I should be apt to think that a smaller river runs into the Odor at Bristol, of such a name as *Ysto*, from whence Aberysto, and thence Bristow. [No river Ysto there.—*I. M.*] Vid. *Brittou*.

BRITAIN, the English name of the island containing England, Wales, and Scotland. Vid. *Prydain*.

BRITANNIA, the Latin name of Britain. Vid. *Brut Ynys*.

BRITENHUIS, or *T' Huiste Briten*, the ruins of a tower in the sea, to be seen at low water, near Cattwück at the mouth of the Rhine. Thus called by the Hollanders that dwell near it. Suetonius says that Caligula built a tower in that place; and

Hadrian Junius, Camden, and Vitus, say that this is the ruins of the same tower; but Ortelius, Goetzius, and Cluverius, deny it. (Selden, *Mar. Claus.*, p. 203.)

BRITHDIR, in Gilsfield, a gentleman's seat.

BRITHDIR, in Llangollen parish.

BRITHON. *Caer Brithon*, Bristol (*Usher*), or perhaps Dunbritton.

BRITHWCH. Caer Brithwch (*Ystori Kilhwch ap Kilydd*), perhaps Caer Brython.

BRITTOU. Caer Brittou (*Nennius*): qu. whether the Caer Brithon of Usher's, which he interprets Bristol? As Bristol lies on a very commodious spot for trade, it must be supposed there was a town built there in the infancy of the British government; and though I have no authority for it from either Roman or British writers (neither Anton's *Itinerary* nor the *Triades* mentioning it), yet I cannot help thinking that this town had a British name formerly, whence the name *Bristow* or *Bristaw* was formed. It is now pronounced by the Welsh Brustaw or Brusto; as the British name of the river is now lost, and nothing remains but Avon, which is the common British name for all rivers; and who can doubt that Bristow was by the Britains called *Aberysto*, or some such name, as Aberystwyth is called from the river Ystwyth. Vide *Bristol.*

[BRIW (n. l.). Cefn y Briw; Llyn y Briw; Rhyd y Briw. Vid. *Caer.*—*W. D.*]

BRO, country, region; different from *Gwlad.*

A'ch gwŷr oll wlad Fro Gadell.—*Rhys Nanmor.*

Henw 'ngwlad yw Bro Gadell.—*D. ap Gwilym.*

Swyddau yngwlad Bro Gadell.—*D. H. H.*

BRO ALUN, where Llewelyn ap Iorwerth fought with the Normans, about the river Alun.

Un am Fro Alun elfydd Cann a Ffrainc.
Prydydd y Moch, i Ll. ap Iorwerth.

BROCHUAEL HIR (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cynddylan).

BROCHWEL, BBYCHWEL, or BRYCHFAEL (n. pr. v.).

BROCHWEL, surnamed *Ysgythrog* (from a place of that name in Brecknockshire), ap Cyngan ap Cadell Deyrnlluc, Prince of Powys and Earl of Chester, was one of the generals of the Britains

in the great battle fought A.D. 617 between the Britains and Ethelfrid and his Saxons near the City of Legions (West Chester). Brochwel was stationed with a party of men to cover the monks of Bangor is y Coed, who were there in great numbers praying for the battle; but Ethelfrid prevailed, and destroyed some hundreds of the monks. Several of them fled to Ynys Enlli (Isle of Bardsey); but the college or university was not touched, for Ethelfrid was defeated at Bangor. See *Gwaith Perllan Fangor;* and also see Nennius. Camden, in his *Remains*, p. 108, writes this name *Brochvail Schitrauc*, and explains it "gagg-toothed", but without reason or skill in the language; and Price (*Descript.*) calls him *Brochwel Ysgithrog*, that is, "long-toothed". He had three sons, viz., Mawn, Tyssilio Sant at Meivod, and Cynan the Prince. (*Buchedd Beuno.*)

Brig gwŷdd Syr Gruffydd a'i sel
Breichiau Gwenwys a Brochwel.—*Sion Ceri.*

Ni bo dyn y' myw y Môn
O'r Brychfaeliaid Brychfoelion.
Englynion Saith Mab Cadifor, A.D. 1170 [*M. A.* i, 418].

BRODIR.

Môr yw, tu hwnt y mae'r tir,
Meredydd tros fy mrodir.—*I. Dafydd Ddu.*

Vid. *Gwlad.*

BRODORDDYN, BRODORDDIN, or BRORDORDDUN (q. d. Bro Dorddyn, tam quære). Syr Roger Vychan, arglwydd Brodorddyn a'r Cwm.

Mawr o dwrdd ym Mrodorddun
Mawr poen cant marw pen cun.
Ieuan ap Hywel Swrdwal, i W. Vychan o Hergest.

Ni bu drwch wyneb y drin
Heb wrid urddas Brodorddin.
Ieuan ap Huw Cae Llwyd.

BRODORYN, qu. Brodorddyn?

Cyfrwng Brodoryn brad o Wynedd.
Hoianau Myrddin.

BRO DYWI. (*L. G. Cothi.*)

BRO GADELL, Dafydd ap Gwilym's country.

BROGIOR wrth Wenni, a village in Glamorganshire. Fairs are kept here. [*Aberogwr* (never called otherwise) has an ancient

castle, and is a seaport in the Duchy of Lancaster, like other places in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

BROGININ or BROGYNIN, a valley and some houses above Gogerthan in Cardiganshire, where the common report is that Davydd ap Gwilym, the poet, was born; but quære.

BRO GWENT.

BROGEINTUN and BROGUNTUN, the name of a place. Ywain Brogeintyn was a base son of Madog ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn.

BRON, a breast; also fem. of *bryn*, a hill (from *bre*, *bry*, or *fry*, above). Brongarth; Bronheilin; Y Fronwen; Y Fronfraith; Bron y Mwyn; Bron Danwg; Bron Feirig; Broniarth; Bron Heulog; Brongwyn, a parish in Cardiganshire. Bron Gain, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

BRON YR ERW, a place in Arfon, North Wales, where a battle was fought by Gruffydd ap Cynan and Trahaearn ap Caradoc, the reigning Prince of North Wales; but Gruffydd was defeated, and fled into Anglesey, A.D. 1073. (*Caradoc in Trahaearn.*)

BROMFIELD, part of Powys Vadog.

BRON Y VOEL.

BROTHEN (St.). Llanfrothen, Meirion.

BROTRE, a town, a village, or place belonging to Cynddylan Powys; perhaps an appellative to Pengwern.

Gwae ieuaingc a eidduant Brotre.—*Llowarch Hen.*

Vid. *Brodir* and *Bro.*

BRO WYR. (*Lewis Glynn Cothi.*)

BRULHAI (n. l.). (*L. G. Cothi.*)

BRUN ALBAN, the same with *Braid Alban* in Scotland (Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 323); called also *Brunhère*, perhaps Bryn Hir, *i. e.*, Long Hill. Vid. *Drum Alban.*

BRUT or BRUTUS, son of Silius (Julius), not Silvius, founder of the British empire, who is said by our ancient traditions and historians to have been the first King of Britain of the Trojan race, who conquered this island, or settled a colony of Trojans in it, about 1200 years after the Flood, and 1100 before the birth of Christ, and to have given it the name of *Ynys Brut*, and by foreigners called *Britannia*, q. d. Brut Ynys. But the British *Triades* say that the island of Britain had its name from Prydain ap Aedd Mawr, who conquered it. Both might give it their

names at different times. Camden says that the greatest part of learned authors, as Boccetius, Vives, Hadrianus Junius, Polydore, Buchanan, Vignier, Genebrardus, Molinæus, Bodinus, and other persons of great judgment, do unanimously affirm that there never was such a person as Brutus; and that many of our learned countrymen reject him as a mere impostor, as John of Wheathampsted, abbot of St. Alban's, a man of excellent judgment; and William of Newborough, a much more ancient writer, who fixed the charge of forgery upon Geoffrey, the compiler of the British History, as soon as ever he had published it; and that Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote in the same age, calls it the fabulous history of Geoffrey; that the author who takes upon him the name and title of Gildas, and briefly glosseth upon Nennius, in the first place imagineth this our Brutus to have been a Roman consul; secondly, a son of one Silvius; at last, of one Hessicion. Here are all Mr. Camden's learned men's objections against Brutus.

Gorpo teyrnfawr tywysogaeth Brut
Ar Brydain diriogaeth.

. *Cynddelw*, i Ywain Cyfeiliog.

Vid. *Prydain, Britannia, Brut y Brenhinoedd.*

Brutan and Brytaen, the isle of Britain.

O Frutan Fawr ei attun.—*L. Morganwg.*

Brytaen fal ogfaen i lawr.—*Ior. Fynglwyd.*

Brutaniaid, Britains. Not of the same origin with *Brython.*

Brutus Darianlas, or Brutus with the blue shield, the sixth King of Britain.

Brutwn, a Britain.

Brut y Brenhinoedd, the title of the British history which goes by the name of Tyssilio, a bishop, son of Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys, who was either the author or continuer of it from the Roman conquest to his own time, which was about the year 660, and was continued by another hand to the end of the reign of Cadwaladr. It was translated out of British into Latin by Galfridus, Bishop of St. Asaph, who, by adding some things of his own, to please the taste of the age, hath hurt the credit of the history among the modern critics. But as the

translation of any author should not, among people of common sense, be the standard to commend it or condemn it, such critics would do well, before they too hastily condemn the authority of the British history, to learn to read it in the original. The translator, Galfrid, hath not done the author justice, as abundance of British copies all over Wales and England will make appear. Vid. *Galfridus* and *Tyssilio*.

BRWYN (n. pr. v.). Brwyn, father of Madog, one of the "tair aurgelein". Brwyn mab Cynadaf. (*Tr. y Meirch*, No. 7.)

BRWYNEU HEN ap Corthi.

BRWYNLLYS, one of the three commots of Cantref Canol in Brecknockshire (Price's *Description*); called also Eglwys Yail. Hence *Bedo Brwynllys*, a smooth poet of the 15th century.

BRWYNOG (n. l.), in Anglesey, signifying a place of rushes: hence *Sion Brwynog*, a poet.

BRYCH. Heilyn Frych.

BRYCHAN BRYCHEINIOG, son of Anllech Corunawc, King of Ireland, according to the *Triades;* but in *Ach Cynog* it is read by Mr. Edward Llwyd, "Cynog sant ap Brychan ap Cormur ab Eurbe Wyddel." Cormur is a corruption of Corunawc. He settled in that part of Wales which after him is called Brycheiniauc or Brecheiniog, in English Brecknockshire. He made himself master of this country either by marriage or conquest (when all the kingdom went to wreck and ruin) in the very beginning of the 5th century, and was cotemporary with Uthur Bendragon. His daughter Nefyn was wife of Cynfarch Hen, and mother of Urien and Llew ap Cynfarch. He is by the poets called *Brychan Yrth.*

Brychan Yrth breichiau nerthawg.—*D. ap Gwilym.*

He had 30 sons and 30 daughters (Camden says but 24 daughters), all saints (*Camden in Brecknockshire*), most of whom were sainted. His sons are: Cynog Sant, Drem Dremrudd, Alychini, Clydawc Sant, ... Llan, Pan, Kynodi, Ruvan yn Manaw, Marcharuchun yn Nghyfeiliog, Dingad yn Llanymddyfri, Berwin yn Ngherniw, Reidoc yn Ffrainc, yn Cwmbreidoc, &c. His daughters: Arianwen, Ceindrych, Clotvaith, Cenedlon, Clydai, Ceinwen, Lleian, Meichell, Nevyn, Nefydd, Gwawr, Gwrgon, Goleuddydd yn Llanhasgin, Gwanddydd or Gwawrddydd yn

Nhowyn Meirionydd, Dwynwen yn Llanddwyn ym Mon, &c. Vid. *Anllech Corunawc, Cormur;* and Giraldus Cambrensis, *Itin.*, l. i, c. 2.

BRYCHAN (*Bracanus*, Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 372), about the year 357, is said to be son of Coelbad and one Cathan, who was son of Muedan (vid. *Llangathan*); and about A.D. 327 another Brecan and Comech, Roman saints.

BRYCH CADARN (Y), a elwid Einion ap Meredydd Hen ap Llewelyn. (*Llyfr Achau*, fol. 117.)

BRYCHGOCH. Angharad verch Dafydd Frychgoch; in another MS. verch Dafydd Fyrgoch.

BRYCHEINIOG, Brecknockshire; called in Price's *Description* Brecheinoc. Vid. *Brychan.*

BRYCHTYR, son of Howel ap Ieuaf.

BRYMBO or BRYNBO, a gentleman's seat, Mostyn's. (*J. D.*)

BRYN, in the composition of places, as Bryn Hafod (*L. G. Cothi*); Bryn Gwyn, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*); y Bryn Glas; y Bryn Du; Bryn Llwyd; Bryn Euryn; Bryn y Vuches; Bryn y Bar; Bryn Bras; Bryn Dreiniog; y Bryn Mawr; Bryn y Moelddu; y Bryn Moel; Bryn Brenin (n. l.); Bryn Buga, one of the commots of Cantref Iscoed in Gwent; also a town and castle, by Latin writers called corruptly *Buren Begi*, now Usk, on the river Wysc, about the midway between Caerllion and Abergavenni; Bryn Caredig (n. l.); Bryn Caw; Bryn Cain Caw (*Gr. ab Mr.*); Bryn Ceneu'n Rhos (vid. *Belyn*); Bryn Cunallt, a gentleman's seat, Trevor (*J. D.*); Bryn Cur, vulgo Brynkir, a place in Caernarvonshire; Brynkir of Brynkir, a family; Brynddin, Lat. *Brannodunum;* but I should rather take *Brannodunum* to be Branddin, or Dinbran, or Dinas Bran; Bryndewyn, Dafydd ap Gronwy ap Bryndewyn; Bryn Eglwys, a church and parish in Iâl, Denbighshire; Bryn Ffanogl near Menai, Anglesey; Bryn Ffenigl, a gentleman's seat in Denbighshire (*J. D.*). Ednyfed Vychan, baron of Bryn Ffenigl. Bryn Iorcyn, a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire (*J. D.*); Bryn Lluarth, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*), Lloyd; Brynllys (n. l.); Brynllysg, the name of a tumulus or barrow about half a mile from Bala. The name seems to me to imply the original use of it,—the burning mount, where they burnt the bodies of their dead, and consequently a place of urn burial, though Mr. Edward Llwyd

(*Notes on Camden*) thought it was one of the Roman watch-mounts. There is another of them at the outlet of Llyn Tegid: vid. *Tommen y Bala.* Bryn Tangor, a gentleman's seat (*J.D.*). Bryn y Bala, near Aberystwyth in Cardiganshire, signifies the outlet of a lake (*Th. Williams*). Bryn y Beili, a tumulus near Wyddgruc; Bryn y Pin, a camp and entrenchment of Owen Gwynedd, A.D. 1157.

BRYNACH (n. pr. v.). Brynach Wyddel o'r Gogledd (*Tr.* 30); *i. e.*, Brynach, the Scot, from the North.

BRYNAICH and BRYNYCH, *Bernicii*, the people of Bernicia, north of Britain, to the north of the Tweed (*Tr.* 16). *Deifr a Brynaich*, Deira and Bernicia.

Pan dyffont gwyr Brynaich ir gwarth luydd.
Hoianau Myrddin.

Rhag gelyn Brynaich branhes dychre.
Prydydd y Moch, i Gr. ap Cynan ap O. Gwynedd.

Brynaich (from *brynniau*, hills), Hill-men. *Deifr* (from *dwfr*, water), men of the watery country.

BRYT, a contraction of Brutus. *Ynys Bryt*, one of the three ancient names of Britain in some copies of the *Triades.*

BRYTHON, Britons or Britains, q. d. *Brithion*, painted men. So the Armoricans say *Breton;* Ir. *Breathnach.* Myrddin Wyllt, who was himself a Pictish Briton, gives this derivation of it from *brith:*

Brython dros Saeson,
Brithwyr ai medh.—*Hoianau Myrddin.*

Perhaps the northern Britains were at first only called *Brython*, from the colony of Picts among them, and the southern called *Brutaniaid.*

Fy nhafawd yn frawd ar Frython,
O Fôr Udd hyd Fôr Iwerddon.
Prydydd y Moch, i Rodri ap O. Gwynedd.

BRYTHONEG, *lingua Britannica.*

BRYTHWN or BRYTWN, a Britain.

Goreu Brytwn hwn a henwir.—*W. Lleyn.*

BRYTHYN or BRITHYN, a Britain; q. d. *brith-ddyn* (*E. Lhwyd*); Ir. *Breathnach.* The plural is *Brithon* or *Brython.* Vid. *Brython.*

BRYTTAEN.

Ei henw ymlaen Fryttaen fry,
Un o'th hynaif wnaeth hynny.—*H. Swrdwal.*

BRYTRUS. Ednywain ap Bleddyn ap Brytrus. In another place Brutus.

BUARTH ARTHUR, or Meini Gwŷr, on the mountain near Kil y Maen Llwyd; a circular monument of stones, such as those ascribed to the Danes. (*E. Llwyd.*)

BUARTH GADVAN (n. l.). Vid. *Cadvan.*

BUCCUS, in the Salique Law, is a Celtic word (*bwch*) signifying a he-goat and a buck, which hath puzzled our glossaries.

BUDDAI or BUDDEI. Caer Fuddai. (*Triades*). Vid. *Fuddei.*

BUDDUGRE (n. l.). Bach Buddugre. Llys Buddugre. (*Prydydd y Moch*, i Gr. ap C. ap O. Gwynedd.)

BUELLT or BUALLT (à *bu* and *allt*), *Oxcliff* (*E. Llwyd*), a town and castle in Brecknockshire, on the river Gwy. This is the *Bullæum Silurum* of Ptolomy, says Mr. Camden; and he says the neighbouring rocky country is from this town called Buallt, where Vortigern retired from the incursions of the Saxons. But he retired to Gwrtheyrnion, which is not in Buallt. Near this place likewise Llewelyn ap Gruffydd was betrayed by Madog Min, and killed A.D. 1282, in the reign of Edward I. Here Pascentius, son of Vortigern, by permission of Aurelius Ambrosius, governed, as Nennius says; and in his chapter of wonders he has an odd story about the print of the feet of King Arthur's hound in the stones to be found here.

Mr. Edward Llwyd questions whether Bullæum was not at a place called Caerau, hard by Buellt, if at all in this country; and there is a place called Castellan hard by, and Buellt was the name of a small country here, from whence the ancient Bullæum might be denominated. (*E. Llwyd.*)

Rhys ap Gruffyth demolished the old castle of Buellt, and the Breoses and Mortimers built there a castle since. (*Camden.*) Gilbert Earl of Gloucester fortified this castle A.D. 1210. (*Caradoc.*)

It contains Swydd y Fam, Y Drevlys, and Isyrwon. (Price's *Descr.*) Vid. *Caer Ffili.*

BUGU, the name of Beuno's father. Vid. *Bywgi* and *Binsi.* (*Beuno's Life.*)

BUILKE, one of the sons of Glam Hector, who took the Isle of Man from Tibion, son of Cunedda Wledig, and killed him there. (Nennius apud Price.) Vid. *Glam Hector.*

BUN (n. pr. f.). Bun, the daughter of Culfynawyd Prydain, wife of Fflamddwyn, notorious for her lasciviousness. (*Tr.* 56.) Vid. *Fflamddwyn* in Nennius and in the Gododin.)

BURGEDING, ymhlwy Cegidfa. (*Yst. March.*)

BURGWYN, or BYRGWYN, or BYRGWIN, Burgundy in France. *Byrgwynion*, Burgundians.

Ar win Byrgwin bob ergyd.—*Hywel Dafydd.*

BURN (fl.): vid. *Y Furnwy.*

BWA, a bow to shoot with, or a bending. Several places take their names from this word, as Y Bwa Drain, Cwm Bwa, Pentre'r Bwâau. [Rhos Bryn Bwa.—*W. D.*]

BWCH, a buck. Places named from it; as Hafod y Bwch, a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire, Roberts; Dinbych, *i. e.*, Dinas y Bychod; Castell Bwch in Henllys, Monmouthshire; Bychryd.

BWLAN (n. l.), à *bw* and *llan.*

BWLCH, literally a gap, passage, or strait. This word is prefixed to several names of places in Wales that are passes through mountains. Bulgium in Antoninus' *Itinerary* (*Blatum Bulgium*) is, I doubt not, one of these *bwlchs* or passages in the Great Wall. Bwlch y Groes; Bwlch Tresarne; Bwlch Meibion Dafydd; Bwlch Caneinog; Bwlch y Rhiwfelen; Bwlch Ffrainc; Bwlch y Calch; Bwlch Coed y Mynydd; Bwlch Rosser; Bwlch yr Adwy Wynt; Y Bwlch Glas; Bwlch Carreg y Fran; Bwlch yr Esgair Hir; Bwlch Llorien (*Llywarch Hen*), qu. whether Lloren, Montgomeryshire [Denbighshire, *W. D.*]; Bwlch y Ddinas, a castle in South Wales; Bwlch y Saeth Lydan, a place on Wyddfa Mountain. [Bwlch y Cibau; Bwlch y Ddar.—*W. D.*]

BWLEN, Bulloign in France.

Y mae wylaw ym Mwlen
Yn ol ei wyr a'i law wen.
Dafydd Eppynt, i Wm. Herbert.

BWRDD ARTHUR: vid. *Gwal y Viliast.*

BWYDEG ap Rhun Rhuddbaladr.

BYCHAN, little or small; a surname of men. *Cantref Bychan*, one of the four cantrefs of Carmarthenshire, signifying the Little Cantref, there being another called *Cantref Mawr*, the Great Cantref. And who is so blind as not to see that the division of the shire of Aberdeen, in Scotland, into Buchen, Mar, and Strath-

bogy, is the ancient British division of Bychan, Mawr, and Ystrad Bogwy?

BYDDAR. Llan y Byddar, Caermarthenshire. Fairs kept here. Vid. *Byddair.*

BYDDAIR. Llan y Byddair, a church in Carmarthenshire, near the Teifi.

Bwyd a gwin i'r byd a gair
Heb weddu'n Llan y Byddair.—*Gutto'r Glyn.*

BYDDIG (n. pr. f.). Lat. *Boadicea.* (*E. Llwyd.*)

BYDNO, a river which runs from the North to Llangurig: hence Aberbydno.

BYRDDIN, a river which falls into Wysc at Bryn Buga, the *Burrium* of Antoninus; named, no doubt, from that river. In Morden's map *Brithin.* Vid. *Bryn Buga* [s. v. *Bryn*].

BYSALEG: vid. *Bassaleck.*

BYWYN ap Gorddwfyn or Iorddwfn.

C.

CADAFAEL (n. pr. v.), a hostage. Cadavael mab Cynfedw yngwynedd (*Tr.* 76), one who advanced himself from a native tenant or slave, to a king in Gwynedd. (*Tr.*)

CADAFAEL YNFYD (n. pr. v.). [*Cadafael* is still a name of opprobrium; but why I know not. It cannot be from the Lat. *cadaver.*—*W. D.*]

CADAIR. Tudur ap Gronw ap Howel y Gadair.

CADAIR ARTHUR, on the southern hills in Brecknockshire, mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Itinerary.* From the puissant King Arthur. [Also a cliff near Edinburgh: vide *History of the Rebellion in* 1745.—*W. D.*]

CADARN, strong. *Ynys Gadarn,* an island near Anglesey. It is likewise the surname of several persons, as Efroc Gadarn, Derfel Gadarn, Hawys Gadarn, etc., etc.

CADAWC, CADOC, or CADOG (n. pr. v.): hence Llangadog, Carmarthenshire; Hendre Gadog, Anglesey.

CADAWC, mab Gwynlliw Filwr, un o'r tri chyfion farchog. (*Tr.* 84.) Vid. *Cattwg Sant.*

CADOG ap Gwlyddien.

CAD COED LLWYFAIN: vid. *Llwyfain.*

CADEAN (n. pr. v.), father of Stradweul.

CADEIR, a poet, father of Elmur. (*Tr.* 13.)

CADELL (n. pr. v.). Cadellus (*Dr. Davies*). *Bro Gadell*, Dafydd ap Gwilym's country.

Henw 'ngwlad yw Bro Gadell.—*D. ap Gwilym.*

CADELL, one of the sons of Rodri, among whom he foolishly divided the government of Wales, A.D. 877.

CADELL DEYRNLLYG, a poor man in Iâl, who entertained St. Garmon (Germanus) when Benlli Gawr, the Prince, refused to let him enter his city to preach against the Pelagian heresy about the year 450. Vid. *Benlli Gawr.*

St. Garmon went to this poor man's cottage with all his followers, who had nothing to entertain them but one calf which followed his cow. This calf he killed and dressed, and they eat it up; but Garmon ordered that not one bone of it should be broke or lost; and next morning the calf was by a miracle returned alive to the cow again. So Cadell and all the region came to be baptized by St. Garmon, and to receive his doctrine; and as a recompense for the calf, St. Garmon gave Cadell his blessing; and that day made him King of Powys, and promised that of his progeny there should be a prince (*dux*) there for ever; and Nennius says the kings of Powys in his days were of his seed. (*Nennius*, c. xxx-xxxiv.) I think this was no extraordinary compliment to the kings of Powys; but Nennius delivered it as he found it in some author of the life of St. Germanus, perhaps Constantine.

CADELL AP GERAINT, the 44th King of Britain. This is he whom the *Triades* call Gaydyal ab Eryn, in whose time an army of 65,000 were hired here to assist the Gauls and Germans against the Romans. This was about the time of .....

CADELLING, the country of Cadell.—*Cynddelw.*

CADER and MYNYDD CADER signify a fortified mountain. Cader Idris; Cader Dinmael; Cader Ferwyn; Cader yr Ychen; Cader Arthur; Cader Sidi; y Gader Ynghornwy. In the Irish, *cathair* is a fort (from *cau*, to enclose; and hence *cadarn*, strong).

CADER ARTHUR, a fort on a mountain near Edinborough, Arthur's northern palace being kept at Edinborough. (Jo. Major, *Hist. Scot.*, l. ii, c. 6. So say the *Triades* also.)

Cader Benllyn, Cader Ddinmael, etc., were ancient British forts.

CADER FACSEN, on Frenni Vawr mountain, Pembrokeshire.

CADER IDRIS, near Dolgelleu.

CADER VYRDDIN, *i. e.*, Myrddin's Fort or Castle. Hence a cock which has a double comb is called *ceiliog cader Fyrddin*, from the comb's resemblance to a castle.

Nennius says that Gwrtheyrn gave Myrddin Emrys a castle and all the provinces of the west of Britain. "Tunc rex dedit illi arcem cum omnibus provinciis plagæ Occidentalis Britanniæ": *i. e.*, he made him chief bard in those countries.

CADFACH: qu. an id. *Cadfarch?*

CADFAEL ap Cadell.

CADVAEL: see *Dincadvael*, an ancient strong fort.

CADVAN (n. pr. v.), Latinized *Catamanus*. Cadvan, the 106th King of Britain, father of Cadwallon, who was father of Cadwaladr, the last King of the Britains. This Cadvan was Prince of North Wales, and lived in Anglesey, when the famous battle was fought at Bangor is y Coed between the Saxons and Britains, after the massacre of the monks of Bangor at Caerlleon (West Chester) by Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria. This battle is called, in the *Triades*, Gwaith Perllan Fangor. On the side of the Britains there were Bledrws, Prince of Cornwall and Devon, their chief leader; Brychwel, Prince of Powys; Cadvan, King of North Wales; and Meredydd, King of Dyfet. On the Saxons' side were Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria; and Ethelbert, King of Kent; with all the other petty princes of the Saxons. This being a religious war made them all mad; for the Britains refusing to agree with the tenets of the Church of Rome, brought over with Austin, were cursed by him; and the enthusiastic Saxon kings thought it was a meritorious act to destroy such obstinate heretics. But the issue of this battle was that the Saxons Ethelfrid and Ethelbert were overthrown with a great loss, as Tyssilio (who was son of Brychwel, one of the generals) says, of about ten thousand men. (*Tyssilio; Caradoc's Chronicle; Triades.*) Cadvan, upon this defeat of the Saxons, for his behaviour in this battle, was by general consent, at West Chester, created King of the Britains; Bledrws, their chief, being killed

in the field. From hence the Britains followed their conquest, and drove Ethelfrid over the Humber; and, coming to an agreement to let the Humber be the boundary, peace was made, and great friendship ensued. Ethelfrid's queen being ill used by him, she, big with child, ran for shelter to Cadvan's court in Anglesey, and there her son Edwin was born and brought up, who was afterwards King of the Northumbrians and of the Britains for some time. Vid. *Edwin.* The *Saxon Annals* place this battle in A.D. 607; the *Ulster Annals* in 613; Dr. Powel, from Castor, in 617. Cadvan was buried at the church of Eglwysael in Anglesey, now called Llangadwaladr, and his gravestone is there with an inscription.

Llangadvan in the deanery of Pool; Buarth Gadvan; Dolgadvan.

CADVAN Sant o Lydaw. Llangadvan.

CADVAN, Abbot of Bardsey.

CADFARCH (St.). Church at Penegoes.

CAD GAMLAN, the great battle fought at Camlan in Cornwall, in the civil war between King Arthur and Medrawd his nephew, which ruined the Britains. Vid. *Medrod.*

CAD GODDEU: vid. *Goddeu.*

CADGYFFRO (n. pr. v.), the father of Gilbert. (*Tr.* 29.)

CADHAYARN ap Gwerydd ap Rhys Goch.

CADIVOR (n. pr. v.). Cadivor Wyddel, or the Irishman, lived at the Pant uch Pentraeth in Anglesey, and was cotemporary with Owain Gwynedd about the year 1160, and probably one of Gruffudd ap Cynan's followers from Dublin, and a relation. It seems, by the dark accounts we have of this affair, that Ffinog, by whom Owain Gwynedd got Hywel ap Ywain Gwynedd, was a sister of Cadivor Wyddel; for it is certain that he was brought up in Cadivor's family, and that four of the seven valiant sons of Cadivor died in defending his cause, and in following his wars.

Buant brwysgion braisg arfaeth,
Buant briw ger ei brawd faeth.

See "Englynion i Saith Mab Cadifor Wyddel."

Tra fuam yn saith, tri saith ni'n beiddiai,
Ni'n ciliai cyn an llaith.

CADIFOR ap Gwaithfoedd.

CADLYS, a king's temporary camp or palace.

Gras Arthur a'i groes wrthyd
A'i lys a'i gadlys i gyd.

Cadlys drain. Y Gadlys, near Dulas, Anglesey. Y Gadlys in Aberdar, Glamorgan. Vid. *Y Gadlys.*

CADMOR: qu. whether it is a family, or name of a place?

CADO, tad Gwrei; q. d. Cato (?) and Cattw.

CADREITH, son of Porthfawr Gadw; one of tri unben Llys Arthur. (*Tr.* 15.)

CADROD (n. pr. v.). Cadrod Calchfynydd, son of Cynwyd Cynwydion.

CADW (n. pr. v.): qu. whether *Cato.* Cadw gadr Swysson, un o'r tair colofn celfyddodion (one of the three pillars of arts and sciences). *Prydydd y Moch,* i Rodri ap Owain Gwynedd.

CADWAL GRYSHALAWG.

CADWALADR (n. pr. v., à *cad* and *gwaladr,* q. d. a lord of the battle). Cadwaladr, the 108th and last Loegrian King of the Britains, son of Cadwallon. There are several churches in Wales dedicated to him, which is a strong proof of his being sainted by the Church of Rome, as our British history mentions. But Bede's Catwalda wants this authority of being sainted. Llangadwaladr in Anglesey; Llangadwaladr Chapel in the parish of Llanrhaiadr, Denbighshire. Vid. *Cadvan.*

CADWALLON (n. pr. v., à *cad* and *gwallaw,—Dr. Davies*). Cadwallon ap Cadvan, the 107th King of Britain. He was father of Cadwaladr, the last King of the Britains. This is he that Bede, l. ii, c. 20 (in the English translation from Dr. Smith), calls *Caedwal* and *Ceadwall;* and in the Heidelberg Latin edition (l. iii, c. 1), *Carduella* and *Cedualla;* and by William of Malmesbury, *Cadwallin.*

Teulu Cadwallawn ap Cadvan, un o'r tri diwair deulu, followed him in Ireland seven years, and never asked a recompense, for fear of being obliged to leave him. (*Triades,* 34.)

CADWGAWN (n. pr. v., à *cad* and *gwgawn,—Dr. Davies*). Cadwgan Ruffudd, a Demetian poet of the 14th century, author of Araith Wgon.

Da o Ddyfed ced Cadwgawn Ruffudd,
Da o'r iaith ddigudd Araith Wgawn.
Marwnad Trahaearn.

CADWR Wenwyn ap Idnerth.

CADWYNFAN (Y), enw lle.

CADYAL, mab Eryn. (*Tr.* 40.) This was Cadell mab Geraint, the 43rd King after Brutus, who gave that great supply of men to Urp Luyddog. Vid. *Urp.*

CAD Y COEDANAU, a battle fought by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth: qu. whether against Davydd ap Owen Gwynedd, or Rhodri, and the Manks men.

> Cad y Coedanau cadr anant borthi
> Burthiaist wyr yn ddifant.—*Prydydd y Moch.*

Brwydr y Coettaneu. (*Aer: Camb.* A.D. 1195.)

CADYR URDDEN. (*Breiniau Powys.*)

CADYRYEITH SAIDI (n. pr. v.), or Cadeiryeith Saidi (*Tr.* 89), one of King Arthur's hospitable knights.

CAEAWC or CAEOG (n. pr. v.).

> Cadwyr foddawg
> Elfan, Cynddylan, Caeawg.—*Llywarch Hen.*

CAE DU, in Llansannan, Denbighshire. William Salisbury, gentleman, author of a 12mo Gram. Brit., 1593 (published, I suppose, after his death), was of this place. What W. Salisbury was author of the Welsh-English Dictionary, 4to, 1547? Sometime member of Lincoln's Inn. (Nicolson's *Engl. Hist. Libr.*)

CAENAN HÂL, enw lle yn Sir Henffordd.

CAEO. Dafydd Fongam o Gaeo.

CAER. This is a most ancient Celtic word from the beginning of times, and signifies an enclosed town, or fort, or stronghold. It is derived from *cau*, to shut or enclose; from hence also comes *cader*, a fort; as Cader Idris, Cader Benllyn, Cader Facsen, Cader Arthur, Cader Vyrddin, etc., etc.; and the word *cadarn*, strong; *cadernid*, strength. Other ancient nations had words of the same or like sounds, to signify the same thing, as *Kir*, *Kiriah*, *Kiriath*, a town; *Carta* and *Carthago*; and Grand *Cairo* in Egypt. In the Sarmatic or Scythian, *car* and *carm*; in the Parthian, *certa*, as *Dadocerta*, *Tigranocerta*, etc., signify a town.

Caer is prefixed, in the British, to the names of most of the ancient British cities, as *Caer Ludd*, London; *Caerllion*, the City of Legions, etc.; and very often, where the British hath *caer*, the

Saxons have put *Ceter, Caster, Cester,* or *Chester;* as for *Caer Esc,* Exeter or Exceter; for *Caer Dawn,* Doncaster; *Caerwynt,* Winchester, rectè Windchester; *Caer Loyw,* Gloucester. Therefore, for *Caer Ludd* in this Dictionary, see the letter L; and so of the rest.

CAER ADANAU or ADANAW (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cynddylan), perhaps a fort belonging to one Aedenau. See *Aedenau* fab Gleisiar. (*Tr.*)

CAER ANDRED.

CAER ARDERYDD: vid. *Arderydd.*

CAER ARDUDWY, Harlech in Meirion. See *Llech Ardudwy.*

CAER YN ARFON, a town from which the county of Caernarvon or Caernarvonshire (so called in Llewelyn ap Iorwerth's time, 1200) takes its name. The county is called by the natives *Sir Gaer'narfon.* Before the division of Wales into counties it was called, says Camden, *Snowdon Forest;* and in Latin historians it is called *Snaudonia,* as also *Arvonia.*

Camden, out of Matthew of Westminster, says that the body of Constantius, father of Constantine the Great, was found here in the year 1283, and buried in the church of the new town by command of Edward I, who at that time built the town of Caernarvon at the sea-side, out of the ruins of the old city, which lies higher. In Nennius it is called *Caer Custenit;* by Camden, out of Nennius, corruptly *Cystenydd;* in the *Triades, Caer Arfon.*

In the Life of Gruffydd ap Cynan it is said that Hu, Earl of Chester, built a castle at Hen Gaer Cystennin. Vid. *Arfon* and *Custeint.*

A Chaer yn Arfon a charant yngnif
Yngnaws coll am peidiant.

Prydydd y Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

CAER BALADIN, Shaftsbury.

CAER BIBLIN.

CAER BLADDON, Malmesbury. (Humph. Llwyd, *Brit. Descr.,* p. 24.)

CAER BRO.

CAER CARADOC, Salisbury (*Th. Williams*); in Nennius, *Cair Caradauc;* in the *Triades, Caer Caradoc* and *Caradawc* (un o'r tri dyfal gyfangan).

Mr. Camden (in *Shropshire*) says: "Where the river Colunwy meets the river Teme ariseth a hill of great antiquity, called *Caer Caradoch*, because about the year of our Lord 53, Caratacus, a renowned British king, environed it with a bulwark of stone, and defended it gallantly against Ostorius and the Roman legions till they, by making a breach in so slight a stone work (some ruins of which are yet to be seen), forced the disarmed Britains to betake themselves to the tops of the mountains." And so he proceeds with a story out of Tacitus, how Caratacus behaved at Rome, etc.

A story thus confidently told by an author so admired as Camden, and in so pompous a book as the *Britannia*, one would have expected to be unexceptionably true, especially when such authors as Tacitus and that excellent antiquary, Humphrey Lloyd, are quoted in the margin; but if you please to look into H. Lloyd's *Breviary of Britain*, you will find Mr. Camden gives the Britains no fair play. H. Llwyd says that he, travelling in Shropshire about the Earl of Arundel's affairs, saw an ancient fort which answers the description of that passage in Tacitus about Caratacus, which he doth not doubt is the real place where Caradoc fought, and fortified by art and nature. Mr. Camden's environing this hill (of great antiquity) about the year 53, and his slight stone work, and the ruins to be yet seen, don't come up to H. Llwyd's description. And the ancient book of *Triades* will tell you that at Caer Caradoc there was a monastery containing 2,400 monks; which will not very well agree with this fortified hill; and yet Mr. Camden hath quoted these *Triades* twice in his *Britannia*. After this grand description of the battle he says: "Tho' our sorry historian" [meaning Galfrid] "hath omitted both this battle and this gallant Britain, the country people tell us that a king was beaten upon this hill." This last is out of H. Llwyd.

Caer Cori or Ceri, Cicester in Gloucestershire; *i. e.*, Cirencester. (H. Llwyd, *Brit. Descr.*, p. 24.)

Caer Chyrnwy, Corinium (*E. Llwyd*); probably *Chwyrnwy*, rapid water. But there is a place in Anglesey called Cornwy (a river runs by Caere), which sounds more like Corinium. Also Llanvair Ynghornwy, and Y Garn Ynghornwy.

CAER DATHAL.

Am ardal Caer Dathal doethant.

Cynddelw, i Owain Gwynedd.

CAER DEGOG, Môn.

CAER DREWIN [near Corwen] in Meirion; from the Druids, as E. Llwyd thinks. See *Tre'r Driw.*

CAER DRO: see *Tro.*

CAER DYF (wrote also CAERDYDD), Cardiff, a town and castle in the east of Morganwg. (*Powel*, 123.) See *Dyf.*

Ni chair y dwr uwch Caerdyf
Eisiau arian i'r siryf.—*Ieuan Tew.*

Sir a gawn sy aer gennyf
Eisiau 'r gwr daeth sir Gaerdyf.—*Lewys Morganwg.*

CAER DDUWARBAWL.

CAER EILLION, in Powys (*Gwelygorddau Powys*). See *Eillion.*

CAER ENNARAWD (*Triades.*) Another copy, *Caer Guarad.*

CAERENEON or CAEREINION YRTH, in Montgomeryshire; part of Powys Wenwynwyn, near Cymmer; one of the two commots of Cantref Llyswynaf. (Price's *Descript.*)

CAER FALLWCH, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CAER FERWIG, Berwick.

Curo â blif ddylif ddelw
Cerrig Caerferwig fyrwelw.—*Iolo Goch*, i Edward III.

Vid. *Y Ferwig* and *Aberwig.*

CAER FÔN, qu. whether Beaumaris. (*Ieuan ap Huw Cae Llwyd.*)

CAERVYRDDIN, now called in English Caermarthen, a seaport town and chief of the county of Caermarthen in South Wales. Jo. Major (*Hist. Scot.*, l. ii) calls it *Carmadyne* and *Carmalin.* Since a neighbouring author of no greater antiquity than A.D. 1521 can thus blunder, and murder names of places, what can we expect in Ptolomy, Antoninus, etc.? What are we to trust to, then, but our own ancient authors, poets, etc.? In one copy of the *Triades*, *Caer Verdin.*

CAER GAI, a gentleman's seat in Meirion, not far from Llyn Tegid. Camden calls it *Caius' Castle*, built by one Caius, a Roman; but he doth not say when, and only says the common people of that neighbourhood report great things of him, and scarce credible. (*Camden in Merionethshire.*) The common

people never heard of "Caius, a Roman", nor any other "Roman" there; but the ancient tradition is, as well as the written history and works of the poets, that *Cai Hir*, penswyddwr yn Llys Arthur (*i. e.*, Cai the Long, chief officer in Arthur's palace), had a seat here; probably his family seat.

CAER GANGEN, Canterbury.

CAER GIDWM, yn Eryri, uwch ben Llyn Tarddenni.

CAER GLEDDYF, Tenby. (*Th. Williams.*)

CAER GOLINN. *P. V.*

CAERGREIG, a castle on an island in Scotland (Flaherty, p. 1), which he takes to be the *Urbs Guidi* of Bede; in Lat., *Victoria.* (Bede, l. i, c. 12, p. 36, Engl.) This island is in the middle of the arm of the sea called Edenborough Frith or Forth Frith.

CAERGREU. (*Tr.* 35.) See *Greu.*

CAERGWRLEU or GWRLE, a village in Flintshire.

CAERGYFFIN, Conwy. (Price's *Description.*)

CAER HAWYSTL.

CAER HEN (*Camden in Carnarvonshire*); corruptly for *Caer Rhun, i. e.*, Rhun's Castle, and not *old city*, as Mr. Camden would have it; and after him E. Llwyd, who was not well enough versed in our history to know that Rhun ap Maelgwn lived at this place; which, notwithstanding, might have been before a Roman station by the name of *Conovium*, as it is plain it was by a Roman hypocaust discovered near the church of Caer Rhun; unless we allow that Rhun, who was near the time of the Romans, might make a hypocaust there. Mr. Llwyd imagines this place was called by the Britains *Caer Lleion ar Gynwy*, because a hill near it is called Mynydd Caer Lleion. This shews a fertile fancy, but we have no authority of writers for it.

CAERLEIL: see *Carlisle.*

CAERLLEON GAWR, a city now called Westchester and Chester. It was called by the Saxons *Legeacester;* by Antoninus, in his *Itinerary*, called *Deva;* by Ptolomy, *Deunana;* Bede (l. ii, c. 2) says the Britains called it *Carlegion*, meaning some Britain that had wrote in Latin; by the *Triades, Caer Lleon;* by Tyssilio, *Caer Lleon*, because built by Lleon, King of Britain; by Nennius, *Cair Legion Gaur vsir*, which by the blundering of transcribers is unintelligible; in the *Saxon Annals, Legerciestere* and

Legacestre; by the British poets and native Britains, *Caerlleon Gawr.*

Caerlleon Gawr i fawr i fach.—*L. G. Cothi.*

But sometimes, when it is to be distinguished from *Caerllion ar Wysg,* it is called *Caerlleon ar Ddyfrdwy, i. e.,* Caerlleon on the river Dee; and not *Caer Leon ar dufyr Dwy,* as Mr. Camden is pleased to name it. The Britains never call it Caer Legion; nor is such a name to be found in any of their writings, except in that ill wrote Latin catalogue of cities in Nennius, done by ignorant transcribers, who trimmed it to agree with Bede. Mr. Camden hath taken a good deal of pains to deprive the Britains of the honour of being the first founders of this city; as if his own honour had been at stake if he could not give it the Romans, to whom he is very liberal at the cost of the poor Britains. These are his words: "Tho' I know *some* do aver it to be older than the moon; to have been built many thousands of years ago by the Giant Leon Vaur." According to Mr. Camden, the Giant Leon Vaur was older than the moon. But who are these *some* that aver so? No British author hath any such words, though Mr. Burton, in his *Notes on Antoninus,* makes use of the very same phrase with Mr. Camden, pointing at the British history and tradition. Galfrid, who was as ignorant as Camden of this affair, hath in his Latin translation turned the name *Leon* into *Leil;* and this because he found a city called *Caerleil* in the north of the island, which he thought agreed better with his author's description. But these are the words of Tyssilio, the original British author, which Galfrid maimed in the translation: "Ef a adeilawdd ddinas yngogledd yn ynys hon ac ai gelwis oi enw ei hun Caerlleon"; *i. e.,* he built a city on the north side of this island, and called after his own name, Caerlleon.

Mr. Camden says "the Britains called this city Caerlegion, Caer Leon Vaur, and Caer Leon ar dufyr Dwy." No writers among the Britains, except the maimed Nennius, call it Caer Legion, nor did the native Britains ever make use of such a name in their own tongue. And as for "Caer Leon Vaur", it is a fictitious name of Mr. Camden's own creation; either confounding *Cawr* and *Vawr* through his ignorance of the language, or else setting up a shadow of a king or a giant to be demolished

by himself. The Britains never heard of Lleon *Vawr*, *i. e.* Leon the Great, in the writings of their nation, or anywhere else but in Camden; and they *do not deny* but that the words "Lleon Vawr" in the British may signify a great legion, as Mr. Camden would have it, by only changing the letter *e* into *i*, and so make it *Llion*, which is the way they write Caerllion ar Wysg, which they allow might take its name from a legion quartered there, the old name being *Caerwysg*.

A mi ynhref Gaerllion.—*L. G. Cothi.*
Mawr yw'r cri ynghaerllion.

But why should letters be changed to please the fancy of a modern writer, against the ancient national history and universal consent of the people, who always called it Caerlleon *Gawr*, and not *Vawr*. Mr. Camden had some notion that there was a *Cawr* (which he translates a *giant*) in some part of the story; for, says he, "whether it is not more natural to derive the name of this city from a great legion, or the Giant Leon, let the world judge." But whether he did not, on purpose, confound *Cawr* and *Vawr*, let the world again judge.

"There are young antiquaries", says Mr. Camden in great triumph, "who make this city older than the moon, and to have been built by the Giant Leon Vaur; and the name itself may convince them of the greatness of this error." After all this flourish of the moon and of the "Giant Leon Vaur", a creature of his own head, the character of a young antiquary will fall upon Mr. Camden himself when the world (who, according to his own proposal, is to be judge) sees that Lleon Gawr in the British doth not signify Leon the Giant, but Lleon the Prince or King; and in that sense all the ancient writers understood the word *cawr;* and he was never by the Britains called Lleon *Vawr*, nor by any writer but Mr. Camden, that I have met with. *Cawr*, in the dialect of the Cambrians, was an epithet given to the most warlike of their princes, as was *Gwledig* among the Loegrian Britains, and *Priodawr* among the Albanian Britains.

Camp cawr yw cwympo caerydd,

says Iorwerth Fynglwyd; *i. e.*, the quality of a *cawr* is to overthrow walls of cities. Benlli Gawr, Phili Gawr, Idris Gawr,

Othrwm Gawr, Rhitta Gawr, Rhuddlwm Gawr, Lleon Gawr, etc., were valiant princes who got their surnames for their valour and wisdom; and Nimrod is called "Nemrwth Gawr" (*Sion Ceri*); so Henry VIII is called by one of our poets,

Cawr paun Môn carw Pen Mynydd.—*Sion Brwynog.*

Truan fu'r cyfrdan ddwyn *Cawr* y Cedyrn
A'u ceidwad a'u blaenawr.—*Rhys Brychan.*

"Cawr y Cedyrn" is the prince of the strong men.

But to close this argument. I have seen in Hengwrt Library a MS. in the handwriting of Dr. Thomas Williams, author of the Latin-British part of Dr. Davies' Dictionary, which gave an account of all the ancient forts on the mountains of Wales, with the names of the princes that built them: such as Cawr Idris, Cawr Othrwm, etc., etc., who were no more giants than Mr. Camden was; and in the ancient book called the *British Triades* (which I copied in that library, A.D. 1738, out of the handwriting of the great antiquary Mr. Robert Vaughan, compared with four ancient MSS. on vellum), I find King Arthur's third wife was Gwenhwyvar, the daughter of Ogyrfan *Gawr;* the same Queen that was dethroned by his nephew, Medrawd, when Arthur followed his wars in Gaul.

Now I ask, in my turn, as Mr. Camden did about Caerlleon, whether it is more natural to say that Arthur, a King of Britain, married the daughter of *Prince Ogyrfan,* or of the *Giant Ogyrfan,* and let the world judge. See *Leonis Castrum, Holt,* and *Lleon.*

CAERLEWON: see *Llewon.*

CAERLIWELYDD: see *Lliwelydd.*

CAER LYN (*Triades*): see *Llyn.*

CAERMALET, or CAMALET, or CAMALOT, Llys Camalot (*Llyfr y Greal,* apud *Arch. Brit.,* p. 262), one of the palaces of King Arthur in Somersetshire (Humphrey Llwyd, *Brit. Descr.,* p. 24, ed. 1731); rightly Cwm Aled. See *Aled, Camalodunum,* and *Cambodunum,* in Antoninus' *Itinerary,* of the same original.

CAER MELWR, a place near Llanrwst; not Cae'r Milwr, as some think.

CAERNEDDOG, ym Mon. (*MS.*) Maethlu Sant ynghaerneddog ym Mon.

CAER OFFA. Offa's Ditch, between England and Wales.

Ceidwad ar y ddwywlad dda
Yw Gruffudd dan Gaer Offa.—*Hywel Cilan.*

Q. d. Offa's Fortification. See *Clawdd Offa.*

CAER PHILY: vid. *Ffili.* The *Bullæum Silurum* of the Romans, as Mr. Ed. Llwyd thinks. (*Notes on Glamorgan.*) See *Caer Vvl.*

CAER REGED, the old name of Aberystwyth.

A chastell cafell y cawn
Caer Reged uwch cwrr eigiawn.

Morus Llwyd Wiliam, i yrru'r Gleisiad i Aberystwyth.

CAER SALLAWC.

Pan fon gorforyon meibion Eidawc
Y bydd bore taer uwch Caer Sallawc.

Hoianau Myrddin.

CAER SEGONT, Caernarvon. (Price's *Descr.*)

CAER SWYS, a town once in Montgomeryshire; destroyed in war, now in ruins.

Dwy Bowys a Chaer Swys wen.—*L. G. Cothi.*

So it was distinct from the two Powyses. See *Swys.*

CAER TRE BARIS, Paris in France.

Tor a bwrw Gaer Tre Baris
Trwy warr Ffrainc fal torri ffris.—*Iorwerth Fynglwyd.*

CAERVARCHELL, Pembrokeshire (from *Marchell*, n. p. v.).

CAER VORRAN, a place on the Roman Wall, near Kirkwall and Ashler; of which Mr. Camden could give no account. (*Camden in Northumberland.*) The Wall is here thicker than elsewhere. See *Warburton.*

CAERVWL, Caervul, Caervyl, and Caervyli; Mr. Edward Llwyd's guesses at the British name of Caer Phili, which he makes to be the *Bullæum Silurum* of the Romans, and not Buallt, which Mr. Camden guessed to be the *Bullæum;* and yet Mr. Llwyd owns, in his *Notes on Camden*, that no Roman coins, inscriptions, statues, bricks, or arms, have been found at Caer Phili.

CAERWEDROS, a castle mentioned by Cynddelw to Howel ap Owain Gwynedd, A.D. 1150. Qu. Gwaedros?

Caerwedros cafas y ganthaw
Cadarn dân gwan trywan trwyddaw.—*Cynddelw.*

Also a lordship in Cardiganshire, one of the three commots of Cantref Castell.

Agos yw Caerwedros ym.—*Deio ap Ieuan Du.*

CAER WENT, the *Venta Silurum* of Antoninus, a village four miles from Chepstow. (*Camden.*) See *Gwent;* not so called from Venta (*E. Llwyd*), but Venta from Gwent.

CAER WERYDD, Lancaster; made by Gwrgan Farfdrwch. (*MS.*).

CAERWYS, a town and castle in Englefield, now Flintshire, called by Camden "Caerwysk".

Rhwyfwyr cad rhyfawr eu cŵys
Rhychorion Rhiw a Chaerŵys.—*D. ap Edmwnt.*

CAERWYSG, the *Castrum Oskee* of Giraldus; the *Burrium* of Antoninus; and *Bryn Buga*, from *Burem begi.* (*Camden in Monmouthshire.*)

CAER WYTHELIN, Vitellinus.

CAER Y BERLLAN, Meirion; a gentleman's seat, and an old fort in ruins, whose lime was made with cockle-shells burnt. There were no limestones till of late discovered in Merionethshire.

CAER YNWCH, a gentleman's seat, Meirion.

CAER YSTWYTH, the garrison town of Aberystwyth.

Caer Ystwyth oll Crist a'th ad.—*D. I. Llwyd.*

CAETH: qu. a river? Uwch Caeth and Is Caeth, two commots in Cantref Brenhinol, Morganwg.

CAFFO (St.). Llangaffo Chapel, Anglesey. They used to offer young cocks to St. Caffo.

CAI (n. pr. v.); Lat. *Caius?* Cai mab Cynyr, tywysog Amgyw neu Angyw, uno'r tri thaleithiog Cad Ynys Prydain. (*Tr.* 26.) Cai, penswyddwr Arthur; to him he gave Peitw and Angyw. (*Tyssilio.*)

CAI ap Ithel, in King Arthur's time.

CAI HIR ap Edwyn.

CAI HIR ap Sefin (*Ymddiddan Arthur a Gwenhwyvar*). See *Caergai.*

CAIAN (St.): hence Tregaian, a church and parish, Anglesey. See *Gŵyr.* This and several other churches in Anglesey are called chapels, though they have parishes belonging to them. But they are called chapels because there are two or three of them included

in a rectory, being singly too poor to maintain a minister, which seems to be the original reason of joining two or three parishes in one cure. See *Ceianus.*

CAIN, fl. (hence Abercain), falls into the Maw below Dolgelleu.

CAIN ach Evrog Gadarn.

CAINRADH ach Evrog Gadarn.

CAINT (fl.), mentioned in Llywarch Hen (Marwnad Cadwallon ap Cadvan):

Lluest Cadwallon ar Gaint.

CAINT, Kent, the county of Kent; called also Ceint, Cent, or Cynt; derived of *cyntaf*, or the first inhabited part of Britain.

Caer Gaint, Canterbury; q. d. the City of Kent.

Kentish men, *Cyntiaid* or *Cynniaid.* See *Ceint.*

CAIO or CAEO, one of the three commots of Cantref Bychan, Caermarthenshire. (Price's *Description.*)

CAIOROS, in *Doomsday Book* (Cheshire); corruptly for *Caerwys*, a village in Englefield, now Flintshire.

CAISSAR, CAESSAR, and CAISAR, Julius Cæsar.

CALED. Iddon Galed ap Trehayarn.

CALATYR, Caledonia. (*E. Llwyd.*)

CALCHFYNYDD (n. l.), q. d. the chalky mountain; perhaps the Roman Calcaria. Cadrod Calchfynydd, Earl of Dunstable, about A.D. 560.

CALDECOTE (*Doomsday Book*), Calcoed, in Flintshire.

CALEDFWLCH, Anglicè *Hardnotch*, the name of King Arthur's sword in Tyssilio's British History. This word old English writers, after their usual ignorance or negligence, have turned into *Caliburn*, which hath very little affinity with the original. See Spelman's *Glossary* in the word *Caliburn;* and Hoveden in Richard I, in whose time this famous sword of King Arthur was in being, and surrendered or delivered by Richard I to Tancred.

It was the custom among other warlike nations to give names to their swords; but the ancient Britains took a particular pride in adorning their swords, and making them polished handles of the teeth of sea-animals (see Solinus, *Polyhistor*, c. xxv); and their warlike disposition and love of the sword was such, that it was the custom for the mother of every male child to put the first victuals into the child's mouth on the point of his father's

sword, and with the food to give her first blessing or wish to him, that he might die no other death but in war and arms. (Solinus, *Polyhistor;* Selden, *Mar. Claus.*, l. ii, 3, 2.) Nay, this nation, by long struggling in defence of their country, had got to such an enthusiastic pitch of warlike madness, that I have read in an ancient British MS. now at Hengwrt, that it was customary, when a man grew old and infirm among them, to desire his children or next relations to pull him out of bed and kill him, lest the enemy might have the pleasure of that office, or that he should die cowardly and sordidly, and not by the sword. See *Prydwen.*

CALETWR, a river in Cardiganshire, q. d. *dwr caled.* Hence Dol y Clettwr, near Tre'r Ddol; *i. e.*, Tre Dol y Clettwr. Castell Humphrey, in the valley of Calettwr, fortified A.D. 1150 by Howel ap Owain Gwynedd.

CALLESTR. Caer y Gallestr, Flint. (*Thos. Williams.*) See *Fflint.*

CAM. Llwyth y Cam, a family in Anglesey, anciently in great note. Elian, the founder of Llan Elian Church about A.D. 500 or sooner, had the surname of *Ceimiad.* Elian was the son of Alltud Redegog, and the expression in Mabinogi favours this.

Cymmorth gan Elian Ceimiad.

Y Prydydd Bychan, in the 13th century, mentions Llwyth y Cam and Ceimiad. Elian Ceimiad, Beuno Geimiad, etc. Some think they had this appellative because they were swift of foot, or great travellers.

See Marwnad Madog Mon; also Prydydd y Moch to Rodri ap Ywain Gwynedd, lord of Anglesey.

Ef gogawn glyw Cammawn Ceimiad.

See *Gam* and *Elian* (St.).

CAMAFAN (n. l.); perhaps Cwmavan.

CAMALAC, a British Bishop carried away captive by the Danes from Irchenfeld (Erging), which they laid waste with fire and sword, A.D. 715. (*Camden in Herefordshire.*) Probably Cyfelach (Llangyfelach).

CAMBER ap Brutus, neu Camber ap Prydain.

CAMDDIN, Lat. *Cambodunum.* (*E. Llwyd.*)

CAMDDWR and CAMDWR (fl.) in Cardiganshire. Y Camddwr

Mawr, Camdwr Bach, rivers that run into Rheidiol. Aber Camddwr. Rhyd y Camddwr, Pont ar Gamddwr, the ford and bridge on a river Camddwr, which falls into Teivi in Cardiganshire. Here a battle was fought between Gronwy and Llewelyn, sons of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, etc., against Rhys ap Owen, to revenge their grandfather's death, where Rhys and Rhytherch ap Caradog were defeated, A.D. 1072.

CAMELON (pronounced Camlan), near Falkirk in Scotland, on the river Alaun, hath its name from hence, *i. e.*, Cwm Alawn.

CAMLAS (fl.) falls into the Wysg in Brecknockshire: hence Aber Camlas.

CAMMARCH, a river that falls into the Irwon. Llangammarch in the diocese of St. David's.

CAMRYD; Lat. *Camboritum.* (*E. Llwyd.*) Hence Camryd near Conwy, *vulgo* Cymryd. The river fordable there.

CANAWL, one of the four cantrefs of Ceredigion. (Price's *Descript.*)

CANGELLWR, a chancellor; Lat. *cancellarius. Cangel,* a chancel (from *cân* and *cell*), originally the singing-room in a monastery, etc. But see about twenty derivations of this word in Spelman.

CANOLOGION, one of the three commots of Cantref Lleyn. (Price's *Descript.*)

CANON CYNLLAITH. Gwenddydd, in *Cyfoesau Myrddin,* calls her brother Merddin "Cydymaith a Chanon Cynllaith." See *Machynlleth* and *Cynllaith.* Qu., whether he was a canon of some cathedral of that name?

Gan wyt Cydymaith a Chanon Cynllaith.—*Kyf. M. a G.*

CANTREF, a cantred or hundred, from *cant* and *tref,* a hundred townships or villas.

Cantref a chan Eidionydd.—*Llywarch Hen.*

Spelman, therefore, is mistaken when he supposes the Cambro-Britains had not this division of countries from their ancestors, but from Alfred and the Saxons. If Llywarch Hen had not said it, the very word *cantref,* being British and Irish, shews it.

CANTREF BYCHAN: see *Bychan.*

CANTREF CASTELL, one of the four cantrefs of Cardiganshire, anciently contained Mabwynion and Caerwedros. (Price's *Descript.*)

CANTREF CEMMAES, one of the three cantrefs of Anglesey, containing the commots of Talybolion and Twrcelyn.

CANTREF COCH (Y), the Forest of Dean.

CANTREF CYNAN, one of the five cantrefs of Powys Wenwynwyn, containing anciently the commots of Cyfeiliog and Mowddwy. (Price's *Descr.*)

CANTREF GWAELOD. The great bay between Lleyn and Aberystwyth, called by sailors Cardigan Bay, was a tract of level ground belonging to Gwyddno Garanhir. It was overflowed by the sea about the year 500. There is some account of this accident in *Llyfr Du Caerfyrddin*,—"Caniad pan aeth y Môr dros Gantref Gwaelod." [*A. B.*, ii, 59.]

Ardal dwfyn hoewal Dinmilwy,
Eissytyn gwylein.
Prydydd y Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

The boundary to the north seems to have been Sarn Badrig. Tradition has it that there were several towns there which were swallowed up or overflowed. It seems there were dams between it and the sea, and that by drunkenness the floodgates were left open, as that ancient poem hints. Morus Llwyd Wiliam, A.D. 1560 (i'r Gleisiad) says:

Cyfeiria acw foroedd
Lle bu'r tir, llwybr it' oedd.

Mr. Vaughan, in his *British Antiquities Revived*, mentions it.—Trees in the bay; a stone with an inscription.

CAPER AP PUDER.

CAPH, the 58th King of Britain.

CAPOIR, the 68th King of Britain, which one copy calls *Pabo*.

CAPPEL COCH in Brecknockshire. Fairs kept here.

CARACTACUS, Caradog; but doth not signify warrior, as Ainsworth makes him.

CARADOC (n. pr. v.), also CARADOG, beloved (à *car*); Latinized *Caradocus* and *Caractacus*. Hence *Caer Caradoc* in the catalogue of cities in the *Triades;* in Nennius' catalogue, *Caer Caradauc;* and in a MS., *Caer Gradauc*. (*Tr.* 19, 23.) "Un o'r tri dyfal gyfangan." A prince of Gwynedd of this name was taken by the Romans, whose behaviour was admired by them; and as our countryman hath described it,

Roma catenatum tremuit
Spectare Britannum.—*E. W.*

[Nage, Tywysog y Gwenhwyson (Silures) ydoedd Caradoc ab Bran. Gwel Achau Iestin ab Gwrgan.—*I. M.*]

CARADOC o Langarvan, *Caradocus Lancarovanensis* (*Leland*), author of the History of the Kings and Princes of Wales from Cadwaladr, the last King of Britain, to A.D. 1157. He was a monk of the Abbey of Llangarvan, and was cotemporary with Galfrid the translator of the British History from Brutus to Cadwaladr. Leland says he could not find whether the History was first wrote in British or Latin; but that he believed Caradoc first wrote it in Latin, and not in Cambro-British. (Leland, *Script. Brit.*, c. 162.) If so, how happens it that no Latin copy of it can be met with, and that Humphrey Llwyd made his English translation from the Cambro-British, which Dr. Powel afterwards published with his learned annotations? The name of that history among the Cambro-Britains is *Brut y Tywysogion*. There are several British copies in Wales, and one in *Llyfr Coch o Hergest* in Jesus College, Oxford.

CARADOC (St.). Llangradog. His life was written by Giraldus Cambrensis, who lived near his time, and is in Capgrave. He was first in great favour with Rhys, Prince of South Wales; but falling out with the Prince, he entered himself monk in the church of St. Teilo in Llandaf; from thence retired to the desolate church of St. Kined; thence to St. David's, and there was made priest; from thence to the isle of Ary. Here he was carried off by Norway pirates, and released, and had the Monastery of St. Hismael, in Ross, assigned him. (*Brit. Sanct.*) Died A.D. 1124.

CARADAWC FREICHFRAS was *penhynaif* in Cernyw when Arthur was chief king there (*Tr.* 7); father of Cawrdaf (*Tr.* 19); Cadfarchog (*Tr.* 23). See *Bedwyr*.

CARADAWC AP BRAN (*Tr.* 19), one of the Cynweisiaid.

CARADON, an id. Caradoc?

CARANIR, q. d. Garan hir vel Corun hir. Gwyddno Garanir.

CARANVAL, son of Cynddylan. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cynddylan.)

CARCLUDWYS ap Cyngen ap Ysbwys ap Cadrod Calchfynydd ap Cynwyd Cynwydion.

CAREDIG, the 105th King [of the Britons]; Lat. *Careticus*, kind, loving.

CAREDIGION, Cardiganshire; so named from Caredig, son of Cunedda Wledig, about the year 440.

CARENTIUS (Jo. Major, *Hist. Scot.*, l. i, c. 15). This is the *Carawn* of Tyssilio, and the *Carausius* of the coins. He made peace between the Scots and Picts about the battle of the Dog, and they all turned their arms against the Romans. See *Cad Goddau* [s. v. *Goddau*].

CARFAN. Llangarfan (from *carw* in the Life of Dewi).

CARLEGION. Bede says the Britains in his time called Legacester by the name of Carlegion. Some Britains might, but a Saxon could know nothing of that. See *Caerlleon Gawr*.

CARLISLE, the English name of a city in the north of Britain, about the ancient name of which there is great contention among antiquaries. Camden, in his *Britannia*, who treats the rest with contempt, says that the Romans and Britains called it *Luguballum* and *Luguvallium* or *Lugubalia*; that the Saxons called it (as Bede witnesses) *Lual*; Ptolomy (as some think), *Leucopibia*; Nennius, *Caerlualid*; the ridiculous Welsh prophecies, the city of *Duballus*; we, *Carlisle*; and the Latin, from the more modern name, *Caerleolum*; and that Luguballia and Carlisle are the same, is universally agreed upon; and that Leland had taken pains to no purpose about it. Afterwards he says he will produce his "own conjecture that the Military Wall of the Romans gave it the name, for that Antoninus calls it "Luguvallum ad Vallum". Is not this "Vallum ad Vallum" tautology, if that be the case? Further on he says that Pomponius Mela has told us that "*Lugus* or *Lucus* signified in the Celtic a tower; for that what Antoninus calls *Lugo Augusti*, Pomponius calls *Turris Augusti*; so that Luguvallum is really a tower or fort upon the wall or vallum". But take notice, that if *Lugus* is a tower, and *vallum* a wall, the "Luguvallum ad Vallum" of Antoninus is a Fort on the Wall at the Wall. Qu. whether this is common sense?

As the antiquities of the Britains are concerned in these assertions of Mr. Camden, give us leave to examine them. First, he says the Romans and Britains called it Lugu-ballum. The latter

we deny, for such a name is not to be found in all the writings of the Britains. That the Cambridge copy of Nennius calls some city, the 17th in his catalogue, Lualid, we allow; but Mr. Camden ought to have been so candid as to let the world know that, the Cottonian copy has no *Caer Lualid*, but hath *Ligualid*, the third city in the catalogue; though neither of the copies says it is either Lugu-ballium, Carlisle, or anything else. As for the ridiculous Welsh prophecies, Mr. Camden should not have made a general charge against them all, but have told us in what authors he had found the city Carlisle called the city of Duballus. But this we may gather from Mr. Camden's extensive knowledge in the affairs of the ancient Britains, that he never saw any of their prophecies except that Latin translation of Prophwydoliaeth Myrddin Emrys in Galfrid, where I find this passage: "The fox of *Caerdubalum* shall take revenge on the lion, and destroy him entirely with her teeth." This is all that is said in any Welsh prophecies of *Caerdubalum;* and this, too, in Latin. And is not he a very ridiculous antiquary that positively makes this Caerdubalum to be Carlisle? A prophet, indeed! Is not this more likely to be Caer Dubal, *i. e.*, Tubal's Castrum,—some feigned name made use of in that pretended prophecy, if Galfrid dealt fair in his translation? This prophecy is not in the British copy of Tyssilio, it being added to the history by Galfrid when he turned it into Latin.

It doth not follow that Lucus in the Gaulish and British signifies a tower, because P. Mela calls Antoninus' *Lugo Augusti* by the name of *Turris Augusti*. *Lucus* was a Latin word signifying a chapel or temple, which might give name to places as well as the supposed Lucus or Lugus of the Gauls. As for the Britains, they have no name for this city as ever I could meet with; so that I suspect it to be entirely of Roman original, and of the same age with the Roman Wall, unless it be Caer Ewerydd, which is mentioned in an ancient MS. to have been the place where Rhun ap Maelgwn landed when he carried the war to Scotland. See *Rhun* and *Morwerydd*.

CARN and CARNEDD, an ancient Celtic word signifying a heap of stones, prefixed to the names of several places, as,

Carn Aret in Medrigia in Ireland.

Y Garn in Flintshire.

[*Y Garn*, a high hill near Pistyll Rhaiadr.—*W. D.*]

Y Garn Wen, in Trefeirig, Cardiganshire, South Wales.

Y Garn ynghornwy, Môn.

Hence also *Carnau* or *Carneddau Plymlymon*, etc. Prodigious heaps of stones on the tops of mountains; sometimes as tombs; sometimes, I apprehend, to make fires on their tops, to give notice of the approach of an enemy.

CARN BODUAN, a mountain in Lleyn, Caernarvonshire; from Bodûan, a gentleman's seat, just by.

CARN DDYDDGU, Cardiganshire.

CARN FYNYDD.

> Men yd las Trahaearn yngharn Fynydd.
>
> *Meilir Brydydd*, in Marwnad Gr. ap Cynan.

Called by Caradoc *Mynydd Carno*, and by Marwnad Trahaearn *Mynydd Carn*.

CARN HENDWLL, Cardiganshire.

CARN LLECHART [Carn *Llecharth.—I. M.*], in the parish of Llangyfelach, a monument on a mountain-top of that name in Glamorganshire. (*E. Llwyd.*)

CARN MADRIN, in Lleyn, a high mountain on the top of which there are the ruins of a British fort. Qu. whether mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Itinerary?*

CARN Y NAID, in Momomia, Ireland.

CARN Y RHOD, in the county of Wexford.

CARNEDD DDAFYDD, a mountain in Eryri. (*E. Llwyd.*)

CARNEDD ELIDIR, a mountain near Llanberis.

CARNEDD HIGIN, in Caernarvonshire.

CARNEDD LLEWELYN, a mountain near Llanberis. (*E. Llwyd.*)

CARNEWILLON, one of the three commots of Cantref Eginog, Caermarthenshire.

CARNGUWCH, a parish in Caernarvonshire.

CARNO (n. l.), near Abergavenny. On the mountains called Mynydd Carno a battle was fought, in the year 728, between Ethelbald King of Mercia and the Britains. (*Caradoc*, p. 15.) On Carno mountains was also fought that memorable battle between Gruffudd ap Cynan and Trahaearn ap Caradoc, the reigning Prince of North Wales in the year 1079. Gruffydd ap

Cynan (being half-brother to Encumalhon, King of Ulster in Ireland) had a strong power of Irishmen, which he landed at St. David's Head, and joining with Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr, Prince of South Wales, who claimed the crown of South Wales, they encamped on Mynydd Carno, where they were met by Trahaearn ap Caradog and his cousins of Powys, the sons of Rhiwallon ap Gwyn ap Bleddyn, viz., Caradog, Gruffudd, and Meilyr, who were all slain in battle, and Gruff. ap Cynan had the government of Wales. See Meilir Brydydd's poem, who calls it Mynydd Carn. See *Carn.*

CARON and CARAWN, Lat. *Carausius*, a king of the Britains, who about the year [300] threw off the Roman yoke, and kept the island from them for about seven years, being an entire master of the sea.

CARON, in Ceretica.

CARON, a river in Scotland. (*Nennius.*)

CARNWENNAN, the name of Arthur's dagger. (*Dr. Davies.*)

CARREG (pl. CERRIG), a stone, in the composition of several names of places, as Carreg Hova, Carreg Fergus in Ireland, Carreg Ystum Llaeth, Castell Carreg near Caerfyrddin, Cerrig y Drudion, Cerrig y Gwyddyl ym Mon (*Tr.* 49), Carreg Cynnen Castle, about A.D. 1240. (*Caradoc.*)

CARREG DDIWIN, in the parish of Beddcelert, where about 50 brass spear-heads of the ancient Britains were found in the year 1688 by removing a great stone. They were almost in sight. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden.*)

CARREG HOVA, a castle by Oswestry, taken by Owen Cyfeiliog A.D. 1162.

CARREG HUDWYDD, which Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks to be Berry, which is not far from Wroxeter in Shropshire, where he imagines Cynddylan's seat was.

CARROG or CARRAWG, a place in Cardiganshire.

> Goreu ceraint gwŷr Carrawg,
> Cyttyn fydd rhyngthyn' y rhawg.
>
> *Deio ab Ieuan Du.*

CARROG, in Môn, q. d. Carregog, stony; and I suppose a river in Dol Garrog, Caernarvonshire.

CARTHAN: vid. *Ammwyn Carthan.*

CARUN, a river in Scotland (hence Abercaron, contracted Abercorn), is called after the name of Carausius, King of Britain. (Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 343.) Jo. Major (l. i, f. 19) calls it Caron. See *Caron*, *Carawn*, and *Abercurnig*.

CARWED Fynydd, in Isaled, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CARWED, near Beaumaris.

CASEG FALLTRAETH, a rock in the entrance of Malltraeth harbour. It bears the name to this day. (*Morus Llwyd Wiliam*, A.D. 1560.)

CASGWENT or CASTELL GWENT, Chepstow; anciently Caer Went. [Nagê, lle arall yw Caerwent.—*I. M.*]

CASNAR WLEDIG ap Lludd ap Beli Mawr, father of Pwyll Pendefig Dyfed. (*Mabinogion.*)

CASNODYN FARDD, a poet A.D. 1240. [Lived at Llangyfelach in Morganwg.—*I. M.*]

CASSWALLAWN and CASWALLON (n. p. v.). Caswallon ap Beli Mawr was the Prince that headed the Britains when Julius Cæsar invaded Britain. He had killed his brother Lludd in a battle fought for the dominion of Britain, which caused Afarwy, the son of Ludd, to go over to Gaul to Cæsar to desire his assistance. Cæsar calls him *Cassibellaunus* or *Cassivellaunus* in the Latin; and it is probable the *Cassii*, a people of Britain (Caswalliait), were his own patrimony. He went to Rome for Fflur, the daughter of Mugnach Gorr (*Tr.* 77); so that it seems he was in peace with the Romans then, and took pride in their alliance, or else he went *incognito*.

CASSWALLON LAW HIR, or the generous, a Prince in the Isle of Anglesey, and was one of the northern Britains that took refuge there. He was son of Einion Yrth ap Cunedda Wledig, and was the father of Maelgwn Gwynedd, who was afterwards King of Britain. The legend of St. Elian, who hath a church in Anglesey, says that the man of God struck Casswallon, lord of Anglesey, blind for some misdemeanors against the Church. Some call him Catwallon Law Hir, un o'r tri eurgryd, as in *Triad* 49.

CASTELL, properly a castle, *castellum*. Perhaps an ancient Celtic word from *cau* and *astell*, to inclose with boards or piles.

CASTELL, a river between Creuddyn and Perfedd, Cardiganshire.

CASTELL BWCH, Monmouthshire.

CASTELL CAISSAR, Salisbury.

CASTELL CARREG, in Cantref Bychan near Caerfyrddin, a castle on the top of an inaccessible rock with vast caverns. (*Camden in Caermarthenshire.*)

CASTELL COCH ym Mhowys, or Castell Gwenwynwyn at the Pool, A.D. 1195, taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury. (*Caradog* in Lln. ap Iorwerth.)

CASTELL CROGEN, the old name of Chirk Castle. See *Chirk.*

CASTELL CYNFEL. Huw Llwyd Cynfel, a poet.

CASTELL DINAS BRAN, Brennus' Castle, a castle on the top of a round hill near Llangollen, anciently called Dinas Bran, Llys Bran, Brenhinblas Bran, Eurllys Vran, Ucheldir Bran; and Howel ap Einion calls it Dinbrain.

> Ym neud glyd dy hud hydr riain
> Wanlledd or wenllys ger Dinbrain.—*H. ap Einion.*

It is in the commot of Nanheudwy.

CASTELL GOLLWYN is between Wysg and Gwy in Brecknockshire:

> Pan eistedo Saeson yn ei sarffryn
> A chyrchu o bell Gastell Gollŵyn.—*Hoianau Myrddin.*

CASTELL GWALCHMAI, one of the three commots of Rhos (now Roose) in Pembrokeshire. See *Gwalchmai ap Gwyar,* nai Arthur.

CASTELL GWYS, Guise Castle. See *Gwys.*

CASTELL MAEN, a village in Radnorshire, where fairs are kept; in English, *Huntington Castle.* (Price's *Descript.*)

CASTELL MAI MANNOR, Caernarvonshire.

CASTELL MARCH (n. l.). See *March Amheirchion.*

CASTELL MOCH ym Mochnant.

CASTELL MOEL. (*L. G. Cothi.*) [An old castle and village in the parish of Llangarfan in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

CASTELL NEWYDD BACH YNG NGHEMMAES, Pembrokeshire. There are fairs kept here.

CASTELL NEWYDD YN EMLYN, Caermarthenshire. Fairs kept here. See *Emlyn.*

CASTELL NEWYDD YN RHOS, Caermarthenshire. There are fairs kept here.

CASTELL PAUN (from *Pain,* a Norman) a village in Radnor-

shire, where fairs are kept; also a commot there. Near this was the fight of Machawy.

CASWENNAN. *Gorffrydau Caswennan* (*i. e.*, the streams of Caswennan), a great overfall of the sea near the Isle of Enlli, where King Arthur's favourite ship, *Gwennan*, was cast away. This, it seems, was a ship of war called after the name of his daughter, Ann. The place bears the name to this day.

Os anodd ar Gaswennan
Droi ar lif o'r dwfr i'r lan.—*Robert Leiaf.*

Deuliw berw Caswennan,
Golwg dedd amlwg diddan.—*Hywel ap Einion.*

See *Gwennan.*

CATHEN or CATHAN. Llangathen parish in Caermarthenshire. See *Catheiniog.*

CATENEYS, corruptly for CAITHNESS. See *Catheiniog.*

CATGUALLON, wrote anciently for CADWALLON. (*E. Llwyd.*)

CATGUOGAN, wrote anciently for CADWGAN. (*E. Llwyd.*)

CATGWALADYR, wrote anciently for CADWALADR. (*E. Llwyd.*)

CATHGOED yn Môn. Dona ynghathgoed ym Môn. Hence Llangoed, a parish there.

CATHNESS, the most N. E. corner of Scotland; probably from an island of that name formerly called *Cathynys, i. e.*, Cat Island; or *Caethynys*, the Prison Island. The ancient Britains wrote *enes* for what we now write *ynys*, an island; and this makes me suspect that *Totness* in Devonshire (which is said in Tyssilio to be the place where Brutus first landed, and wrote in the British copy *Totenys*) was anciently an island of the name of *Tot Ynys;* and that all other places of the same termination in Britain, such as Dungness, Sheerness, Eastonness, Inverness, etc., do not signify *nose*, as our English antiquaries imagine, but are the same with British names of islands of the like sounds in Wales used to this day, as Mon Ynys, Anglesey; Y Voel Ynys; Y Las Ynys; Y Wen Ynys and Y Fel Ynys, the ancient names of Britain; and every island, in the British, is to this day called *ynys.* Weik of Cathness. (Major, *Hist. Scot.*)

CATTRAETH, or CAD TRAETH, some place in Scotland where a battle was fought by Mynyddawc Eydyn. "Gosgordd Mynydd-

awc Eiddun yn Nghadtraeth". (*Tr.* 36.) One of the 3 gosgordd adwy Ynys Prydain.

Kiglen am dal medd myned draig Cattraeth
Cywir i harfaeth arfau llifaid.—*Hirlas Owain.*

See the *Gododin.*

CATTW ap Geraint ap Erbin; q. d. *Cato.*

CATTWG (Sant Llangattwg), or CADOC, or CADAWC, son of Gundlæus (Gwynlliw Filwr); and his mother was Gwladus, daughter of Brychan Brycheiniog. (*Capgrave.*) He was instructed by St. Tathai, who was an Irish doctor at Gwent in Monmouthshire, brought there by Caradog ab Ynyr the King. From thence Cadog went to Llangarvan, where he built a church and monastery, and there opened a school, where Illdud and Gildas were his disciples (at Gwenllwg near Pontvaen). He was succeeded at Llangarvan by his disciple Ellenius. (*Brit. Sanct.*) [CATVC inscribed on a monumental stone in the parish of Llandeveiliog, two miles north of Brecknock.—*W. D.*]

CATTWN Hen o Rufain, Cato the elder.

CAW (n. pr. v.). Caw o Dwrcelyn.

CAW, a poet mentioned by Cynddelw.

Cathlau clau cerddau Caw.

CAW, father of Gildas, Huail, &c. (*Triades.*) See *Gildas.*

CAW: see *Bryn Caw.*

CAW ap Cowrda, lord of Cwm Cowlwyd in Arthur's time.

CAWR was an appellative or title given some warlike princes, especially in Cambria, signifying a warlike prince, which answered to *Wledig* in Loegria, and *Priodawr* in North Britain. Gogyrfan Gawr was father-in-law of King Arthur; Ysbyddadden Pen Cawr o'r Gogledd; Benlli Gawr; Beli Gawr; Albion Gawr; Idris Gawr; Othrwm Gawr; Rhitta Gawr; Nemrwth Gawr; Llocrin Gawr.

Camp Cawr yw cwympo caerydd.—*Ior. Fynglwyd.*

Truan fu'r cyfrdan ddwyn Cawr y Cedyrn
A'u ceidwad a'u blaenawr.—*Rhys Brychan.*

Cawr pen Mon carw Pen Mynydd.
Sion Brwynog, i Harri viii.

Mr. Baxter will have the word to come from *cau* and *ur*, which

he makes to be a cave-man, or a wild man living in caves; but *cau* is not a cave in the British: and this derivation is whimsical, and a mere conceit, like too many of his. See *Caerlleon Gawr.*

CAWRDAF, son of Cariadog Freichfras. (*Tr.* 19.)

CAWRNWY, a place.

O Wy hyd Gawrnwy.—*Mar. Trahaern.*

Qu. whether *Cornwy* in Anglesey?

CAYAN. Llangayan. Tregaian.

CECCYR, river. Aber y Ceccyr.

CECIL, a modern name in England from *Seisyllt* or *Seisill*, an old British name of the 16th King of Britain. Seisyll ap Grwst.

CEDEWAIN or CYDEWEN, a cantref of Powys Wenwynwyn. Y Drefnewydd ynghedewain. See *Cydewain.*

CEDIC ap Caredic ap Cunedda.

CEDOL Sant (n. pr. v.). Cappel Pentir. Cors y Gedol.

CEDWELI (n. l.). *L. G. Cothi.* See Cydweli.

CEDWYN (St.) Llangedwyn, a chapel in the parish of Llanrhaiadr, Denbighshire. Also Llangedwyn in Meirion. [*Ynys Cedwyn* in the Vale of Tawy, on the confines of Glamorgan and Brecknockshire.—*W. D.*]

CEDYRN (Y). *Ynys y Cedyrn*, the isle of strong men or heroes, Great Britain.

CEFENNI; Lat. *Gobannium.* (*E. Llwyd in Monmouthshire.*)

CEFN and CEFEN, anciently wrote *Cebhen*, is a Celtic word used in the composition of names of places in Britain and Gaul, signifying the back of anything, and applied to mountains and high lands; hence the Gebenna and Gebennæ, a mountain in Gaul, which should be wrote Cebhenna.

CEFN YR AELWYD (n. l.), where a battle was fought by Cadwallon ap Madog. (*Cynddelw*, in Marwnad Cad. ap Madog.)

CEFN YR AIS (n. l.).

CEFN AMMWLCH (n. l.).

CEFN BODIG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Vaughan's.

CEFN BRYN, the most noted hill in Gower Land. Here is a vast cromlech called Arthur's Stone. (Ed. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden.*) See *Gŵyr.*

CEFN CERWYNI, wrote by Mr. Edward Llwyd *Cefn Corwyni.*

CEFN COCH (Y), nomen loci.

PEN Y CEFN.

CEFN CRIBWR, in Llandugwg, Glamorganshire. Qu. whether Cibwr? [Nage, *Cribwr*. Y mae Cibwr yn agos i 30 milltir tua'r dwyrain oddiyno.—*I. M.*]

CEFN CYNWARCHEN, a place in Dyfed, where the Flemings sent to Llewelyn ap Iorwerth for peace. (*Caradoc.*)

CEFN DEUDDWR, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Nanney.

CEFN DIGOLL, the Long Mountain between Newtown and Salop, where Cadwallon fought Edwin. Here a battle was fought, after the death of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, between Rhys Amredydd and the Marchers, 1284 (qu. ?).

CEFN DU (Y), nomen loci. [*Cefn Du* in Ial.—*W. D.*]

CEFNFFIGEN, or, in English, Kynfigs, a town and castle in Morganwg near Aberavan. (*Powel.*) Cynffig. (*Mr. E. Llwyd.*) In the highway between Margam and Cynffig is a stone with the inscription, POMPEIUS CARANTORIUS. (*E. Llwyd.*) [*Cynffig* is the Welsh name. It is not found anywhere but in Powel written *Cefnffigen.*—*I. M.*]

CEFN Y GARLLEG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CEFN GWYN, nomen loci.

CEFN HAFOD, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CEFN HIR, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CEFN LLWYD, nomen loci.

CEFN LLYS, a castle in Maelienydd. (Camden's *Britannia.*) Castell Cefn Llys.

CEFN Y MAES, nomen loci [in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*].

CEFN MABLI, nomen loci.

CEFN MELGOED (n. l.), a gentleman's seat in Cardiganshire.

CEFN NITHGROEN, nomen loci.

CEFN YR ODFA, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CEFN RESTER, mountains not far from Caermarthen, where Rhys, Prince of Wales, encamped, 1160.

CEFN TREFERSI, nomen loci.

CEFN TREFEILIR, nomen loci.

CEFNI or CEFENNI, a river in Anglesey. *Nant Cefni*, the valley of the river Cefni, in Anglesey, is mentioned in Nennius' *History of the Britons*, where there was one of the wonders of Anglesey, a stone which wandered about in the night, and always returned

home by morning. (*Nennius*, c. lxxxiv.) Here is a church called Llangefni, dedicated to St. Cyngor. See *Chenin.*

CEGID (qu. a river ?) Ystum Cegid, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CEGIDFA, a parish in Montgomeryshire. Y Garth ynghegidfa.

CEGIDOG, a church and parish (rectory) in the deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire.

CEI or CAI. *Caergei* in the *Triades, i. e.*, Caergai. There is a place in Meirion called Caergai; but I think it cannot be that meant in the *Triades* for one of the 28 cities, but the house of Cai Hir. (Price's *Descript.*). See *Cai Hir.*

CEIANUS or KEIANUS, a Scot mentioned by Camden out of Nennius, in Glamorgan and Caermarthenshire, whose sons are said to have possessed Kydweli and Gŵyr till drove out by Cunedda. Not in Gale's *Nennius.*

CEIDIAW, tad Gwenddolau. (*Tr.* 12.)

CEIDIO (n. l.) in Anglesey. Cappel Ceidio, Anglesey. Rhod y Geidio. Ceidio, a church in Lleyn.

CEIDIO Sant ap Coryf ap Caynawc Mawr.

CEINDRECH Penasgell, daughter of Elifer Gosgorddfawr. (*Tr.* 52.)

CEINDRYCH Santes verch Brychan ynghaer Godolawr.

CEINMEIRCH, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Ceinmyrch and Dyffryn Clwyd were two cantrefs belonging to Davydd ap Gruffydd, A.D. 1256.

CEINT, a river in Anglesey.

CEINT, the ancient British name of Kent, as if wrote in English *Keint* or *Kynt;* by the Romans, *Cantium;* the people, *Cantii. Caergeint* is one of the 28 cities in the *Triades*; in another copy it is *Caergent;* by Thomas Williams, *Caergaint,* and by him Englished *Canterbury.* Usher has it *Caer Cent.* The name seems to have been formed from *cyntaf,* first or primitive inhabitants. The *Iceni* also were the same people, but were distinguished by the name of *Uwchcyniaid,* or upper *Cyniaid, i.e.,* the upper first men. They inhabited the land called now Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdonshire. The *Trinobantes* were the same primitive inhabitants, called so from their town Tro Newydd.

CEINWEN Santes, daughter of Brychan. Her churches in Anglesey, Llangeinwen, and Cerrig Ceinwen. She is called by the Latin legendaries *Keina.* See *Brit. Sanct.*, Oct. 8.

CEINYDR Sant o Feilionydd ap Rhiengar Santes.

CEIRCHIOG, a chapel and parish in Anglesey.

CEIRIOG, a river. Hence Glyn Ceiriog or Dyffryn Ceiriog in Denbighshire. Here is a pass through the mountains, where Henry II with his vast army had warm work with the Britains in the year 1165; pan dalwyd y gwystlon. (*Caradoc*, p. 169.)

CEIRIONNYDD (n. l.). Llyn Ceirionnydd. (*Taliesin.*)

CEIRIT. *Caer Ceirit* (*Nennius*); qu. Ceint? See *Seri.*

CEIRW, a river in Wales (*E. Llwyd*), in Llywarch Hen's Marwnad Cynddylan. Ceiro, or perhaps Ceirw, is a river near Plymlumon, that falls into Rheidiol at Aberceiro. [*Ceirwy* falls into Alwen near Bettws Gwerfyl Goch.—*W. D.*]

CEISWYN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Lloyd.

CELEMON. Caer Celemon. (*Nennius.*) See *Selemion.*

CELER. Llangeler, a parish in Carmarthenshire. Qu., the same with Celert? See *Bedd Celert.*

CELLAN Sant.

CELLAN, a parish church in Cardiganshire. Also Rhos Cellan, Cardiganshire.

CELLAN Y GOG, in Brecknockshire (qu. ?)

CELLEU: see *Gelleu.*

CELLI, a hazle wood; Lat. *coryletum.* Hence the names of places in Wales, etc. Y Gelli Gandryll; Celli'r Ffrydau; Gelli Fadog; Celli'r Eirin; Gelli Gogau; Gelli Fabwen; Gelli Lyfdy; y Gelli Dywyll; Gelli Goch; Pen y Gelli: hence a surname, Pengelly.

CELLIWIG (n. l.), King Arthur's palace in Cornwall. (*Tr.* 46.) Here King Arthur was chief king, Betwini head of bishops (*i. e.*, penesgyb), and Caradawc Vreichfras chief elder (*i.e.*, prince). See *Dewi.*

CELYDDON. Coed Celyddon, the Forest of Caledonia in Scotland. (*Hoianau Myrddin*). See *Myrddin Wyllt.*

CELYNIN Sant. Llangelynin in Meirion.

CELYNNOG or CLYNNOG Fawr yn Arfon (from *celyn, i. e.*, a place of holly), a village with a large church, where was an abbey which had formerly great privileges. It was founded by the famous Beuno, who is said to have replaced the head of St. Winifred, which Caradog had cut off. See *Beuno.*

CEMLYN ap Meirion Goch o Lŷn.

CEMMAES, a church and parish in the deanery of Cyfeiliog, Powys. *Cemmaes* comes from *cefn* and *maes*. It is wrote also *Cemmes* and *Cemais*.

Llan dwr yw a llanw di wres
Llewyg aml drwy holl Gemmes.—*Sion Mawddwy.*

CEMMAES, a lordship and sea-port in Anglesey.

CEMAIS, one of the eight cantrefs of Dyfed. (Price's *Descript.*) Gwrwared ap Gwilym o Gemais.

CEMOYTH, King of the Picts. (*Caradoc*, A.D. 856, p. 29.) In Irish *Cionaod*. (*Ogygia*, p. 481.)

CENAF or CYNAU, verch Tewdwr Mawr.

CENARTH, a parish in Carmarthenshire.

CENAU ap Coel Godebog ap Tegfan ap Deheufraint ap Didbwyll ap ..... ap Grudd ap Ruadel Frych ap Rydeyrn ap Endigaid ap Endeyrn ap Enid ap Endos ap Endolau ap Afallach ap Aflech ap Beli Mawr ap Manogan.

CENEDLON verch Brychan.

CENHENFA, enw lle. [*Cynhinfa*, nom. loci, in Llangyniw parish. —*W. D.*]

CENIN, a river: hence Cwm Cenin in Llandeilo Fawr, Carmarthenshire.

CENNANT (fl.), Cardiganshire.

CENNEN, a river in Carmarthenshire.

Dwy wlad a Chedweli wenn
Dwy oes cwyned Is Cennen.
L. Morganwg, i H. Penri.

Cynnydd y Drefnewydd nenn
Cynnor gwŷr deutu Cennen.—*Bedo Phylip Bach.*

In Morden's Map *Cunnon.*

CENRIG (à *cen* and *rig*, rex. See Baxter).

CERDIESELMENT: see *Elved.*

CERDIN, a river.

Ucha' cardod uwch Cerdin
Isa'r fost sy ar ei fin.
Ieuan Deulwyn, i Dafydd Llwyd ap Llewelyn o Gastell Hywel.

[*Cerdin*, a rivulet in Llandyssul on the Teivy. *Uwch Cerdin* and

Is Cerdin, two divisions of the parish. It is in Cwmwd Gwinionydd.—*W. D.*]

CEREDIC ap Cunedda Wledig ap Edeyrn.

CEREDIGION, *Ceretica*, the county of Cardigan; from Ceredig ap Cunedda Wledig, about the year 440 drove out, with his father, from North Britain by the Irish Scots.

CERETICA, Ceredigion.

CERI, a commot in Cantref Melienydd; now a village and church near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

Hawdd imi 'ngwlad Geri gael.—*Ieuan Tew.*

CERIS, Keris. Hence Pwll Ceris, the name of a spot of foul ground, or whirlpool, in the Straits of Menai channel, very dangerous for shipping: such another place, in name and nature, as Charybdis in the Straits of Sicily. Nennius, the British historian, calls it *Pwll Kerist.*

CERNYW, Cornwall, *Corinnia.* The country opposite to this was anciently called Cernyw or *Cornouailles;* and afterwards, by Cynan Meriadoc, *Prydain Vechan*, or Little Britain. See Vertot.

CERNYW (LLAN), a parish and church in the deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire. Church dedicated to St. Digain. (*Br. Willis.*)

CERNYWEG, *lingua Corinniæ.*

CERRIG, stones, in the names of places. Hence the county of Kerry in Ireland; in Irish, *Kierrig;* and the Isle of Skerries, q. d. ys cerrig.

CERRIG Y DRUDION, or the Druids' Stones, a village in Denbighshire, North Wales.

CERRIG GWYDDYL ym Mon.

CERRIG HAVAEL.

CERRIG HYDWYDD. (*E. Llwyd.*)

CERRIG HYWEL, in Brecknockshire. Fairs kept here. Rectè Crug Howel.

CERRIG NIWBWL, certain stone in Cader Idris.

CERSITH ap Hydwn Dwn. Censith (*D. MS.*)

CERYN, the 47th King of Britain.

CESAIL GYFARCH, a gentleman's seat in Caernarvonshire.

CESARYEIT, Cæsarians, *i. e.*, Romans belonging to Cæsar, or the followers of Julius Cæsar. (*Tr.* 40.)

CETTELL or KETTEL. Here a battle was fought between Barchred King of Mercia and Mervyn Vrych, where Mervyn is said to have been slain. (Powel, *Car.*, p. 27, A.D. 843.)

CETHIN. Ieuan Gethin ap Madog Cyffin.

CETHINEOC (Price's *Descript.*). See *Cytheiniog.*

CEUGANT PEILLIAWT or PEILLIAWC, un o'r tri aurgelein. (*Tr.* 68).

CEULAN, a valley near Tal y Bont in Cardiganshire. Here I was shown the grave of Taliesin, in an open field, encompassed with flat stones, but without any inscriptions in sight. L. M., 1745.

CEUNANT (fl.): hence Aberceunant.

CEURWYS Amheurwy.

CEYNA (St.), a virgin, daughter of Brychan; her acts in Capgrave, Oct. 8; called in British *Ceinvayre*, or Keyna the Virgin, *i. e.*, Ceinforwyn; turned serpents into stone of that shape. (*Brit. Sanct.*)

CHENIN, a valley in Anglesey, in the Cambridge copy of Nennius, where there was a wandering stone which always returned home by promise. *Ciheinn*, the same valley in the Cottonian copy of Nennius; *Chehennius*, the same valley in the Oxford copy of Nennius; *Chieninn*, the same valley in Sir Simon D'Ewes' copy of Nennius.

There is a deep valley and a river called Cefni (anciently Cevenni) in Anglesey, which is the place meant in Nennius, where this travelling stone was said to be. Some trick of the monks, no doubt. There is a church near that river called Llangefni.

CHEPSTOW, the Saxon name of Casgwent by Castell Gwent. [Casgwent is the same as Castell Gwent.—*I. M.*]

CHIRK, a parish, church, and castle, part of Powys Vadog, Denbighshire; in Welsh *Y Waun*, but called anciently Castell Crogen.

CIAN (Sant): hence Llangian. There was an Irish saint of the name of Kienan in the fifth century. (Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 409.)

CIBDDAR (n. pr. v.). Drych eil Cibddar, un o'r tri lledrithawc. (*Tr.* 33.)

CIBWR (or Cibowr as in Price's *Descript.*), one of the commots of Cantref Brenhinol, Morganwg. [Cibwyr is between the rivers Taf and Eleirch, vel Rhymyn seu Rhympyn.—*I. M.*]

CIL, a recess or hermitage; an ancient Celtic word. Abundance of churches in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, are named from this word, as Cilkenin in Cardiganshire; Cilcwm in Carmarthenshire; Cil y Sant; Cilwri in Cheshire; Cil Maenan; Cilgeraint. In Ireland, Kildare, Kilkenny, Kilfinan, Kilmallock, Kilarney, Kilaloe, Kilfenora, Kilworth; Kilrenny, Kilblain, Kilmoney, Kilmoir, etc., in Scotland.

CILBEBYLL, Glamorganshire.

CILCARN, Pembrokeshire.

CILCARW, Carmarthenshire.

CILCELFF. Cynan Cilcelff ap Tryffin Varfawg.

CILCEN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Mostyn. A church (rectory and vicarage) in Flintshire. Dafydd person Cilken: qu. an id. Kilkenny in Ireland?

CILCENIN, in Cantref Penwedig, Ceretica.

KILCHERAN, a place in North Britain where Aeddan ap Gafran was buried A.D. 606. (Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 476.) He was born in Kyntir.

CILYCWM, Carmarthenshire.

CILFACH: see *Y Gilfach.*

CILFACH AFAL, a house in Cardiganshire.

CILFACH YR HAIDD, Glamorganshire: qu. Cil Fechan?

CIL FARGEN or FARGAN, Caermarthenshire. Vid. *Margan.*

CILGARAN (*Camden in Pembrokeshire*), corruptly for *Cilgeraint.*

CILGERAINT, a village and castle in Dyfed, on the river Teivi, which Mr. Camden says was built by Giraldus of Windsor; but Powel (*Caradoc*, p. 169) says that Roger Montgomery begun a castle about A.D. .....; and where Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Strygill, built one A.D. 1109, the county of Caredigion being given him by Henry I to win and keep. This place is famous for nothing but salmon fishery. The name signifies the Retreat of Geraint, and is of great antiquity.

CILGERRAN: see *Cilgeraint.*

CILGWRI, Worrall in Cheshire.

CIL HENDRE, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CILMANLLWYD, Pembrokeshire.

CILMIN DROED-DDU (*i. e.*, Cilmin with the black foot, one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales) ap Cadrod ap Gwrydr ap

Elidir ap Sandde. He came with Mervyn Frych from North Britain about the year 840. He lived at Glyn Llivon in Uwch Gwirfai. He bore *argent* quartered; on the first quarter an eagle displayed with two heads *sable;* 2, three rugged sticks *gules;* 3 and 4, ditto,—a man's leg couped *sable* in an eschutcheon *argent.* The tradition is, being a conjuror, and in going through hell, his foot slipt into a river there, which coloured it black. There was a king in Ireland in the year 516, called Niall Glinddu, *i. e.*, Niall with the Black Knee.

CIL OWEN, a place in Flintshire, so called from Owen Gwynedd's retreat there in the war with Henry II, King of England, A.D. 1157. (*Caradoc in O. Gwynedd.*)

CIL RHEDYN, Carmarthenshire, a church and parish. Also a place in Pembrokeshire. See *Rhedyn.*

CILRHEDYNEN, a gentleman's seat in Englefield.

CIL RHIWA, in South Wales.

CIL RUADD, in Ireland, where St. Colman built a cell. (*Ogygia,* p. 413.) See *Llangolman.*

CIL Y SANT, a church in Llanwinio parish, in Derllys hundred, in Carmarthenshire. The retreat of the saint: qu.?

CILYDD (n. pr. v.).

CILLYN YNAD.

CINAST, enw lle. Syr Roger o Cinast.

KINED (St.), probably *Cwnadl;* Llangwnadl. Kined was a hermit of the 6th century, honoured with the friendship of St. David. (*Brit. Sanct.,* Aug. 1.)

CININ ap Llowarch Fychan.

CINMEL or CYNMAEL, a place yn Sir Dinbych.

CIOG or CUAWC, a river which falls into Dyfi at Dolgiog in Montgomeryshire.

Yn Aber Cuauc yd canant cogeu.—*Llywarch Hen.*
Dolydd Kyog.—*Llywarch Hen.*

See *Abercuawc.*

KIRKINN, a battle where Dyfngarth (Domangard) ap Aeddan was slain A.D. 598. (*Ogygia,* p. 475.)

CLAERDDU, in Ceretica, a river which falls into the Wye.

CLAERWEN, a river in Ceretica that falls into the Wye.

CLAM HOCTOR, CLAMOCTOR (*Gild.* Cotton.), and OLAM OCTOR (*Camden*). This is a King of Ireland mentioned by Nennius,

whose sons invaded and possessed some parts of Britain, as Dabrieta in North Britain, the Isle of Man, and Gŵyr and Cydweli in South Wales; but were drove out of all the regions of Britain by Cunedda and his sons. This was in the year 460; one of the irruptions mentioned by Gildas. The Irish history is almost a blank about this time of confusion at the very dissolution of the Romàn power in Britain. But in Flaherty (p. 429) I find one Loagair mac Neil that reigned from 428 to 463, and was succeeded King of Ireland by one *Oillol Molt*, son of a King of Conacht, who reigned twenty years. The above Clam Octor was either one of these, or perhaps one of the petty kings of Ireland. See *Glam Hector*, *Ysgroeth*, *Builke*, and *Bethoun*.

CLARACH (fl.), Ceretica.

CLARE (St.), died a martyr in Normandy. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Nov. 4.) Parish of St. Clare's, Carmarthenshire.

CLAS (in Mr. Llwyd's copy), an island mentioned in the *Triades*, supposed by Mr. E. Llwyd to be *Corfu*, an island in the Ionian Sea on the coast of Greece. Vid. *Clas Merdin*.

CLAS MERDIN, or, as some MSS. have it, CLAS MEITIN, the first name of the isle of Britain (*Tr.* 1): perhaps the *Clas* of *Myrddin* (see *Glas*); perhaps corruptly for *Glas*; in the same sense as Latin writers called it Insula Cærula, or the blue island. See Selden, *Mar. Claus.*, l. i, c. 2.

CLAWDD OFFA, Offa's Ditch, a deep trench and mound thrown up by Offa, King of Mercia, from sea to sea, to prevent the incursions of the Welsh, about the year 784; about which time also the Princes of Powys were obliged to remove their seats from Pengwern Bowys (Salop) to Mathravael. (*Caradoc in Cynan Tyndaethwy.*)

CLEDAWC ap Brychan, videtur idem quod *Clydawc*.

CLEDDAU DU, one of the rivers that go to Milford Haven; the other is Cleddau Gwyn. A hundred there called Dau Gleddau. (*Caradoc in Llewelyn ap Iorwerth.*)

CLEDDYF. Caergleddyf is Tenby. (*Thomas Williams.*)

CLEDDYF, a river.

CLEDDYFRUDD, a surname signifying a ruddy sword, *i.e.*, bloody. Gwgon Cleddyfrudd ap Caradoc Freichfras. Vid. *Rhudd*.

CLEDFRYN YN RHOS, the Castle of Denbigh in Denbighshire. (*Camden.*)

CLEDRI ap Cadivor.

CLEDWYN ap Brychan Brycheiniog.

CLEGYR (Y), a gentleman's seat, Anglesey.

CLEGYR GWYNION (Y), Anglesey.

CLEIFIOG, a place near Holyhead (from *clai*).

CLEIRWY. Roger Vychan o Gleirwy.

CLEUDDYN. Ywain ap Cleuddyn.

CLEUGOCH (fl.): hence Abercleugoch, Carmarthenshire.

CLOCAENOG, a parish in Denbighshire, dedicated to St. Voddyd. (*Br. Willis.*) See *Trillo Caenog.*

CLODRUDD, a cognomen. Elystan Glodrudd, is also wrote Clodrydd.

CLOFF, lame. Arglwydd Gloff.

CLOGWYN CARNEDD Y WYDDFA, called also Clogwyn y Garnedd, the highest rock in the three kingdoms, famous for Alpine plants. (*E. Llwyd.*)

CLOGWYN DU (Y), ym mhen y Glyder, a mountain near Llanberis. (*E. Llwyd.*)

CLOGYRDDWR or CLEGYRDDWR, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Jones.

CLOIT and CLOITH, in *Doomsday Book*, corruptly for the Clwyd river which runs by Rhuddlan.

CLONENAU, i. q. CELYNENNAU, enw lle.

CLORACH (n. l.) in Mon., and a river. Rhyd Glorach.

CLOTVAETH verch Brychan.

CLUD (qu. a river ?), a country in Maelienydd. Hence Einion Clud ap Madoc.

Priodawr clodfawr Clud ac Aeron.
Cynddelw, i Cadwallawn ap Madawc.

CLUN, a castle of the Normans in Elvel, A.D. 1142 (qu. ?).

CLUN Castle in the Marches, taken by Lord Rys A.D. 1195, and burnt, in Shropshire. British, *Colunwy.*

CLWCH (n. l.). Clwch Tyrnog, a place in Anglesey noted for chrystals.

CLWYD (fl.), a river of this name divides between Flintshire and Denbighshire, in Dyffryn Clwyd; Engl., the Vale of Clwyd. Another in Scotland called by Latin writers *Glota*, and the people bordering on it the *Stradclwyd Britains;* and by the Saxon writers, *Stratclyde Weales, i. e.*, Welsh or Brutaniaid Ystrad

Clwyd, now called *Clyde*, which runs through Clyde's Vale to Dunbarton and Glasgow. See *Ystrad* and *Strat.*

CLYDAU, a parish in Pembrokeshire.

CLYDAWG (St.), or CLITAUC, son of Clitguin, Prince of South Wales: see his Life in Capgrave and in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iii. He was buried, where he was killed, by the river Mingui (Mynwy), where a church was erected and dedicated to him by the Bishop of Llandaf. (*Brit. Sanct.*)

CLYDAWC ap Cadell, slain by his brother Meuric, A.D. 917. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 47.)

CLYDAWG ap Ithel, the 53rd King of Britain.

CLYDEI verch Brychan.

CLYDNO, the 54th King of Britain.

CLYDNO EIDDUN, a Prince of North Britain (qu. Edinborough ?), father of Cynon. (*Tr.* 53.)

CLYNENNAU or CELYNENNAU, a place in Caernarvonshire. Sir John Owen of Clenenney. (*J. D.*)

CLYNNOG or CELYNNOG (a place of holly), a church dedicated to St. Beuno in Caernarvonshire.

CLYNO ap Cynyr Farfdrwch.

CLYNOGWR, a parish (qu. ?) in Glamorganshire, or Glyn Ogwr. Vid. *Ogwr*, river.

CLYWEDOG (n. fl.), fl., *sonorus* (qu.). Llanvair y Clywedogau; two rivers of that name there meet. Several of this name. [*Watcin Clywedog*, a poet.— *W. D.*]

CNEPPYN GWRTHRYNION, a poet of the country of Gwrthrynion. (*Marwnad Trahaern.*)

CNWCCIN, a place not far from Oswestry (*Dr. Powel*, p. 381), where Madoc defeated the Marchers. A parish and church now called Knockin, Shropshire. The castle was founded 1242, says J. E., by John le Strange.

CNWCC GLAS, in Radnorshire, a gentleman's seat.

CNWCH (n. l.). Pen y Cnwch.

COCH, properly red. *Cantref Coch*, formerly one of the seven cantrefs of Morganwg, is now in Gloucestershire, called Forest of Dean. (Price's *Description.*) Y Fron Goch; y Plas Goch; y Rhiw Goch; y Garn Goch; y Rhos Goch; yr Allt Goch; Traeth Goch, etc. Iorwerth Goch (n. pr. v.). Y Castell Coch ymhowys,

the Red Castle in Powysland, now called in English *Powis Castle.* It lies on an eminence above the river Severn, near the town of Welsh Poole, in the county of Montgomery, and hath a prospect that wants nothing (except a view of the sea) to make it complete. It is a grand, ancient house, built on a rock, in form of a castle, and hath been a stronghold in the time of the ancient Britains.

COCHWILLAN, a gentleman's seat in the parish of Llandygai, near Bangor Fawr. From hence came the famous John Williams, Archbishop of Canterbury [York.—*W. D.*]

COED, properly wood, in the composition of names of places, as Caer Penhwyl Coed; Llangoed, a church in Anglesey and Brecknockshire.

Llan-goed fal llwynau Godwin.—*Hywel Dafydd.*

Coedmor or Coetmor; Coed Llys; Ysgubor y Coed; Coed Gronwy; Dugoed Mowddwy; Llechwedd Hirgoed; Argoed; y Coedty; y Goedtref; Glascoed; Coed y Brain; y Perfeddgoed; y Glypcoed, Anglesey; Coed Celyddon, yn yr Alban; Coetalog, *i. e.*, Coed halawg; Coedtraeth, near Tenby; Trawsgoed; Pen y Coed; Ty'n y Coed; Cantref y Coed, one of the eight cantrefs of Dyfed; Coed y Mynydd; Uwchcoed and Iscoed, etc.

COEDANE or COEDANAU, a chapel of that name in Anglesey. See *Cad y Coedanau.*

COED CELYDDON, near Litchfield.

COED CAE DU, in Trawsfynydd.

COED Y CRA, a gentleman's seat,—Ellises. (*J. D.*)

COED Y CYMMAR, Brecknockshire.

COED EULO: see *Eulo.*

COED GRONW, near Abergavenny. (*H. Llwyd.*)

COED YR HAF, one of the three commots of the Cantref of Penfro. (Price's *Descript.*)

COED LLWYFAIN: see *Llwyfain.*

COEDMOR (n. l.). Llangoedmor, a church and parish, and a gentleman's seat, in Cardiganshire. See *Coetmor.*

COED Y MYNYDD, in Tegeingl. (*D. ap Edmund.*)

COED RHYGYN, a house in Trawsfynydd.

COEDRWG, in Ial, a gentleman's seat.

COEDTRAETH, near Tenby, a place noted for trees appearing in

the sand at low water. (See Llwyd's *Notes on Camden in Pembrokeshire.*) This is by Camden erroneously wrote *Croytarath.* No wonder that the Romans wrote the names of our places so bad.

COEDTY (Y), Glamorganshire.

COED Y LLAI, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

COED YSPYS. A battle fought here, where the Normans were defeated by Cadwgan ap Bleddyn of Powys, who the same year, with Gruffydd ap Cynan, Prince of North Wales, had taken their castles in Cardigan and Dyfed, A.D. 1092. (*Powel.*)

COEG. Gallwyn Goeg.

COEL (n. pr. v.). Camden derives it from *Cœlius,* as Howel from *Hœlius,* sunbright, used in Britain before the Roman invasion.

COEL, son of Cadell ap Geraint, the 45th King of Britain.

COEL, Earl of Gloucester, the 85th King of Britain, father of Elen (*i. e.,* Helena Augusta), his only child, called by the Britains *Elen Lwyddawg,* or the Prosperous, the wife of Constantius, and mother of Constantine the Great, Emperor of Rome.

COEL GODHEBOG, or Coel Hen, priodawr o'r Gogledd, the son of Tegfan ap Deheufraint, was a Prince in North Britain, father of Cenau, from whom descended several great warriors, Padarn Beisrudd, Pabo Post Prydain, Urien Reged, Llywarch Hen, etc. These two Coels are confounded together by some of the poets, etc., who have misled Geo. Owen Harry and several other writers. See *Hanes* 24 *Brenhin.*

COEL ap Meurig, the 78th King of Britain.

COEL MORIADAWG.

[COELBRYN. Capel Coelbryn in Brecknockshire. A Roman causey thereby. *Arch.,* i, p. 297.—*W. D.*]

COETEN ARTHUR, *i. e.,* King Arthur's Quoit. By this name a great many of those ancient monuments in Wales are called, which by the moderns are supposed to have been the altars of the Druids; but in some places they are called *cromlech,* pl. *cromlechau.* One of them at Llanvihangel Tre'r Beirdd, in Anglesey, is called Coeten Arthur; another, near Harlech, etc., etc.

COETMOR, a place in Carnarvonshire, *i. e.,* Coed Mawr; and Llangoedmor, a parish in Cardiganshire. Hence Catmore in Rutland. Pugh of Coetmor.

COF ANGHARAD, enw Awdl i Angharad verch Ricart. (*D. ap Gwilym.*)

[CÒG, the name of two villages and two or three farmhouses in Glamorgan. Quære, what does it mean?—*I. M.*]

[COGAN, the name of three or four villages in Glamorgan.-*I. M.*]

COLEDAWG or COLEDDAWG (n. pr. v.), mab Gwyn, un o'r tri anheol. Qu., anneol, unchosen?

COLEIGION, one of the three commots of Cantref Dyffryn Clwyd; from Coel ap Cunedda Wledig. (Price's *Descript.*)

COLEYON (Price's *Descript.*), by mistake for *Coleigion.*

COLMAN (St.). Llangolman in Dyfed. Colman was an Irish saint, and the third Bishop of Lindisfarne. Died 676. (*Ulster Annals.*) There have been several Irish saints of this name about A.D. 661. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Aug. 8.)

COLMON, the name of some Irish general that invaded Anglesey about A.D. ..... There is a great ditch thrown up near Tre Wynn, called *Ffos Golmon* to this day; and the ruins of a town hard by, called *Y Carneddau*, or the Heaps; but no tradition what town it was. A wedge of gold, about 20 lbs. weight, was lately found near the place, and other treasure.

COLOFN PRYDAIN, some measure of poetry, it seems. (*Cynddelw*, i Hywel ap O. Gwynedd.)

O Golofn Prydain y prydaf
Yn gelfydd or defnydd dyfnaf.

COLUN, COLUNWY, in English Clynn or Clun. See *Golun.*

COLUNWY, a river in Shropshire. (*Camden.*) Hence the Forest of Clun, Shropshire.

COLUNWY, a surname, from the river.

Maccwy Colunwy, cei lawenydd.
D. M. Tudur, i Howel Colupwy.

COLWEN. Castell Colwen (Camden, *Britannia*), which he makes Maud's Castle in Colwent. Qu., whether Castell Colwen?

COLWN: see *Golun.*

COLWYN, a river. Ystum Colwyn, a gentleman's seat, Montgomeryshire.

COLYN, the name of a man among the ancient Britains: hence Rhos Colyn in Anglesey. I know Mr. Rowlands fancied it came

from *Colofn*, or a column erected there by the Romans at the extreme boundary of their conquest. Hence also *Dincolyn*, an ancient fort in the parish of Diserth in Tegeingl, where, in a field called Bryn Colyn, there are ruins of an old fort. (E. Llwyd, *Itinerary.*) See *Y Ddiserth* and *Colyn Dolphyn.*

COLYN DOLPHYN, a Briton pirate in Bristol Channel in Richard the 3rd's time, A.D. 1477. (Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 139.)

COLYNNOG FAWR yn Arfon, or Celynnog or Clynnog.

COLL (n. pr. v.). Coll mab Collfrewy, un o'r tri Gwrddfeichiad. (*Tr.* 30.) This man was the principal king-at-arms in King Arthur's time; for it appears in this *Triad* that he gave the eagle to Brynach the Scot, and the wolf to Menwaed of Arllechwedd. This shows the great antiquity of bearing arms in Britain. Un o'r tri prif hut. (*Tr.* 32.) Hut Rhuddlwm Gawr a ddysgodd i Coll mab Collfrewy. (*Tr.* 32.) Coll mab Collfrewy, un o'r tri prif lledrithawc. (*Tr.* 33.)

COLLAWN (n. pr. v.). Collawn mab Berch. (*Tr. Meirch*, 8.)

COLLEN (St.) ap Gwynawg ap Clydawg ap Cowrda ap Cariadog Freichfras. Llangollen, a church, parish, and village in Denbighshire. Fairs kept here. The Abbey of Valle Crucis in ruins near this place; and also Castell Dinas Bran, an impregnable fort. Pont Llangollen, a curiosity.

COLLFRYN (n. l.), q. d. Bryn y Cyll.

Cnewillyn y Collfryn cell.—*H. Cilan*, i Gr. Deuddwr.

[Coll-fryn, from loss of a battle; and Cefn Digoll, where it was retrieved.—*W. D.*]

COLLWYN (n. pr. v.), and not Collŵyn.

Collwŷn tylwyth Bleddyn blaid.—*Hywel Dafydd.*

COLLWYN, a river. Dyffryn Collwyn, Breconshire.

CONGARTH FECHAN, the old name of the place where the Castle of Pembroke was built by Gerald Steward of Pembroke, A.D. 1108. (*Carad.*, p. 163.) Qu., whether the *Cangi?*

CONIACH, Conaught in Ireland.

A hyder o wychder iach
Hy goresgynny Goniach.
Iolo Goch to Sir Rog. Mortimer.

CONSTANS, or Cwsteint, the 86th King of Britain. This is Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great.

CONSTANTIUS; Cambro-British, *Cwsteint* and *Constans.*

CONSTANTINUS; Cambro-British, *Cwstenin.* Camden says "in some parts of the realm" he was called *Custance,* meaning Wales; but he was wrong. All our British writers call him *Cwstenin* or *Cwstenyn;* and there is a church in Caernarvonshire dedicated to Cwstenyn Fendigaid, called Llangwstenyn. See *Custeint.*

CONSTINOBL (*Triad* 61), *i. e.,* Constantinople.

Constinobl a'i phobl.

CONWY, or, as Mr. Edward Llwyd would have it, *Cynwy;* Latinized *Conovium* by Antoninus (rectè *Convium*); a garrison town and a beautiful castle built on the west side of the river Conwy in Caernarvonshire, which stands to this day. The river is called by the natives *Aberconwy;* Latinized *Aberconovium;* by Ptolomy called *Toisovius* for Conovius (*Camden*). It is corruptly called in English *Conway.* This place was by the Princes of Wales found more convenient than the situation of Diganwy, which was the ancient town that lay on the east side of the river, where the Princes of Wales formerly resided; and where King John came with a vast army to destroy all Wales and every living thing in it, A.D. 1211; but was defeated by the Welsh, and reduced to great extremities. See *Teganwy.*

The Abbey of Conway was built by .....; and here they kept the records of the acts and successions of the Princes of North Wales, and buried their chief men. This Abbey was spoiled and burnt by Henry III, A.D. 1245, who then lay at Diganwy, which Matth. Paris calls *Gannock.* Hugh Earl of Chester fortified Conway before Edward I's time. (*Camden in Caernarvonshire.*)

Conwy is also an appellative. Hugh Conwy ap Robin ap Gr. Goch. Hence the surname of *Conway.* It is wrote *Conwy* by our learned poets; as,

Neum bu aralldyd ym rydyd rwy
Cer moreb cain wyneb Conwy.
Prydydd y Moch, i L. ap Iorwerth.

Gwdion mab Don ar Gonwy
Hudlath ni bu o'i fath fwy.
D. ap Gwilym.

Wyr i'r gwalch o oror Gwy
Wyd a'i genedl hyd Gonwy.
Hywel Swrdwal.

Y cawn ar lan Conwy 'r wledd
Nan Conwy man cawn y medd.
Tudur Aled.

COPPA'R LENI, a gentleman's seat near a hill of that name near Rhuddlan. [*Coppa'r Oleuni*, a beacon there.—*W. D.*]

CORANNIAIT or CORANYEIT, one of the three molesters of Britain. (*Tr.* 41.) This is a nation or colony of strangers said to have come to Britain in the time of Lludd ap Beli, which was before the Roman conquest, and are said to be originally Asiatics. These may be the people called by Roman writers *Coritani*. (See Camden, who could give no account of them.) It is probable they were Germans, for Lludd went over to Gaul to advise with his brother Llefelys about them; so they were not Gauls. (*Tyssilio.*) See "Stori 'r tair Gormes." [Of these L. M. gives, in his own opinion, a very good account.—*I. M.*]

CORDILA or CORDEILA, a Queen of Britain who reigned five years, being the 11th Prince of Britain of the Trojan race. She was daughter of Llyr.

CORINEWS.

CORMUR ap Eurbre Wyddel. See *Brychan.*

CORNDOCHEN. Castell Corndochen, the ruins of a castle, of which no author makes mention, says Mr. E. Llwyd. (*Notes on Camden.*) It lies in the parish of Llanuwchllyn in Merionyddshire. It is seated on the top of a steep rock at the bottom of a deep valley, a wall surrounding three turrets, and the mortar made of cockle-shells. Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks it built by the Romans, but gives no reason for it. See *Prysor.* [It is more likely to be British than Roman. There were no coins nor any other Roman relics found. No Roman military way goes near it. The situation might have served for a short defence; but the besieged would soon find the inconvenience of the place. The Romans, according to Hyginus, always chose a place where they might conveniently draw out to fight. These brave people never fortified such places inaccessible as would show they were afraid of the enemy. Carndochen and Treberry (Tre'r Biri, or Castell y Biri, q. v.), if any, are of Welsh construction, thinks Daines Barrington; and he would, he says, add Castell Dinas Bran, if not so near the English frontier. He adds that the

Welsh princes had neither money, skilful masons, nor a sufficient number of hands, to complete such works. He had never seen a coin of a Welsh prince. None of them (meaning the Welsh) can now lay courses so well, or hew so regularly, as those in many of the ancient castles.—*W. D.*]

CORNWY, a mountain in Anglesey; and qu. whether a river by Caerau? Y Garn ynghornwy.

Cornwy Lys and *Cornwy Lan* are divisions of a lordship there: hence a church, Llanvair ynghornwy. See Extent of Anglesey.

COROLWNG ap Beblig.

CORS, a bog; frequent in Ireland; used in the names of some places where there are no bogs; as, Cors y Gedol, Meirion; but chiefly of places so situated. Dol y Corslwyn, a gentleman's seat; Cors y Bol; Cors Eilian; Cors Ddygai; Cors y Cefndu; Glan y Gors, a gentleman's seat; y Gors Ddu; y Gors Wen; y Gors Rudd; Rhiw Rygors; y Gors Lwyd; y Gors Fawr; Llangors, Brecknockshire, etc. Mr. Edward Llwyd, in his Letter to Nicolson, author of the *Historical Library*, says that *cors* signifies a marsh, which is a mistake I don't know how he could be guilty of, for a marsh is *morfa;* and he further adds that *cors* signifies also a reed, and marshes being often overgrown with them, it was thence probably they were called *corsydd.* [*Cors* is a marsh in South Wales; *cors* is also a reed in South Wales.—*I. M.*] This was also a great oversight in Mr. Llwyd, for *corsen* in the British and Armoric, and not *cors*, is the name for a reed, which is plainly derived from *cors*, a bog, because often growing in bogs; and *corr* in Irish is a pit of water.

Prenniau cors are the subterranean trees found in bogs, but not in marshes, unless such marshes have been bogs. *Corsydd* are inland, but marshes are on the sea-coast, and so called because overflowed by the sea, and therefrom called *morfa.* There is also a distinction between *mawn cors* and *mawn mynydd, i. e.*, bog turf and mountain turf; but there is no turf in marshes, which are clayey ground.

CORS FOCHNO, a bog by the river Dyfi.

A chad Cors Fochno a chad ym Môn.—*Hoi. Myrddin.*

CORS HEILIN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CORS Y GEDOL, in Meirionyddshire, the seat of William Vaughan, Esq., Member of Parliament for that county.

[CORS Y SAESON.— *W. D.*]

CORTHI (o Lwyn Dyfnog) ap Medrod.

CORUN ap Ceredic. Harri Corun. Cwm Corun.

CORWEN, a village in Edeyrnion in Powys Land, where Owain Gwynedd, with the forces of North and South Wales and Powys, came to meet Henry II, King of England, with a vast army from England, Normandy, Anjou, Gascoine and Guyen, Flanders, and Britanny. Here the Britains encamped, and the King of England encamped on the river Ceiriog, where they disputed the pass with him with some loss of both sides; but he got over, and encamped on the side of Berwyn Mountain. Here Owain Gwynedd got master of all the passes, that neither forage nor victuals could come to the King's camp, nor durst a soldier stir abroad. To augment his miseries, such heavy rains fell that the strangers, not used to such grounds, could not stand upon their feet; so with much ado the King returned with great loss of men and danger of his life, without effecting his purpose of destroying all that had life in the land, as he intended and threatened. A.D. 1165. (*Caradoc in Owain Gwynedd.*) See *Berwyn* and *Crogen.*

CORYBANTAU, rectè *Curo i bantau.* The Corybantes among the Celtæ were the same with the Curetes, priests of Cybele. Six brethren who had the care of bringing up Iou were so called from their *curo,* beating their weapons together to make a noise. This they did in the isle of Crete, that Saturn might not hear his son Iou cry. And when Iou came of age he rewarded them, and made them priests to Cybele in Mount Ida in Phrygia. See *Curetes.*

COSGARN EINION, in Basaleg, Monmouthshire.

COSSEIL or COSSAIL, a consul; the principal officer or general of the Roman party of the Loegrian Britains; and the word was in use even after the Saxon conquest of Loegria.

Ny thorrei *Gosseil* fy nherfyn.—*Llywarch Hen.*
Ni charei *Gossail* fy ngwrthlid.—*Llywarch Hen.*

COT: vid. *Cynlas.* Whether *Coth,* old?

COTHI, a river in Caermarthenshire, falls into the Towi. Hence Dol y Cothi (n. l.); Glyn Cothi. See *Glyn* and *Dol.*

Lewis Glyn Cothi, a famous poet, A.D. 1456.

COUNSYLLT, one of the three commots of Tegengl hundred. See *Prestatyn* and *Rhuddlan*, the other two.

COUNSYLLT, a strait or pass near Flint. Here Owain Gwynedd with his North Wales men met and fought Rondel Earl of Chester and Madoc ap Meredyth, Prince of Powys, with hired soldiers from England, more in number and better armed than the Gwyneddians, where Owen gave them a total defeat, and very few escaped except the chief officers by the swiftness of their horses, A.D. 1148. (*Caradoc in O. Gwynedd.*) Here also King Henry II, in his first attempt against the Welsh, took the standard of England; and the King lost several noblemen, and was obliged to fly. (Powel's *Chron.*, p. 207.) See *Coed Eulo.*

COWBRIDGE, or Bontvaen, a town in Morganwg.

COWNI, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

COWRDA Sant. A church of his at Llangoed. Cowrdaf ap Cariadog Freichfras. *Bron Llangowrda*, the ruins of a chapel in Cardiganshire. [*Gallt Cawrda*, a monastery of Glamorganshire, now in ruins.—*I. M.*]

COWRES (n. l.), qu. a river?

Llys Gowres lles ag arian.—*O. ap Ll. Moel.*

Tri o gariad trwy Gowres.—*Hywel Swrdwal.*

See *Gowres.*

COWRYD ap Cadvan: qu. Cywryd?

COWRYD ap Perfarch ap Iarddur.

COWYN or COWIN, a river. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cadwallawn.) Llandeilo Abercowyn, Caermarthenshire. See *Abercowyn.*

COYTY, a lordship in Morganwg; or perhaps Coedty. (*Powel*, p. 122.) [The richest parish in Britain, as the inhabitants boast; it has a very rich soil, plenty of wood, coal, lime, iron, lead, marble, freestone, slate, millstone, potter's clay; salmon, trout in abundance; two castles, two churches, a market-town (Pen y Bont ar Ogwr); the large village of Coetty, and several other villages.—*I. M.*]

CRACH. Gruffydd Grâch.

CRADIFAEL Sant. A church dedicated to him at Penmynydd in Anglesey. See *Gradifel.*

CRADIFEL (n. l.). *L. G. Cothi.*

CRADOC or CRADOG; Lat. *Caractacus.* (*E. Llwyd*). See *Caradog.*

CRAFDIN GRYTHOR, a famous musician of Ireland, A.D. 48. *Crabtine Crutaire.* (*Ogygia*, p. 283.)

CRAFNANT, a river in Eryri, which runs from Llyn Crafnant, about two miles from Trefriw, perhaps took its name from *craf*, wild garlick. Qu., whether that plant abounds there?

CRAIG, a rock, used in the names of places; as Craig Runa, Radnorshire; y Graig Coch; y Wen Graig; y Greigddu; y Greiglas; y Greigwen; y Greiglwyd; Pencraig, Anglesey; y Greigfryn, etc.

CRAU SWCH. Lands of Crau Swch mentioned in the Prince's Extent, A.D. 1352. It signifies soccage tenure. *Crau* is that part of the *swch*, or share, that the wood goes into the iron. See *Lledwigan* and *Milain Aradrgaeth.*

CREDIC ap Dyfnwal Hen. An id. qd. *Ceredig?*

CREDYW Sant. (*Browne Willis.*)

CREG. Gwenhwyfar Grêg.

CREIRWY (n. pr. f.). Creirwy verch Cludno Eiddun ap Cynwyd Cynwydion.

CREIRWY, merch Ceritwen. (*Tr.* 73.) This is Caridwen Wrach, wife of Tegid.

CREIRWY, sister of Morfran ap Tegid, a lady in Arthur's court. (*Tr.* 73.) See *Garwy.*

CRENANT. Cappel Crenant, Morganwg; rectè *Creunant*, blood-brook. See *Creunant.* [Cappel Creunant, ymhlwyf Llangyfelach y mae; always pronounced Creunant; a village with a chapel and fairs. See Almanac.—*I. M.*]

CRESI, Cressy in France.

> Gwae a'i gweles ynghresi
> Gwr di wael mewn trafael tri.
>
> *Iolo Goch*, i Syr Rys.

See Dr. Davies in the word *Cresi*, mistaking it for a verb.

CRESFAIN (Y), enw lle.

CREUDDYN (wrote also *Creuthyn* by English writers), one of the three commots of Cantref Penwedig in Cardiganshire; from *crau*, blood, and *dun*, a fort; q. d. bloody fort. Qu., whether of the same origin with *Cruthen* in *Vita S. Patricii.* (*Ogygia*, p. 180.)

CREUDDYN, a commot in Caernarvonshire; one of the three commots of Cantref y Rhos.

Y cri oedd yn y Creuddyn
Ag wylo tost glowed hyn.—*R. Ddu.*

Câr iddynt wyf o'r Creuddyn,
Llyna haid o'r llin i hyn.
Deio ab Ieuan Du.

Perhaps Croydon, near London, is of the same origin.

CREULON. Einion Greulon ap Einion ap Ririd.

CREUNANT, bloody brook.

Aml celain ynghrain ynghreunant.
Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

CRIBACH, a harbour in Cardiganshire.

CRIB Y DDISCIL, a mountain near Llanberis in Eryri. (*E. Llwyd.*) [*Crib y Ddysgl* (*Ddistyll*), one of the three peaks of Snowdon as observed from Capel Curig.—*W. D.*]

CRICCIAITH or CRUCCIAITH, a town and castle in Caernarvonshire.

Pendefig Crucciaith maith mygr difwng.
Ein. ab Mad. Rhahawd, i Ruff. ap Llywelyn.

Rhys ap Sion o'r happus iaith.
Gwr yw accw o Grucciaith.—*L. G. Cothi.*

CRIDIA, an abbey of White Monks, burnt by Henry III, because a refuge for the Welsh, near Ceri and Montgomery, mentioned by Matth. Paris; where Henry III gave leave to Hubert de Burgh to build a castle, which by the peace then made Llewelyn ap Iorwerth insisted to be rased on his own charge.

CRIGION, in the parish of Guildsfield, Montgomeryshire.

CRIMMACH, in Anglesey.

CRINIOGAU or CRINIOGE (or qu. whether Ceinioge), a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CRISTIN (n. f.), Christiana. Cristin verch Gronwy (Ronwy) ap Owain ap Edwin, arglwydd Tegengl, oedd wraig Owen Gwynedd; mother of Dafydd and Rodri. (*MS.*) See "Awdl Saith Mab Cadifor."

CRISTIOLUS (Sant yn Lledwigan) ap Howel Fychan ap Howel ap Emyr Llydaw. (*MS.*) Llangristiolus ym Mên. Dr. H. Morris, a famous preacher in Charles II's time, was of this place.

CRISTOG. Y Barwn o Gristog.

CROES OSWALLT, Oswald's Tree or Cross, now Oswestry, in Shropshire.

CROGEN Castle, a pass on Offa's Ditch near Oswestry, where the Britains, in defending it, slew a great number of Henry II's men in his expedition to Berwyn. Castell Crogen was the old name of Chirk Castle in the commot of Nanheudwy. See *Adwy'r Beddau* and *Corwen.*

CROGEN IDDON, a gentleman's seat in the parish of Llangollen. Here was a battle fought between the Welsh and Normans.

Y Plas ynghrogen ar lan Dyfrdwy. (*Dr. D.*)

CROMLECH, a gentleman's seat in Anglesey, which takes its name from one of those altars of the Druids called *cromlechau,* which still stands near that house. It is very large and high, and worth the observation of the curious.

CRONERTH, one of the four cantrefs of Morganwg. (Price's *Descript.*) It contains three commots, viz., Rhwng Nedd ac Afan, Tir yr Hwndrwd, and Maenor Glynogwr.

CROYTARATH (*Camden in Pembrokeshire*), rectè *Coedtraeth.*

CRUC MAWR, a mountain in Ceretica (Cardiganshire), mentioned in Nennius (Flaherty, *Ogygia,* p. 292), where he says there is a grave which fits the length lying in it, short or long.

CRUG, a heap or tumulus: hence the names of places. Crugunan; Crug Howel; y Crug in Eryri; Crucmor or Crugmawr; yr Wyddgrug; and perhaps Crugciaith; Pen y Crug (Lat. Pennocrucium); Gallt y Crug; Crug Eryr; Plas y Crug.

CRUG ERYR (n. l.). *L. Glyn Cothi.*

CRUG HOWEL (*L. G. Cothi*), a town on the Wysg; also a commot in Brecknockshire.

CRUG Y DYRN, in the parish of Trelech, Carmarthenshire, a tumulus of the ancient Britains. Mr. E. Llwyd interprets it the King's Barrow, making *Dyrn* to be *teyrn,* and supposes it pagan.

CRUGUNAN (n. l.), qu., in Radnorshire? [and *Creignant* in Meifod parish.—*W. D.*]

CRUPL. Madog Grupl ap Gruffydd.

CRUTHINII POPULI, supposed to be the Picts. The people of Dalaradia in the time of St. Patrick.

CRYDON (n. pr. v.). Crydon, father of Cywryd. (*Tr.* 73.)

CRYG. Rhys Gryg. Angl. *hoarse.*

CRYMLYN, a river (qu.) in Coychurch, Glamorganshire. Blaen Crymlyn. Crymlyn or Cremlyn in Anglesey.

CRYNIARTH, in Edeyrnion, a gentleman's seat. (*J.D.*) [Another in Mochnant, Denbighshire.—*W. D.*]

CRYS HALAWG: vid. *Cadwal.*

CU ap Gweneu o Frecheiniog. Gwen gu verch Gruffydd.

CUAWC (fl.). Abercuawc (*Llywarch Hen*); id. quod *Ciog.* See *Dolgiog.*

CUHELYN (not Cyhelyn), Archbishop of London, who brought up the Roman lady who afterwards married to Cwstenyn, brother of Aldwr, King of Llydaw; and afterwards, on Gwrtheyrn's seizing the crown of Britain, escaped over to Llydaw (Armorica) with her two sons, Emrys and Uther, who were both afterwards kings of Britain. (*Tyssilio.*) Latinized by Galfrid. and Virunnius, *Guitolinus.*

CUL. Meirchion Gul ap Gwrwst Ledlwm.

CULEDREMNE, a battle fought by Conall Mac Conagail, King of Alban, A.D. 563. (*Ogygia*, p. 473.)

CULFYNAWYD (n. pr. v.). Culfynawyd Prydain, father of the three unchaste wives, Essyllt, Penarwen, and Bun. (*Triades.*)

CUNALLT: see *Bryn Cunallt.*

CUNEDDA, the 12th King of Britain, reigned here thirty-three years, about the time Romulus founded Rome.

CUNEDDA WLEDIG, a Prince of a country in Scotland called Manau Guotodin, whence he was drove by the Scots (*i. e.*, the Irish Scots or Gwyddyl Ffichti), with his eight sons, 146 years before the time of Maelgwn Gwynedd, *i. e.*, about A.D. 440. This was the time the Scots came over from Ireland, and settled in Argile. (Usher, *Prim.*, p. 1023.) Nennius says he brought eight sons with him from Manau Guotodin (see *Gododin*); and Price (*Descript.*) names them and four more. He might have some sons in Cambria before.—1, Tibion, father of Meirion; 2, Arwystl ap Cunedda; 3, Caredig ap Cunedda; 4, Dunod; 5, Edeyrn; 6, Mael; 7, Coel; 8, Dogvael; 9, Rhufaon; 10, Einion Yrth; 11, Ussa; (in a note) 12, Maelor ap Gwran ap Cunedda. Selden, in *Mare Clausum*, p. 251, concludes, from his driving the Scots out of all the islands and countries of Britain, that he must have very great strength in shipping.

Un o'r tri Sanctaidd Linns. (*Tr.* 42.)

CURETUYR, in the old orthography *Curetes. Curet* in the ancient orthography would be wrote in the modern *Curydd*, which signifies a beater; and those priests were called so because they beat drums, and clash their armour together. See *Corybantau.*

CURIG (n. pr. v.); Lat. *Cyricus.* Curig Lwyd. Llangurig, a church in Montgomeryshire erected by Curig, an Armorican. Curig yn Nhrefdraeth.

CURMWR, *alias* Morfawr, ap Caden ap Bran ap Llyr Llediaith.

CUSTANS, verch Tomas Hen o Salbri.

CUSTEINT or CWSTEINT (n. pr. v.); Lat. *Constans.* In Nennius' Catalogue there is *Caire Custenit;* in Usher, *Caer Custeint.* Some say it is Caer'narfon; for that Constantius re-edified it, and was buried there. It is not [called] by this name in the *Triades.*

CUSTENIT. Caer Custenit, in Nennius, supposed to be Caer Cwstennin, *i. e.,* Caernarvon.

CUWCH (in the English maps *Keach*), a river in the cantref of Emlyn in Dyfed. The river is the bound between Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire: hence Uwch Cuwch and Is Cuwch, the names of two of the three commots of Emlyn. Price (in *Descript.*) calls them Uwch Cuch and Is Cuch by mistake.

Glyn Cuwch yn Emlyn. (*Tr.* 36.)

See *Emlyn* and *Glyn Cuwch.*

CWCH (Castell). Emlyn is Cwch.

CWM, or CWMM, is a very ancient Celtic word signifying a valley or dingle. It is prefixed to the names of several places in Britain having that situation.

CWM, a church and parish in Flintshire.

CWM AMMAN, Carmarthenshire.

CWM BLOWTY, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CWM CAWLWYD, arglwyddiaeth.

CWM CENIN, in Llandeilo Fawr, Carmarthenshire.

CWM CETHIN.

CWM CYLLAU, in the parish of Gelli Gar, Glamorganshire.

CWM DERI CYRN, in Llannon.

CWM ERVIN.

[CWM Y FELIN (n. l.), in Glamorgan. *Gwŷr Cwm y Felin,* a little ancient society thus nicknamed, supposed by the common people

to be deists, atheists, or the Lord knows what; but by their own account of themselves they are the immediate successors of the ancient bards and Druids; and they still retain, or pretend to do so, the ancient opinions, discipline, maxims, poetic laws, etc., of the ancient British bards. They seldom admit any into their society but such as have a genius for poetry, and call themselves by no other name or style but *Beirdd* or *Beirdd wrth Fraint a Defod Beirdd Ynys Prydain*, and sometimes *Prifeirdd*. But ask the common people, especially the Methodists, what Gwŷr Cwm y Felin are, and it is ten to one but a very curious (always careful of its being a bad) account of them:

'Tis this and 'tis that,
And they cannot tell what.

They have always been a sensible and intelligent set of people and are now but very few in number.—*I. M.*]

CWM Y GRO (n. l.). *D. ab Gwilym.*

CWMINOD, in Powys Land.

CWM IOU, a parish in Monmouthshire; another in Herefordshire. [One and the same parish; part in one county, and part in the other,—a common thing in South Wales.—*I. M.*]

CWM LLIFON. Cilmin Droedtu o Gwm Llifon. Vid. *Glyn Llifon.*

CWM LLWYDREW, in Machyn, Glamorganshire. [Not in Machyn, but in Llanilltud Faerdref.—*I. M.*]

CWMMEIN, a gentleman's seat; perhaps Cwm Meini, or Cwm Main, a river.

CWMMWD, a commot, a subdivision of a cantref in Wales; from *cwm* and *bod*, people living in the same valley: hence also *cymmydog*, a neighbour. Mr. Spelman says it should contain properly fifty villas, which is half a cantref; and that this is derived from *cynn* and *bod*, to coexist, to coinhabit; and quotes the Statute of Rhuddlan, 12 Edward I, from a Latin copy which I have faithfully copied here from him. Whether his copy was bad, or (more likely) his want of knowledge of the language of the Britains, a Cambro-Britain will hardly forgive any man of any nation that takes the liberty of murdering his language as this author doth. "Statuimus quod vicecomes coronatores & ballivi commotorum sint in Snowdon & terris nostris." And a little

after: "Vicecomes de Kaernarvan sub quo cantreda de *Arvan*, cantreda de *Artlentayth*, commotum de *Conkyn*, cantreda de *Ailen* & commotum de *Irmenich*." Would you ever have thought these to be *Arvon, Arllechwedd, Creuddyn, Lleyn*, and *Eivionydd*? And yet these are the names in the British copy of that statute, of which I have a copy I took from a MS. in Hengwrt; and all are known at this day. Since, then, the British names of places are so corrupted in Latin books of no longer standing than Edward I's time, what sort of a guesswork must that be of an English antiquary who is utterly unacquainted with the British, when he would attempt to explain the British names in Ptolomy, Antoninus, the *Notitia*, or in Nennius?

CWM NANT, in Llannon, Carmarthenshire.

CWM NANT FFYLLON: see *Ffyllon*.

CWM SYMLOG: see *Symlog*.

CWM TEUDDWR, near Rhaiadr Gwy, Radnorshire, on the river Elain.

CWNNWS (St.) DU.

CWNODL, a gentleman's seat,—Wynne. (*J. D.*)

CWSTENIN, or Constantin, the 87th King of Britain. This is Constantine the Great, Emperor of Rome.

Mae ar y gweilch meiri gwin
Oes donniau plant Cystenin.—*Guttyn Owain.*

Llangwstenin, a parish and chapel, part of Rhos deanery, St. Asaph, but in Caernarvonshire.

CWSTENYN of Armorica, the 93rd King of Britain.

CWSTENYN of Cornwall, the 101st King of Britain.

CYSTENYN Gorneu (*al.* Gorveu), idem quod Constantine, Duke of Cornwall.

CWYFAN (Sant): hence Llangwyfan in Môn, and another in Denbighshire. Cwyfan yw sant y Ddiserth yn Nhegeingl, a'r Sul nesaf ar ol yr ail dydd o Fehefin y cadwent ei Gwyl Mabsant. (E. Llwyd, *Itinerary.*) There is a stone in the parish of Whitford called *Maen y Chwyfan*, with curious knots of lines cut upon it, probably belonging to this *Cwyfan*. (See W. Williams' cut of this stone.) In our genealogical tables we find Cwyfen ap Brwyneu Hen.

CWYLLOG (Sant). Llangwyllog Church in Anglesey.

CWYRT (Y), a gentleman's seat in Anglesey.

CWTTA CYFARWYDD (Y) o Forganwg, an ancient MS. so called.

CYBI Sant ap Selyf ap Geraint; Lat. *Kebius* or *Chebius*. John of Tinmouth says he was son of Solomon, a nobleman of Cornwall; that he studied in Gaul under St. Hilary, where he was made bishop; converted the Isle of Mona, and had his episcopal see at Caer Guby, where in Leland's time there remained a college of canons, which he supposes to have been formerly the monastery of this saint. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Nov. 8.) Leland says he taught in Gwynedd and Manaw, and went over to Mon, and fixt his see at Holyhead (Promontorium Sacrum), and there the Prince of the island gave him a castle, where he erected a monastery, which of his name is called *Castrum Chebii* (Caer Gybi). (Leland, *Script. Brit.*, c. xlviii.)

Caer Gybi in Anglesey, North Wales; Llangybi in Lleyn; Llangybi in Cardiganshire; Llangybi in Monmouthshire.

Cnau a dail cnwd a welynt
Gwisgi ar ffon Gybi gynt.
D. Ll. i'r Ffon gerfiedig.

CYDEWAIN, neu CEDEWAIN (n. l.).

CYDWELI (à *cyd* and *gweli*), one of the three commots of Cantref Eginoc in Caermarthenshire. (Price's *Descript.*) Cydweli Castle built by Lord Rees, A.D. 1190. See Nennius.

Dwywlad a Chedweli wenn
Dwyoes cwyned Is Cenneu.—*Lewys Morganwg.*

See *Cedweli.*

CYFEDDLIW, qu. whether a river in the north of England?

Pell oddyman Aber Llyw
Pellach an ddwy Gyfeddliw.—*Llywarch Hen.*

CYFEILIOG, in the deanery [diocese] of St. Asaph; part of Powys. (1), Machynllaeth; (2), Llanwrin; (3), Cemmaes; (4), Llan Bryn Mair; (5), Penegoes; and (6), Darywain. Chwe phlwy Cyfeiliog (from *Cyfail*, n. pr. v.). One of the commots of Castell Cynan. (Price's *Descript.*)

CYFEILIOG: see *Ywain Cyfeiliog.*

CYFELACH. Llangyfelach, Glamorganshire. Fairs kept here. See *Camalac.*

CYFERTHWCH (n. l.). Rhiw Gyferthwch yn Eryri. (*Tr.* 30.)

CYFLEFYR ap Brychan.

CYFREITHIAU: see *Dyfnwal Moelmut* and *Hywel Dda.*

CYFYLCHI. Y Ddywgyfylchi, or Ddugyfylchi, or Ddwygyfylchi, a pass over the mountains of Eryri, between Penmaen Bach and Penmaen Mawr. Caer y Gyfylchi may possibly be Conway.

Caraf i Gaer falchwaith y Gyfylchi.—*H. ap O. Gwynedd.*

But see Penmaen Mawr fort, called Braich y Ddinas. A plan of this wanted.

CYFFIG and CYNFFIG (n. l.) in Pembrokeshire.

CYFFIN. Caer Gyffin, Conwy. (*Th. Williams.*)

CYFFIN (n. pr. v.).

Elphin gida Chyffin chwyrn.—*Llewelyn ap Guttyn.*

Eglwys Gyffin near Conwy. Cynllaith y Cyffin, or probably Cynllaeth, *primum lac.*

CYFFOG, an ancient British prophet.

Gwn i Gyffog ddarogan
O'r ffydd ar ryw ddydd ydd ân'.
D. Ll. ap Ll. ap Gruffydd, of the Saxons.

CYGURWEN. Gwaun Cygurwen, Glamorganshire.

CYHELYN, the 24th King of Britain. Twr Cyhelyn, in Llanerchmedd.

CYHILLIN ap Marwydd Goch ap Tryffon.

CYHORET eil Cynan, and Cynhored eil Cynon. (*Tr. M.* 3, 9.)

CYLCH, in the ancient British Laws and the Extent of Wales, is a circuit or round, as, 1, Cylch Stalwyn or Stalon; 2, Cylch Hebogyddion; 3, Cylch Rhaglon or Rhaglot; 4, Cylch Dourgon. These are services or taxes due to the Prince's officers: 1, to the Master of the Horse for the rose of a stonehorse for manner (*sic*); 2, attendance on the Prince's falconer; 3, attendance on courts baron; 4, attendance on the Prince's other hunters. Spelman owns he is ignorant of the root of *Kilch* and *Kylch Stalon*, which he corruptly writes "Killyth Stallon." (Spelman, *Glossary.*)

CYLIAU DUON, Black Cowls or Hoods, an order of lay monks under a lay abbot in a monastery in Bardsey Island in the beginning of Christianity. It seems there were some of the same

order once at Llanbadarn Vawr, near Aberystwyth. (See Giraldus Cambrensis, *Itin. of Wales*, Dr. Powel's edition.)

Our learned writers, who were unacquainted with the British tongue, have beat their brains to no purpose in deriving these *Colidean* monks from the Latin. See also the blunder of an Irish Bishop (Nicolson) in his preface to his *Irish Historical Library*.

CYLWCH ap Cylydd ap Celyddon Wledig, or Cyllwch ap Cilydd ap Celyddon (n. pr. v.).

CYLYDDON WLEDIG, a northern Prince [who] gave the name to Coed Celyddon yn yr Alban. (*D. J.*) Caledonia was called so before the time of this Cylyddon; so it is either a mistake of D. J., or it was another Celyddon Wledig.

CYMARON. River, and Cymaron Castle in Maelienydd, Radnorshire, built by Roger Mortimer, A.D. 1194; belonged to Hugh, Earl of Chester, 1142.

CYMEN. Madoc ap Hoel Gymen o Fon. [*Cymen*, an advocate in law courts in Llyfr Coch Asaph.—*W. D.*]

CYMINAWC or CYMINAWT.

Amgylch Cyminawc cymynai Saeson.
Cynddelw, i Gadwall. ap Madoc.

Some place in Powys.

CYMMEIRCH, one of the two commots of Ystrad, Denbighshire. See *Ceinmeirch*.

CYMMER, near Caereneon. Llyn y Cymmer, in the Severn, near Llanidloes. Pont y Cymmer, near Llantrisant, in Glamorganshire. [*Cymmerau*, the joining of rivers; a place where the rivers Severn and Verniew join in Shropshire.—*W. D.*]

CYMMER Abbey, near Dolgelleu; another in .....

CYMMER DEUDDWR, mentioned in Gorhoffedd Hywel ap Owain Gwynedd. It seems to be in Keri, for he immediately adds,

Arglwydd nef ...
Mor bell o Geri *Gaer Lliwelydd.*

[*Deuddwr*, between Efyrnwy and Hafren, a tract of land comprising the parishes of Llandysilio and Llandrinio, ending at *Cymmerau*, the junction of those two rivers.—*W. D.*]

Cymmereu (n. l.). *Hoianau Myrddin.*

Cymmereu, near Tal y Bont in Cardiganshire.

Cymmereu, in Caermarthenshire.

Cymmereu, in Radnorshire.

It signifies a confluence of rivers, as some say. (*E. Llwyd.*) *Cumar*, in Irish, is the meeting of two or more rivers.

CYMMINOD, a place in Anglesey. Qu. Cwm Minod? Mentioned also in *Hoiane Myrddin. Cwminod* in Powysland, or *Cyminawc.*

Amgylch Cyminawc cymynai Saeson.—*Cynddelw.*

A chad Cyminawd a chad Caer Lleon.—*Hoiane Myrddin.*

CYMMYTMAEN, one of the three commots of Cantref Lleyn. (Price's *Descript.*)

CYMORTH, MYNYDD (n. l.).

CYMRAEG, *Wallica lingua.*

CYMRAES, *Walla*, a Welsh woman.

CYMRO (à *cyn* and *bro*), *Wallus*, a Welshman, an inhabitant of Cambria: pl. *Cymru.* See *Cymry.*

Ai gwell Ffranc na ffrawddus Gymro?
Prydydd y Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

Cael Cymro a garo gwir,
Cael ffynnu i Gymru gar.—*L. G. Cothi.*

Bond da a fu i Gymru Mon, Gwent, etc.—*L. G. Cothi.*

Therefore this is wrong of the same author:

Ef a dry'r Cymry at wyr a'u car.
L. G. Cothi, i Syr W. Herbert.

Tri llu aeth o [*al.* i] Gymru gynt
Trwy Wynedd y trywenynt.—*L. Glyn Cothi.*

Y dynion anudonair
Felly drwy Gymry a gair.—*D. Llwyd ap Ll. ap Gruffydd.*

O digiai Lloegr a'i dugiaid
Cymry a dry yn dy raid.—*L. G. Cothi.*

Iarll dy dad ...
Iarll gemrydd ar oll Gymry,
Iarll dy frawd ar ei lled fry.—*L. G. Cothi.*

The country:

Eithafwy waed Mon mynnu pob bonedd,
Pwy pinagl holl Gymru.—*T. Aled*, i Rys ap Thomas.

Pen ar Gymru llu llas Lloegr affaith,
Llu Gruffydd ap Niclas.—*Tudur Aled.*

CYMRU (Y), the Welsh people of Cambria. The country should be wrote *Cymry*, and the people *Cymru*, q. d. Cymroau. [This is wrong. *Cymru*, the country; *Cymry*, the inhabitants.—*W. D.*]

CYMRY, Wallia or Cambria, the country called Wales, and anciently Wallia or Gallia; perhaps Gallia Minor, as Bretagne in France is now called Britannia Minor.

CYMRYD, a place near Conway, where the great battle of *Dial Rhodri* was fought between Anarawd and the Danes and Saxons, A.D. 880. The river in this place is fordable at low water, spring tides. Probably derived from *Cam ryd*, a crooked ford.

CYN, river; hence Abercyn.

CYNAN, one of the five cantrefs of Powys Wenwynwyn; also one of the two commots of Cantref Cydewen. (Price's *Descript.*)

CYNAN (CAER), Norwich. (*Th. Williams.*)

CYNAN (n. pr. v.), *Conanus;* Angl. *Conan.*

Cyfoeth Cynan, Gwlad Meibion Cynan (*Girald. Cambrensis*) is Meirion. Cyfoeth Cynan is mentioned in the twelve battles of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth.

Tri thrywan Gynan Gyfoeth
Pedwar enwawg peithiawg poeth.

See *Cylch Llywelyn.*

CYNAN Y CŴN.

CYNAN GARWYN, Prince of Powys, father of Selyf. (*Tr.* 65.)

CYNAN MERIADOC. A prince of this name settled with a large colony of insular Britains on the coast of Gaul in the time of Maximus the Tyrant, which was about the year 383; [and from these the Armoricans, who sent for wives from Britain, and 11,000 sailed, and fell among barbarians.—*W. D.*]

CYNAN NANT NIVER, a noble warrior, died A.D. 865. (Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 32.)

CYNAN TINDAETHWY, a prince or king of Wales, son of Rhodri Molwynog. He began to reign A.D. 755. He had his surname from his place of birth, Dindaethwy, *i.e.*, the fort of Daethwy, in Anglesey, the name of one of the six commots of that county. He was father of Esyllt, the mother of Rhodri Mawr.

CYNAN VEINIAD.

CYNAN WLEDIG, the 102nd king; Latinized *Aurelius Conanus* by Gildas.

CYNADAF, father of Brwyn. (*Trioedd y Meirch*, 7.)

CYNAWC or CYNOG (St.), son of Brychan Brycheiniog. (*Ach Cynog.*)

CYNDEYRN (n. pr. v.).

CYNDEYRN ap Arthawg.

CYNDEYRN GARTHWYS (Latinized *Kentigernus*), Archbishop of Ireland about the year 542, was son of Owen ap Urien Reget, King of Reget in North Britain in the time of King Arthur. His mother was Thamet (or, as some write, Thenis, Thenna, or Thenaw), daughter of Lewddyn Luyddog o Ddinas Eiddyn, *i.e.*, Edenborough; called also Loth, King of the Picts. He is said to have a cognomen given him on account of his virtues and innocence, *Mwyngu*, *i.e.*, kind and lovely. (*Lives of Saints*, Jan. 13.) Leland calls him Chentegernus, and says he was born in Ireland by his mother happening to travel there, and studied there under Servanus; that he came to Gwynedd and Rhos (Rossos); that the people were partly rude, partly infected with the Pelagian heresy; that Morchenius [read Maelcun], King of Gwynedd, envied him, through the advice of Cathen; that he went to Scotland, and erected the monastery of Glasgow. Catgallus, King of Rhos, gave him a place near Elwy and Clwyd to build a monastery.

The *Triades* say that he was *Penesgyb* in Penrhyn Rhionydd yn y Gogledd, *i. e.*, head of bishops at Edenborough in the north, when Arthur was chief King there, and Gwerthmwl Wledic chief elder, *i. e.*, prince or proprietor. See *Dewi*, *Maelgwn*, and *Caradoc*. (*Tr.* 7.)

After the death of Marken, Morchenius Lelandi (March ap Meirchion), or Morgan his friend, King of Cambria, his death was conspired by the royal family, and he withdrew to Wales, and built a church at Caerllion ar Wysc, and visited St. David; then founded a monastery at Llanelwy, and also his episcopal see, and was both Abbot and Bishop. Maelgwn opposed him; but he was struck blind, and the saint cured him, and they were made friends. He left his disciple, Asaph or Hasa, his successor. He saw in a vision the soul of St. David going to heaven. Rhydderch Hael succeeded the Prince that opposed him, who sent for him to his see at Glasgow; and about the year 593 he went to Rome to visit Pope Gregory (as Usher says

from old records), which was his seventh journey to that city. St. Gregory was charmed with him, and sent him home, where he died eight years afterwards, in the year 601, being 85 years old. (*Brit. Sanct.*, p. 34, out of Capgrave, Leland, Usher, and Harpsfield.)

Jocelin, in his life, says he had such a command over the clouds that neither rain nor snow ever fell on him or those in his company. Perhaps he had a coach.

CYNDOR, yn Sir Amwythig.

CYNDRWYN, a nobleman of Powys (A.D. 603), father of Cynddylan. (*Llywarch Hen.*) See *Dynwennan* and *Gwion.*

CYNDDELIG ap Ninio ap Cunet ap Envay.

CYNDDELW.

CYNDDYLAN ap Cyndrwyn, a noble warrior. His elegy was wrote by Llywarch Hen, "Marwnad Cynddylan Powys." He was Prince of Powys in Maelgwn's time; and he, or his father Cyndrwyn, entertained Llywarch Hen when the Saxons took his country from him. In this Marwnad there are several of Cyndrwyn's children mentioned: Elvan Powys, Gwion, Cynwraidd, Moryal, Cynon, Gwyn; and daughters, Ffrevor, Heledd, Meddlan. [His mansion house was at Llys Dynwennan in Powysland, wherever that place is.—*W. D.*]

CYNEDDAF, Lat. *Cunotamus.* (Ed. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden.*)

CYNEIDDIAN ap Ynyr Gwent.

CYNEIE (n. pr. v.). Meurig ap Cyneie.

CYNFAEL (n. pr. v.), Lat. *Cunovallus.* (*E. Llwyd.*) *Huw Llwyd Cynfael,* a poet.

CYNFAEL, a river in Meirionydd. Cynfael yn Ardudwy. Blaen Cynfael.

CYNFAEL, a castle of Cadwaladr ap Gruffydd ap Conan, in Meirion, taken by Howel ap Owen Gwynedd and brother by battery, &c., defended by the Abbot of Ty Gwyn. Tŵr Cynfael, called also *Cynvel.*

CYNFAR ap Tudwal ap Curmwr, *alias* Morfawr, ap Caden ap Bran ap Llyr Llediaith.

CYNFARCH, the 19th King of Britain.

CYNFARCH, the 27th King of Britain.

CYNFARWY SANT. Llechgynfarwy, Anglesey, a chapel and parish.

CYNFAWR CAD CADWG ap Cynwyd Cynwydion, one of the Tri tharw cad." (*Tr.* 12.)

CYNFEDW, a slave, father of Cadafael, a King in North Wales. (*Tr.* 76.)

CYNFEL: see *Cynfael.*

CYNFELYN (n. pr. v.), Lat. *Cunobelinus*, a King of Britain, son of Teneuan. Also Cappel Cynfelyn, and Sarn Gynfelyn in Cardiganshire, take the name hence. His sons, Gwydyr and Gweirydd. Cynfelyn Drwsgl or Drwscyl, un o'r tri phost cad. (*Tr.* 11.)

CYNFRIG and CYNRHIG (n. pr. v.). Cynrhig Goch o Drefriw. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 262.) Pentre Cynfrig, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Cynfrig Oer ap Meirchion Gul ap Grwst Ledlwm.

CYNFYG CASTLE of the Fitzhaimons, Glamorganshire. (*Camden.*)

CYNFYL SANT. Llangynfyl, Lleyn, or Cynwyl; hence Cynwyl Gaio and Cynwyl Elfed.

CYNFYN.

CYNGAR SANT. His church at Llangefni, Anglesey. [Cyngar founded a monastery in Morganwg about the year 474. This Cyngar was also called *Docuinus*. The place is still called Llandochwy and Llangyngar. There is a curious old cross with an inscription in the churchyard.—*I. M.*]

CYNGAR ap Arthawg.

CYNGAR ap Geraint.

CYNGEN ap Ysbwys ap Cadrod Calchfynydd ap Cynwyd Cynwydion.

CYNGLAS, Lat. *Cuneglassus*, which see.

CYNHAETHWY ap Herbert ap Godwin Iarll Cerniw a Dyfnaint, *i. e.*, Cornwall and Devon. See *Daethwy*, which seems to be of the same origin.

CYNHAVAL or CYNHAFAEL (SANT) ap Elgud: hence Llangynhaval, Denbighshire. Cynhafal mab Argat, one of the Tri tharw unhen. (*Tr.* 13.)

CYNHAYARN SANT. Ynys Cynhayarn Chapel, Eiddionydd.

CYNHILLIN ap Gwaithfoed. See *Genillin.*

CYNIN SANT ap Brychan. Llangynin yngwlad Ddyfed. Cynin Cof, Cunyn Cof. (*Tr.* 88.)

Ni chawn ym Duw a Chynin
Dy bach o'r Deau heb win.—*D. ab Iouan Du.*

CYNIO or CYNYW SANT. Llangynio in the deanery of Pool [near Llanfair Caereinion.—*W. D.*]

CYNLAS Cot ap Ywain Danwyn. Qu. Cynog Las? [Ystrad Gynlas.—*W. D.*]

CYNLLAETH, one of the three commots of Cantre'r Rhaiadr (Price's *Descript.*); or *Cynllayth*, part of Powys Vadog, and falsely *Cynlleth*.

CYNLLAITH (*Cynddelw*). It seems the river Dyfi was originally called Llaith. Carreg Ystum Llaith (not Llaeth) is a bending of it, and the commot of Cynllaith, from whence Machynllaith town has its name. The old legend of Tydecho calls it *Llaeth*, and says the saint turned it into milk.

A henyw ceinllyw Cynllaith
O fonedd Gwynedd ai gwaith.—*Rhys Goch Eryri.*

Och nad byw ceinllyw Cynllaith
Achaws fu liaws o'i laith.
Cynddelw, i Ywain ap Madawc.

See *Canon.*

CYNLLECH (fl.): hence Abercynllech.

CYNLLO or CYNLLAW SANT. Llangynllo, Cardiganshire.

CYNOG SANT ap Brychan ap Cormur ap Eurbre Wyddel. Cynog signifies chief or principal. Llangynog church and parish in the deanery of Pool. Llangynog church and parish, Carmarthenshire. See *Ach Cynog*, *Anllech*, and *Brychan.*

CYNOG LAS. This Prince is mentioned by Gildas in his *Excid. Brit.*, and the name is pretended to be explained there, and foolishly rendered into Latin, *Lanio Fulve, i. e.*, a Yellow Butcher, which is a plain mark of the want of skill in the writer, or of the forgery of the story, or of the later monks trimming it to their own purpose; for *Cynog Las* signifies Cynog the Blue, or rather Cynog the Pale, as Brut Darian Las is Brutus Blue-shield.

There is a church in Montgomeryshire dedicated to Cynog, called Llangynog; and the grave of *Cynog Las* is shewn at this day in the cathedral church of Bangor.

CYNON. Cappel Cynon. Cynon mab Clydno Eiddyn. (*Tr.* 53, 86.) Cynon ap Cyndrwyn. (*Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cynddylan.*)

CYNON, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CYNRHIG (n. pr. v.), Lat. *Cingetorix* (?).

CYNSTABL, a constable; from *cyn*, a head or chief, and *ystabl*, a stable. See Spelman's *Glossary* for his derivation of this word.

CYNTWRCH (n. pr. v.), Latinized *Cuntegorix*. (*Ed. Llwyd.*)

CYNVOR or CYNFAWR, *i. e.*, great head; idem quod *Gwrgen* and *Gwrgent*. *E. Llwyd*, by transposing,—all a whim.

CYNVYN HIRDREF, who married Angharad, the widow of Llywelyn ap Seisyllt, Prince of Wales. (*Caradoc*, p. 73.)

CYNVYNIAIT or CYNFYNIAID, the people or tribe of Cynfyn; pl. of *Cynfyn* in *-aid:* hence the Latin termination of the names of people and places in Gaul and Britain *-ates:* Attrebates, Abrincatæ, Adunciates, Agesinates, Basabocates, Bercoreates, Cadetes, Caletes, Cocosates, etc. Some plurals end in *-on*, as Merviniawn, Iorwerthion, Madogion, Edeyrnion; but these are patronymics or clans' names; and hence came those names in Gaul, etc.,—names of places or people, from men, as Ambrones, Alenconium, Bizeriones, Burgundiones, Caledonii, Centrones, Dumnonii, etc.

CYNWAC RHYCHWAIN, o Fodrychwain.

CYNWAL ap Ffrwdwr.

CYNWLFF ap Corvlwng ap Beblig.

CYNWRAIDD or CYNFRAIDD (n. pr. v.), a brother of Cynddylan ap Cyndrwyn. (*Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cynddylan.*)

CYNWYD CYNWYDION, a man's name; and Cynwydion was the name of the clan or land.

CYNWYD, a place in Merionethshire where fairs are kept.

CYNYCH (n. pr. v.). Llangynych, Caermarthenshire. Fairs kept here.

CYNYR (n. pr. v.). Cynyr Ceinfarfawc, father of Cai. (*Tr.* 26.)

CYNYR FARFDRWCH.

CYNYW (n. pr. v.). Llangynyw.

CYRANOG (n. pr. v.). Llangyranog in Cardiganshire. Fairs kept there.

CYRCHYNAN, a place in Tegengl. (*Caradoc*, p. 261.)

CYSGEN. Bod ap Cysgen. Vid. *Pasgen*, qu. an id.?

CYTTIAU'R GWYDDELOD, the Huts of the Irish, a name given to certain circular small entrenchments on Rhos Ligwy in Anglesey, and not in the woods (as Mr. E. Llwyd in his *Notes on Camden*)

They are on a plain, open common, where there are no stones; and are only round ditches with a door into them, as if they had been tents. They are not called *Kittieu'r* Gwyddelod, as he calls them, but *Cyttieu*. A survey of them wanted.

CYTHEINIOG or CATHEINIOG (*L. G. Cothi*), one of the four commots of Cantref Mawr in Cardiganshire [Carmarthenshire], wrote by Sir John Price, in *Description*, Cethineoc. Qu., whether it has any affinity with Cathen, Llangathen, and with Caithness in Scotland. It is also one of the commots of Caermarthenshire.

CYWRENNIN (n. pr. v.).

> Marw Morgeneu marw, Cywrennin
> Marw Morien mur trin.
>
> *Cyfoesi Myrddin a Gwenddydd.*

See *Tir Morien.*

CYWRYD (n. pr. v.). Llywelyn Fardd ab y Cywryd, a poet, flor. A.D. 1280 (*E. Llwyd*); but rather sooner.

CYWRYD ap Crydon, father of Gwen, un o'r tair gwenriain. (*Tr.* 73.)

CH.

CHENIN, a valley in Anglesey (in the Cambridge copy of Nennius), where there was a wandering stone which always returned home by promise. *Ciheinn*, the same valley in the Cottonian copy of Nennius. *Chehennius*, the same valley in the Oxford copy of Nennius. *Chieninn*, the same valley in Sir Sim. D'Ewes' copy of Nennius.

There is a deep valley and a river called Cefni (anciently Cevenni) in Anglesey, which is the place meant in Nennius, where this travelling stone was said to be. Some trick of the monks, no doubt. There is a church near that river called Llangefni.

CHEPSTOW, the Saxon name of Casgwent by Castell Gwent. [Casgwent is the same as Castell Gwent.—*I. M.*]

CHIRK, a parish and church and castle, part of Powys Vadog, Denbighshire; in Welsh *Y Waun*, but called anciently Castell Crogen.

CHWAEN (n. l.). Several places in Anglesey of this name.

Chwaen, a gentleman's seat in Denbighshire (?). Hughes of Chwaen.

Chwaen Bach,
Y Chwaen Ddu,
Y Chwaen Goch,
Y Chwaen Hen, } ym Mon.

Y Chwaen Wen is called *Chawen* erroneously.

CHWIBLEIAN, a Sibyl, quoted by Myrddin Wyllt; q. d. *Sibleian*, wrote also *Chwimbleian*.

CHWILER (fl.): hence Aberchwiler.

CHWITFFORDD, enw plwyf.

CHWITMOR. Dafydd Chwitmor ap Davydd person Cilken.

CHWITH, left-handed. Davydd Chwith ap Gruffydd ap Caradog.

D.

DA, good. Cillin ap Maelog Dda.

DADU (fl.). Cwmdadu.

Tabwrd dadwrdd Cwmdadu.—*T. Prys.*

DAETHWY, a man's name: hence Dindaethwy, some fort from whence the commot of Dindaethwy in Anglesey took its name: hence also Porth Ddaethwy, the ferry over the Menai to Bangor. See *Cynhaethwy* and *Cynan Tindaethwy*.

DAFYDD or DAVYDD, a man's name, common among the ancient Britains. This has a very natural derivation from the British tongue, from *da*, good, and *bydd*, will be; *i. e.*, he will be good; but as it is a name that seems to have been used but since Christianity came here, it may be the same with *David*, a Hebrew name signifying *beloved*, though by the Britains pronounced as if wrote in English *Davith*, with a soft *th*, as in the English word *with*.

DAFYDD DDU o Hiraddug, a poet who wrote about the year 1340. He wrote a British grammar, which is extant. Henry Salesbury says he was a noted mathematician, and Robert Vaughan calls him Doctor of Divinity, and he had the honour of being called a conjuror and a magician by the ignorant of his age, who have handed down to us such surprising stories about him. This hath been the fate of another great man, his namesake, Dr. John Dee, in Queen Elizabeth's time.

DAI ap Llywri ap Cynan Cilkelff. Dai Melyn.

DALARGAN (n. pr. v.). A king of the Picts of this name killed in Gwaith Megadoc, a battle with the Britains, A.D. 750. (*Caradoc.*)

DALE, part of Powys Vadog. (*Powel.*)

DALLTAF (n. pr. v.). Dalltaf eil Cunyn Cof. (*Tr.* 88.)

DAN, the 28th King of Britain.

DAN Y CASTELL, a house near Aberystwyth, where there are the remains of a castle, which I take to be that of Richard de la Mare, mentioned in Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 189.

DANES, the English name of the people of Denmark. It is remarkable that the British writers never call those people by this name, but always either *Llychlynwyr* or *Nortmyn.* We have no such word as *Daniaid*, and it seems *Nortmyn* was a general name among the Britons for all the northern nations; and the names of Danes and Normans were promiscuously used, as appears by Regino, Dudo, W. Malmsbury, Abbo, and Gemitensis. (Selden, *Mare Clausum*, p. 249.) Tyssilio calls their country *Denmarc.*

DANIEL (Sant), the first Bishop of Bangor in North Wales, the cathedral of which is dedicated to his name; and he instituted a college or monastery, says Bale, at Bangor in the year 516, where King Maelgwn afterwards built the city; and the place, from its lofty choir, was called Ban-cor or Bangor. Here Daniel was ordained Bishop by Dubricius. Daniel was at the Synod of Brevi, and deputed by them to bring St. David thither. He died A.D. 545, and was buried in the isle of Bardsey. (See Usher's *Antiq.*, p. 274; *Brit. Sanct.*, Nov. 23.)

Myrddin, the Pictish poet, mentions him in his *Hoiane*, in these words:

Pan sorro Deinioel vab Dunod Deinwyn,

which shows he was the son of Dunod, probably the great Dunod Fyr ap Pabo Post Prydain. Deinioel had a son called Deiniel, who founded the church of Llanddeiniel Fab in Anglesey. Leland says he erected a college in Arvon, in Gwynedd, near the passage to Môn, called *Portus* (Porthaethwy), which place is called, for its excellency, *Banchor Vawr* (Bangor Fawr yngwynedd).

DANMONII. So the Romans called the Britons inhabiting Cornwall and Devon. The name was coined from the British name of Devon, which is *Dyfn Naint, i. e.*, deep valleys.

DAON, a river. *Aberdaon* (Dr. Powel) for *Aberthaw*, Glamorganshire. It runs through Ystradowe, or some such name: qu., and by Landogh or Llandogh ?

[Lewis yn y coed !—all merely conjectural. *Dawon* runs through Cowbridge, Llandochwy, Llanfleiddan, Llanfair, Trefflemin, Llangarfan, Llandathan, etc., and falls into the Bristol Channel at Aberddawon.—*I. M.*]

DÂR, a river, Glamorganshire. Aberdâr parish.

DAROG. Llanddarog in Caermarthenshire. Fairs kept here.

DARON (fl.): hence Aberdaron, a village and church in Lleyn (à *dâr* and *onn*, oak and ash).

DARONWY (n. pr. v., *Tr.* 81: qu. Dar Ronwy or Daron Wy ?), one of the three chief molesters of Anglesey that was born in it. Un o dair prif gormes Mon, etc.

DAROWAIN, a church and parish in the deanery of Cyfeiliog, dedicated to St. Tudur. (*Br. Willis.*) But I never heard of a saint of that name; and this seems to be but the blundering guess of those who would have it a contraction of *Tudur Owain;* but there never was such a name among the Britains. It would have been Tudur ab Owain. *Darowain* is Owain's Oak, as Cil Owain is Owain's Retreat; Tir Owain in Ireland, Owen's Land, etc.

DATHEL. Caer Dathel, qu. ?

DAVID, treasurer of Llandaf, a very ingenious, learned man, a great antiquary, a great natural philosopher, and a great poet. He wrote several things in prose and verse, and was cotemporary with Jo. Ross the historian, who mentions him. (Leland, *Script. Brit.*, c. 573.)

DAVID'S (St.), a bishop's see in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, founded by Dewi, or St. David, about the year 523, and was the metropolitan church of all Wales from that time to the year 1103, when, after a long trial at Rome, it became subject to Canterbury.

DAVYDD AP GWILYM, the Ovid of the Welsh nation, a most sweet poet, and a great master of the British tongue. He is said to have been born at Bro Gynin, according to Taliesin's prediction, about 800 years before:

[Am Dafydd gelfydd goelfin praff awdur
Prophwydawdd Taliesin]
Y genid ym Mro Gynin
Brydydd a'i gywydd fal gwin.

But wherever he was born, he says himself his country was Tir Pryderi in Bro Gadell. His uncle and tutor was Llywelyn ap Gwilym ap Gwrwared, one of the lords of Cardigan, whose seats were at Cryngae and Ddôl Goch.

This poet wrote a vast deal. I have of his works near 300 poems. He is oftener quoted by Dr. Davies in his Dictionary and Grammar than any other poet. He flourished about A.D. 1400.

DAU, Aberdau, mentioned in "Gorhoffedd Gwalchmai," signifying the fall of two waters into .....; and thence came the name of Deuddwr, and a surname of a family, Gruffudd Deuddwr, etc., and a lordship and cwmmwd Deuddwr in Cantref Ystlyc in Powys Wenwynwyn. According to Gwalchmai, the two waters that gave it the name are Ogwann and Cegin; and a third falls into them, called Clywedog. Hywel ap Owain Gwynedd calls it Cymmer Deuddwr. (*Gorhoffedd Hywel ap Owain.*)

[See Gwalchmai's poem, "Gorhoffedd", whether his Aber*dau* has any reference to Ogwen and Cegin. However, Aberdau should not be confounded with *Deuddwr*, which has its *cymmerau* at the junction of the Vyrnwy and Havren, below Llan Drinio. —*W. D.*]

DAUBERTHEG (fl.). Aberdaub Ertheg.

DAUGLEDDEU, one of the eight cantrefs of Dyfed. (Price's *Description.*)

DAUGLEDDYF (fl.). *Aberdaugleddyf*, Milford Haven, *Portus Alaunicus.* (*I. Morganwg.*)

DAUN, corruptly for *Dawn*, which see.

DAURI, DAUVRI, see *Dawn.*

DAWN, a river in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which falls into the Humber; in English, the *Don.* *Caer Dawn* in the *Triades*, *Caer Daun* in Nennius and Usher, is, no doubt, Doncaster in Yorkshire.

DDEHEUROS (Y), a place in Cardiganshire. (*D. ab Ieuan Du.*)

DDREINIOG (Y), in Anglesey (à *drain*, thorns). [Dreiniog, nomen loci in Glamorganshire.—*I. M.*]

DDRYDWY (Y), the name of a river in Anglesey. Melin y Ddrydwy.

DDWYGYFYLCHI (Y), or Ddugyfylchi, or Ddy Wgyfylchi: see *Cyfylchi.*

DDYSGWYLFA FAWR (Y) and DDYSGWYLFA FACH, two mountains in Cardiganshire, which by their names seem to have been the watch-mountains or beacons in ancient times. See *Wylfa.* [*Squilver* Hills near Bishop's Castle.—*W. D.*]

DE, a foreigner: hence *deol*, to exile.

DECCA: vide *Tecca.*

DEE. Camden (in Merionethshire), describing this river, says it runs unmixed through Llyn Tegid. It is the English name for the river *Dyfrdwy.* (See also *Peryddon* and *Aerfen.*) He says some derive it from *dwy*, because it has two fountains. So have all rivers two or more fountains. Others contend, says he, that it took its name from *Duw*, God, as if a sacred river; others, from *du*, black. There is another river Dee, which runs by Aberdeen in Scotland.

DEHEUBARTH, South Wales, including at present Cardiganshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, Caermarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire, and also Monmouthshire, though called an English county. Dafydd Benfras calls Dafydd ap Gwilym *Eos Dyfed*, and *Hebog Deheubarth.*

DEHEWYNT ap Ithel ap Dolffyn ap Llywelyn O.

DEICWS ap Gronw ap Gruffydd Grach o'r Blaen. Nicolas ap Deicws o Ystrad Alun.

DEIFIR, Durham country (*E. Llwyd*), Deira. *Deifr*, Durham men (*Tr.* 16). It seems it extended to the river Tweed, for *Caer Deifr* is Barwick. See *Brynaich* and *Brynych*, and *Gall.*

DEIFYR, a hermit at Bodffari, who directed Gwenfrewi to Sadwrn, a hermit at Henllan. (*Life of Winifred.*)

DEILI, verch Syr Gruffydd Llwyd, marchog.

DEINIEL (Sant). Llanddeiniel Fab, a chapel in Anglesey. This Deiniel or Daniel, they say, was son of Deinioel Sant, first erector of the see of Bangor, and first Bishop. See *Daniel.*

DEINIOEL SANT, Daniel Sant.

Doniog im' fod myn Deinioel
Yn fardd hil Llywelyn Foel.—*Deio ap Ieuan Du.*

See *Daniel.*

DENIOLEN Santes. Llanddeiniolen.

DEINIS Lyth ap Cadwr.

DEIO, dim. of *Dafydd.*

Tri henw sy ar y dyn
Deio, Dafydd, Deicyn.

DEIO ap Dafydd ap Madog Ddu.

DEIO ap Iorwerth o Ddinmeirchion.

DENEIO, a church near Pwllheli in Lleyn (qu. à *din*?).

DENMARK, mentioned in Tyssilio. The word is compounded, says Camden, of a Danish word and the German *march*, which signifies a bound or limit. (Camden in *Names of Brit.*)

DEON (qu.), foreigners, strangers.

Dyniadon Deon dylyam ei ddwyn
Dolur cwyn ai cyffry.
Einion Wan, i Llyw. ap Iorwerth.

Nid ar a'n perchis a'n peirch y weithon
O'r *Deon* dihefeirch
Yn y cyrcham carcharfeirch.
Cynddelw, i Ririd Flaidd.

See *Dwywg.*

DEORATH WLEDIG, father of Rhufawn Befr.

DERFEDD, one of the three commots of Cantref Ffiniog, Caermarthenshire. (Price's *Description.*) Whether *Perfedd?*

DERI, a place in Anglesey. Tre Dderi (à *dâr*, oak. So doth also *Derry* in Ireland, which Bede interprets *Roboretum*).

DERLLYS, one of the present hundreds of Caermarthenshire; now wrote also *Derllysg.* [A place of the same name in Monmouthshire.—*I. M.*]

DERVEL (n. pr. v.). Llanddervel, a parish and church in Edeyrnion deanery, diocese of St. Asaph, Powys, Merionethshire.

DERVEL GADARN (n. pr. v.). There was a huge image of his in Llandderfel, carried to London to be burnt.

Fal Derfel ynghamlan.—*Tudur Aled.*

See Fox's *Martyrs*, and also Lord Herbert's *Life of Henry VIII.*

DERWAS, q. d. Gwas dewr (?). Gruffydd Derwas ap Howel Selyf ap Meurig Llwyd. Owen Derwas, Dafydd Derwas, etc. It is but modern, and now used as a Christian name.

DERWEN, a parish and church, Denbighshire.

[*Ffynnon Dderwen*, a well greatly resorted to.—*W. D.*]

DERWENNYDD, rivers in England, now called Derwent. One is between the East and North Riding of Yorkshire, and falls into the Ouse. Antoninus names a city *Derventio*, on this river, seven miles from York. The first of Gwrthefyr's battles with the Saxons was fought on a river of this name. It is called in Nennius, published by Dr. Gale, *Derevent* and *Dergwent;* in my vellum MS. of Galfrid's translation of Tyssilio, *Derwende;* in the French editions of Galfrid, 1508 and 1517, it is "super fluvium *Deriment*": all which are corruptions of the ancient British name, according to the old orthography, *Dervenyt*, and in the modern orthography, *Derwennydd*, probably from *derwen*, an oak.

The Derwent or Darent, in Surrey, which falls into the Thames, is the river where Gwrthefyr fought the Saxons probably. Another Derwent river rises in the Peak, and runs through the heart of Derbyshire, and falls into the Trent.

A place called *Derwen* in Wales; qu., whether a river of that name besides *Daron* in Lleyn. [*Vide* my account of Darwent from Burlington.—*W. D.*]

DERWYDD, a Druid (anciently Dervid), Derwyddon and Drudion (*Cynddelw*), Druids, *Druidæ*. These were princes and priests of Gaul and Britain, and so had their subjects' bodies and souls in their power; and the king was the high priest. It seems to be owing to this Druidical government that the British monarchy lasted so long, viz., from the first plantation of the island to the time of Christ's birth, or thereabouts; it being not only hereditary, but absolute and arbitrary.

The help of the Church and religion hath been always found necessary to govern mankind in all nations: oracles, auguries, prophets, seers, etc., were the great hinges of the state; but here and in Gaul the crown and the Church were united in one person. This is the reason that religion is scarcely mentioned in our ancient British history, it being an article that no writer durst meddle with.

The religion of the Druids prevailed in some parts of Ireland till the year 433, when St. Patrick converted the Irish. (*Ogygia*, p. 203.)

Dâr is an old oak tree; *derwen*, a young oak; *derwyddon*, oak-men. The singular must be *derwydd*, hence Tre Dderwydd in Anglesey; Llan y Dderwyddon, a village near St. David's; and the Indian *Dervis*, a priest, may be of the same origin. Cerrig y Drudion, a church and parish in the rural deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire.

Dysgogan Derwyddon dewrwlad.
Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.
Drudion a veirddion a fawl
Neb dragon namyn draig ai dirper.
Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

DERWYDDVEIRDD, *i. e.*, Druidical Bards. These were the poets of the Britains and Gauls in the time of paganism here. They kept an account of the descent of families, and made songs on the actions of great men, and consequently were the national historians. These songs they sang to the harp, and from them our ancient history hath been collected; and not only ours, but [that of] all nations (except, perhaps, the Jews) was collected from the same kind of materials. See *Derwydd.*

DERWYN, and Bryn Derwyn, where a fierce battle was fought by Llewelyn ap Gruffudd and his brothers Owen and Davydd for the Principality of Wales, A.D. 1254, when Llewelyn got the day. It is called in the *Ærœ Cambro-Britannicæ*, y Frwydr yn Nerwyn; and in *Llyfr Coch o Hergest*, Bryn Derwyn. Caradoc (*Hist. of Wales*) doth not name the place.

DEVANOG. Cappel Devanog in Ramsey Isle, near St. David's, in Pembrokeshire.

Stinan a Devanog dan anwyl gymydog.
(E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden in Pembr.*)

Qu., whether it is not *Tyvanog?*

DEUSANT. Llanddeusant, a parish and church in Anglesey; a chapel dedicated to two saints. Llanddeusant in Caermarthenshire.

DEUDRAETH, y Traeth Mawr a'r Traeth Bychan, Ardudwy.

Gwrdd y gwnaeth uch Deudraeth Dryfan.
Prydydd y Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

DEULYN. Afon Deulyn, the name of the river composed of the waters of Llyn Crafnant and Llyn Geirionydd.

DEUDDWR or DUDDWR, *Divodurum* (*E. Llwyd*), a commot in Cantref Ystlyc in Powys Wenwynwyn. Qu., two waters? Hence Gruffudd Deuddwr ap Owain.

DEWEN HEN, father of Mabon: in the Index, *Dowengan.* (*Tr.* 55.)

DEWI SANT (*i. e.*, St. David), the patron saint of Wales, as St. George for England, St. Patrick for Ireland, and St. Andrew for Scotland. He was son of Xanthus (*Cambro-Brit. Sanct.*), who had taken refuge in Armorica, and had married an Armorican Briton, and a relation of King Arthur, who was son of Ceredic ap Cunedda Wledig, Prince of Ceretica (Ceredigion), now called Cardiganshire, in South Wales. Dewi's mother's name was Nonn; and there are churches dedicated to her name: Llannonn, and a river near St. David's called Non, and a place called Abernon. She was called in Latin (the favourite language of those days) *Nonna* or *Nonnita;* others call her *Melaria*, by mistake, I suppose, for Eleri, daughter of Brychan, the mother of Xanthus. (*Brit. Sanct.*)

He was born in South Wales in the 5th century, and was brought up at *Hen Menew*, or Old Menevia, in Pembrokeshire. [Cardiganshire, near Aberaeron.—*W. D.*] (*Brit. Sanct.*) See Dr. Davies' mistake in his Dictionary, *Mynyw Hen.* He was educated at the famous school at the Isle of Wight, under Paulinus, a disciple of St. Germanus; and there performed miracles by giving Paulinus his sight, with the sign of the cross, which he had lost with much weeping and old age. (*Brit. Sanct.*) An angel admonished Paulinus to send Dewi among the Britains, where he founded twelve religious houses or monasteries, among which were Glastonbury, Bath, Leominster, Rhaglan in Gwent, Llangyvelach in Gower, and the chief in the Vale of Ross, near Menevia, or *Vallis Rosina* (the Rosy Vale); in the Acts of the Irish Saints called *Rosnat* or *Rosnant.* (*Brit. Sanct.*, Mar. 1.) Theomarchus and John of Tinmouth mention his Rules.

He was sent for by Dubricius (Dyfrig), Archbishop of Caerlleon ar Wysg, to the synod held at Llanddewi Brevi to suppress the Pelagian heresy that had revived after Garmon and Lupus had suppressed it about *anno* 430; and in his way there he raised a person from the dead; and whilst he preached in the fields, the earth, by a miracle, raised under his feet, and became

a hill, on the top of which the church was afterwards built. (*Brit. Sanct.*) At the conclusion of the synod Dubricius desired to resign and retire to the monastery of Enlli, and that David might succeed him; which David approved of on condition that he might remove the metropolitan see to Menevia, the noise and hurry of Caerlleon, a populous city, being disagreeable to him. Dubricius, with most of the clergy that [were] convened on that occasion, went to the Isle of Bardsey, and entered themselves in the monastery there for the rest of their lives. (Llwyd, *Notes on Camden*, out of Mr. R. Vaughan's MSS.) But what could induce the other clergy to do this, though Dubricius might take a pension for his archbishoprick, unless they [were] opposed in that synod, or that the Armorican party were the most powerful? Uthur Bendragon having brought over many relations who must be provided for, and Dewi among the rest. [L. Morris is at a loss here.—*W. D.*]

It was in *anno* 522 that Dewi was made Archbishop of Caerlleon ar Wysg, in King Arthur's time, when he kept his court there. (*Tr.* 7.) But take notice that the *Triades* call him *Penescub*, *i. e.*, head of bishops, and not archbishop (*archesgob*). Dewi held another synod afterwards, to confirm the former, and called it the Synod of Victory. (*Gir. Cambrensis.*)

Leland calls his parents *Xanthus* and *Noninta*. He says he went to the Isle of Wight, and studied there under Paulinus; thence to Ceredigion; thence to Pebidiauc, which is in the Vale of Ros, where Patrick once lived a solitary life. There a little well, called *Pistyll Ddewi*, afforded him his drink; and for his abstinence and hard living he was called *Dewi Ddyfrwr*, *i. e.*, *David Aquaticus*. His fame spread abroad all over Wales, and Teilo (called also Eliud), and Madoc of Towyn Meirionydd (called also Aidan), and Ismael of Rhos, came to visit him. There he was troubled by one Boias, a prince, who had two castles in Rhos.

Dyfrig and Deinioel, bishops, and others, having met at Llanddewi Brevi (*i. e.*, "Locus Davidis mugientis", Leland, from *brevu*, to talk loud,—a very poor derivation), David, with much ado, was persuaded to join them out of his great modesty; and in Leland's memory there were canons, vulgarly called prebendaries, at Llanddewi.

In the *Triades* (43) he is called one of the three happy guests of the Isle of Britain, because he was a foreigner. St. Padarn and St. Teilaw were the other two happy guests. He died at Menevia, 147 years of age, and was succeeded by Chinotus, Bishop of Llanbadarn Vawr. (Leland, *Script. Brit.*, c. 34.) St. Kentigern, in a vision, saw his soul going to heaven, conducted by angels, and there crowned by our Lord. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Mar. 1.)

DEWMA (n. l.). *Lewis Glyn Cothi.*

DIAL RODRI, a battle fought by the Britains on the river Conway, A.D. 880, against the Danes and English, where the Welsh had the victory, in revenge of Rodri's death. (Gwaith Cymryd Conwy.)

DIAMS verch Roger Vychan o Frodorddyn.

DIANA (n. f.), the name of a Celtic princess, afterwards deified. In the British the word signifies without blemish (*di-anav*).

DIER ap Arwystl Gloff.

DIFWG (n. pr. v.). Difwg, mab Alban, was a commodore of a fleet of pirates. (*Tr.* 72.)

DIFFEDEL, mab Dysgyfedawc, one of the three chief heads of Deira and Bernicia about the time of the Saxon conquest. He killed Gwrgi Garwlwyd. (*Tr.* 16.) See *Gall.*

DIGAIN ap Cwstenyn Gorneu (*al.* Gernyw).

DIGANWY or DYGANWY (*Dictum. Notitia*), Gannoc (*M. Paris*), a town on the east side of the river Conwy, burnt with lightning. Here Maelgwn Gwynedd kept his royal palace. There are still the ruins of an old fort called Castell y Faerdref. Thus far Henry III, King of England, came against Llewelyn ap Gruffydd with the power of all England; but could proceed no further, retiring with great loss. See *Teganwy.*

DIGOLL. Mynydd Digoll, the Long Mountain in Shropshire, mentioned by Llywarch Hen in *Marwnad Cadwallawn.*

Gwaith Digoll, a battle fought there between Cadwallawn, King of the Britains, and Edwin, King of the Saxons, till the river Severn was red with blood. (*Tr.* 75.) Neither this battle nor that of Bryn Ceneu'n Rhos, between Cadwallon and Edwin, is mentioned in Tyssilio, nor in Galfrid's translation; nor the battle of Meigen. See *Triades*, 49.

Lluest Gadwallon glodrydd

Yngwarthaf Digoll Fynydd,
Saithmis a saithgad beunydd.—*Llywarch Hen.*

See *Belyn.*

DIGWYDD (Y), *reversio.*

A'r digwydd o draean i fam.

DIHEWYD, a parish in Cardiganshire.

DILYN: hence Aberdilyn.

DILLUS FARFAWC (n. pr. v.). *Ystori Kil. ap Kilydd.*

DIMBECH or DIMBYCH, Angl. *Denbigh.* Dinas Bychod, city of bucks.

DIMEIRCHION, enw lle; q. d. Dinmeirchion.

DIMETÆ, a name given by the Romans to the inhabitants of what is now called part of Caermarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and part of Cardiganshire; by the Britains called *Dyfed* or *Dyvet*, q. d. *Dehaufed*, or the South Country; part of what is now called South Wales. Camden makes them a different people from the Silures [and that very rightly.—*I. M.*].

DIMILWY or DINMILWY, the name of some fort in Cantref Gwaelod drowned by the sea.

Ardal dwfu hoewal Dinmilwy
Eissyddyn gwylain rhiain yn rhwy.
Prydydd y Moch, i Llew. ap Iorwerth.

See *Dinfyddwy.*

DIN (fl.): hence Aberdeen in Scotland, Lat. *Aberdonia*, a bishop's seat and University; anciently *Devana* (*Ainsworth*). Aberdeen lies between the rivers Dee and Don; two cities, New and Old Aberdeen.

DIN is a most ancient Celtic word used in the composition of the names of places, signifying a fortress or stronghold, and is not the same as *dinas*, as Dr. Davies advances. Out of *it* was formed *Dinas*, when a city or a society of people was added to the fort so as to make it a garrison or fortified town. Dindryfal; Dinefwr; Dinbych; Dinsol; Dinorweg; Dinteirw; Dineithon; Dinsilyw; Dindaethwy; Dinalclud; Dinerth; Dinmor; Dingeraint; Dinmael; Dinbrain; Dinmeirchion.

In Scotland: Dunbar; Dunbarton; Dundee; Dungon; Dumfries; Dunfermlin; Dunkeld; Dunstafnag; Dunvegan; Duntulm; Dunrobin; Dunnet Head; Dingwel; Dunsbay Head Dunblain; Dunsterc; Dunglass; Dunrossness.

In the Irish, *dun* and *duna* signifies a fort, and hence came the Latin terminations of the names of some places in *dunum:* Camelodunum, Uxelodunum, etc., etc. [Melodunum, Moeldun.—*W. D.*]

DINALCLUD: see *Alclud.*

DINAM, qu. ? Llanddinam, Montgomeryshire, dedicated to St. Lloniaw.

DINANT, a place in Britanny lately called *Dinham,* from whence the surnames of some families in England. (*Camden.*) *Dunant,* in the Welsh, is black valley. See *Dinam.*

DINAS is an old Celtic word signifying what the Latins called *civitas* and *urbs;* Ir. *duan.* "City" is the English word that comes nighest it. It is prefixed to the names of several towns, as well as *din,* from which it is formed; *din* signifying only a fortified place, but *dinas* an inhabited town fortified, which answers to the notion of a city, according to Cowell, who says it should be *civitas, oppidum,* and *urbs: civitas,* because of the magistracy; *oppidum,* for the great number of inhabitants; *urbs,* because of the walls. Sir Edward Coke calls Cambridge a city, though it never had a bishop. Westminster, by 27 Elizabeth, c. 5, is called a city. Crompton, in his *Jurisdict.,* leaveth out Ely in his catalogue of cities, though it hath a bishop and cathedral; and Landaff, St. David's, Bangor, and St. Asaph, are no cities, though they have cathedrals and bishops.

DINAS, an old fort near Aberystwyth; and several others. *Dinas,* near Carnarvon.

DINAS BASSIN, an abbey near Holywell in Flintshire; Basingwerk. Tomas, Arglwydd Abad Dinas Bassin.

DINAS BELI, London.

DINAS BRAN: see *Bran.*

DINAS BWCH, enw lle. Arglwydd Dinas Bwch.

DINAS DINLLE, Caernarvonshire. [*Caer Dinlle,* now Kinnersley.—*W. D.*]

DINAS EMRYS, in Caernarvonshire; enw Dinas Ffaran ar ol dadguddio'r dreigiau. (*Tr.* 45.) Another of the same name in Lloegria; Latinized *Ambrosii Vicus,* Ambresbury. (*Camden.*)

A Dinas Emrys amrygant
Amrygyr Newenhyr naw cant
A Chaer yn Arvon.
Prydydd y Moch, i Llew. ap Iorwerth.

DINAS FFARAON or FFARAN, lle dadcuddiodd Gwrtheyrn y dreigiau. (*Tr.* 45.) This was some fort on Snowdon hills, perhaps the same with Dinas Emrys, which see, and *Ffaraon* and *Coed Ffaraon*. (*Rhys Goch Eryri.*)

DINAS GAWR.

DINAS MELIN Y WYG, a British *oppidum*, such as is described by Cæsar (*Comm.*, l, v). It lies in the mountains of Denbighshire.

DINAS Y MOWDDWY, a town in Meirionydd.

DDINAS NEWYDD (Y). Gwaith y Ddinas Newydd, a battle fought at Brecknock with Elfled, Duchess of Mercia, A.D. 919. (Powel, *Carad.*, p. 47.)

DINAS POWYS, a manor in Morganwg. See *Ynys Powys*.

DINAU (Llwdlo), or DINAN, or DUNANT, qu. ?

DINAWAL, a lordship in Cardiganshire.

Pob rhyw wr pybyr eiriau
O Ddinawal a dâl dau.
Deio ap Ieuan Du.

DINAWAL, neu DINAWL, neu DINAFAWL: qu., whether the same as Dinefawl, tad Bran, tad Llowarch (15 *Llwyth*).

DINBRAIN.

—— hydr riain
O'r wenllys gar Dinbrain
Aml yw gwawd gynnevawd gain, etc.
Hywel ap Eignion, i Fefanwy Fechan o Gastell Dinas Bran.

DINBRAN, the name of a lordship near Llangollen, where Castell Dinas Bran is. See *Castell Dinas Bran*.

DINBRITHON, Dunbritton in Scotland.

DINBYRN (n. pr.).

Eirf drabludd angudd angerth Dinbyrn.
Ein. ap Gwalchmai, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

Nid ail Dinbryn.—*D. ap Gwilym*, i Rys Meigen.

DINBYCH and DINBECH, q. d. Dinas Bychod, a town and castle in North Wales; in English, Denbigh: hence Denbighshire. Church dedicated to St. Marchell. See *Dinas Bwch*.

DINBYCH Y PYSGOD, Tenby, and the hundred of Denbigh in Essex.

DINCADVAEL, an old fort on the top of a high hill in Llan Nefydd parish in Denbighshire, capable of holding a large army, strengthened with three fosses on the side next the east, the other side very steep; not mentioned in Camden. There is also a gentleman's seat called Dincadfael, in the hundred of Isaled. (*J. D.*)

DINDAETHWY, one of the six commots of Anglesey, from a fort of that name.

DINDRYFAL, the ruins of a fort in Anglesey; lit., a triangled town or fort.

DINEFWR, a part of South Wales, once a principality. Talaith Dinefwr. Castell Dinefwr, near Llandeilo Fawr. Here a terrible battle was fought, A.D. 1254, between Llewelyn ap Gruffudd and Henry III's army, who had besieged this castle with a strong power landed at Caermarthen. The King's men were put to flight, and [he] lost 2,000 soldiers. (*Camd. in Llewelyn.*)

Llawn llef Talaith Dinefwr
Llefain mal llif Noe am wr.—*Lewys Morganwg.*

DIN EITHON, a castle on the river Eithon in Maelienydd, from which some part of that country takes its name. Bro Din Eithon.

Prif arglwydd brolwydd Bro Dineithon.

Cynddelw, i Cad. ap Madawg.

DINERTH (n. pr. v.). Howel ap Dinerth. (Powel, *Carad.*, p. 178.) Hence Castell Dinerth.

DINERTH in South Wales, at St. David's, where a battle was fought, A.D. 911, between the Welsh and Uther and Rahald, the Danes, who came there with a great navy, where Mayloc ap Peredur Gam was slain. (*Carad. in Anar.*, p. 451.)

Dinerth Castle and Caerwedros Castle rased by Owen Gwynedd, etc., A.D. 1136, and all the Normans and Flemings drove out of Cardiganshire. (*Carad. in Gruff. ap Cynan.*) He had this year an army of 6,000 foot and 2,000 horse well armed, and near the river Teivi fought all the power of the Normans, Flemings, and English; killed 3,000 in the field, and several were drowned in the flight, and several carried away captives. (*Caradoc.*)

DINFYDDWY. Some fort, in Caledonia, perhaps.

Gwyn ei byd hi'r fedwen
Yngwarthaf Dinfyddwy
A wybydd pan fo y gâd yn Ardudwy.—*Myrddin Wyllt.*

DINGAD Sant.

Nid Dingad ddoniad ddinodi gwlad Goel
Deinioel a Seirioel rhag eu sorri.—*Hywel Dafydd.*

DINGAD ap Nedd Hael.

DINGAD ap Brychan Brycheiniog.

DINLLAEN.

Oes le rhydd was osler hen
Ond yn Llŷn neu Dinllaen.—*Iolo Goch*, i'r Gwyddelyn.

DINLLAES: vid. *Tinllaes.*

DINLLE. Dinas Dinlle.

DINMAEL, in Powys Vadog. (*Powel.*) See *Llangwm Dinmael*, Denbighshire.

DINMAWR or DINMOR, vulgò Dingmor.

DINOGAN (n. pr. v.). Dinogan mab Cynan Garwyn.

DINORWEG, Caernarvonshire. Syr Gruffydd Llwyd o Wynedd, Arglwydd Dinorweg.

DINOTHUS (*Dinotus* by Leland, who says in *Scr. Brit.*, c. 44, he was first a monk of Bangor is y Coed, and then abbot), a learned man. He and other abbots and seven British bishops met Augustine at the Claudian Synod, when sent by Pope Gregory, but could not agree with him. He is also mentioned by Bede, l. i, c. 1. In the ancient orthography this name was wrote *Dinot* or *Dinavt;* in the modern, *Dunod* or *Dunawd.* Dunawd Fyr was son of Pabo Post Prydain. See also *Caer Ddunod* and *Deiniel.* [Dunawd Ffur, *i. e.*, Dunawd the Wise.—*W. D.*]

DINSOL, some town anciently in the north of England.

DINTAGOL or TINTAGOL, a village in Cornwall. It is turned into a man by Buchanan.

DINTARN. Mynachlog Dintarn ym Mynwy gynt.

DINTEIRW, a castle in .....

Trais ar ysgwyd rhag ysgor Dinteirw
A gwyr meirw rhag mur cor.
Cynddelw, i Ywain Cyfeiliog.

DIOCHLEISION (n. pr. v.), Dioclesian the Emperor. See *Chwedlau Doethion Rhufain* [printed in the *Brythonl*].

DIRÆ, the Furies Tisiphone, Megæra, and Alecto; from the Celtic *dir*, necessity. Y Duwiau Dir.

Successum Dea dira negat.—*Virgil.*

DDISERTH (Y), a parish church in Tegeingl, whose patron saint is Cwyfan (*E. Llwyd*); Disart (*Camden*). There has been, says E. Llwyd, in *Descript. Diserth*, a castle at Trecastell, which some say was called Castell Ffailon, *alias* Dincolyn, *alias* Castell Geri; for in the same township there is a field called Bryn Dincolyn. There are some pieces of wall still remaining. (*E. Llwyd.*)

DISERTH parish, Radnorshire. There is a Dysert in Scotland.

DISILWY, or DINSILYW, or DINSILWY, Mon.

DISMAS: see *Esmas.*

DISTAIN. Einion Distain ap Ierwerth; *i. e.*, steward.

DIFANCOLL (Y), Total Loss, a battle fought in North Britain, where it seems not one man escaped. It is mentioned in *Tr.* 34: "Teulu Gafran mab Aeddan, pan fu y Difancoll, a aethant i'r môr tros eu harglwydd." Bede says it was fought between Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria, and Edan, King of the Scots that inhabit North Britain, who had an immense army, and that they were almost all slain. The *Saxon Chronicle* places it in A.D. 606, but Bede in 603. See Bede, l. i, c. 34.

DIVI GAWR. Caer Divi Gawr yw Caer Ddyffn, says Thomas Williams (*Catalogue of Cities*).

DIVODOG or DYFODOG: see *Tyfodog.*

DIWLAS (fl.), Montgomeryshire.

DIWRIG, father of Iarddur.

DOBUNI, a name which the Romans gave to the people of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, or thereabouts.

DOCVAN ap Brychan, *al.* Doevan.

DOCHTWY o Lydaw.

DODIEN, King of Cornwall. See *Dyfnwal.*

DOFR, Dover.

Y ddelw a'i wayw'n ei ddwylaw
A fu ar draeth yn Nofr draw.—*L. Morganwg.*

Gwerthefyr, King of Britain, whose statue was set up at Dover harbour to frighten the Saxon invaders. (*Marwnad Syr R. ap Sion.*)

DOGOED. Llanddoged, a parish and church in the deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire.

DOGMAEL ap Cunedda Wledig. (*Ach Cynog a Chattwg.*)

DOGVAEL Sant (in English, *Dogmael*), a British abbot. An ancient church dedicated to him in the land of Kemes in Pembrokeshire, given after the Conquest to a priory of monks, by the name of St. Dogmael's. (Dugdale's *Monasticon.*) Llanddygwel. (*Brit. Sanct.*, June 13.)

DOGVEILYN, one of the commots of Cantref Dyffryn Clwyd, Denbighshire; so named from Dogvael ap Cunedda Wledig.

DÔL or DOLE, the name of a city and bishop's see in Little Britain and of a city in *Franche Comte.* The meaning of the word in British is a vale or dale, much the same with *ystrad, dyffryn.* A great many places in Wales so situated have their names formed from *dôl*, as Dol Gadfan; Dol y Calettwr; Dolau Gwyn; Dol y Cothi; Dolfan, Caermarthenshire; y Dolau; Dol Benmaen; Dol y Corslwyn; Dol Arddun (see *Arddun*); Dolgelleu; Dolgiog (see *Ciog*); Dolobran; Dol Bodûa; y Ddol Goch; Dol y Garrog; Dolwyddelen.

In Scotland those places that have this situation are called Dale or Strat; and Stratclwyd in Scotland, where the Stratclwyd Britains were formerly, is now called Clydesdale; and so our Ystrad Clwyd in Wales is called Dyffryn Clwyd. They have also in Scotland, Teviots Dale, Liddis Dale, Annan Dale, Tweed Dale, Lauderdale, Eskdale, Dalewhinie, Nithsdale, Knapdale, Dalkeith, etc.

DOLANOG, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*). Williams.

DOLBEN (n. pr. v.).

DOLBENMAEN, a chapel in Caermarthenshire [Caernarvonshire].

DOLEUBACHOG, a gentleman's seat. Wynne.

DOLEUGWYN, a gentleman's seat in Meirion.

DOLGADFAN (nomen loci).

DOLGELLEU, a town in Meirionyddshire, near the river Maw. Mr. Camden places it on the river Avon, but there is no such river. Mr. Edward Llwyd says the name is derived from *kelleu*, which he says is *celli*, a grove of hazles; but qu. whether the river that runs through the town is not called *Gelleu*, as most *Dôles* have their name from the rivers that run through them? The great sessions are kept here and at Bala alternately. It is called *Dolyellef* by Syr Owain ap Gwilym to Lewis Owen.

DOLGIOG, a gentleman's seat, Montgomeryshire.

DOL Y GLESYN, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*). Wynne's.

DOL Y FONDDU, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*). Pugh.

DOL HAIDD, a gentleman's seat, Pembrokeshire, qu. ? [Carmarthenshire].

DOL Y MELYNLLYN, a gentleman's seat in Meirionydd.

DOL Y MOCH, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

DOLOBRAN, a gentleman's seat in Powys.

DOLOR (n. pr. v.). Dolor Deifr a Bryneich, father of Pryder, one of the three strong crooks or strong cripples. (*Tr.* 21.)

DOLPHYN ap Ierwerth ap Llewelyn Aurdorchog. Hence Prys Dolphyn and Treddolphyn in Anglesey. [*Coed Olphyn* (n. l.), Davies' *Heraldry*, p. 33.—*W. D.*]

DOL Y SERE, a gentleman's seat in Meirionydd.

DOLWEN: see *Llwyndolwen.*

DOLWYDDELEN Castle, near Llyn Dolwyddelen in Caernarvonshire; q. d. Dol-wydd-Elen, *i. e.*, the Valley of Elen's Wood.

DOLLING ap Gruffudd ap Cynan, a learned priest, A.D. 1137. (*Caradoc.*)

DON (n. pr. v.). Don, lord of Arfon, was father of Gwydion or Gwdion, an eminent Cambrian philosopher and astronomer. Tir mab Don, *i. e.*, Arfon, the land of Gwdion ap Don.

Pan aeth Caswallon hir i dir mab Don.—*Taliesin.*

Hence *Caer Daun* in Nennius; in the British, perhaps Caerdon; whence the *Danum* in Anton. *Itinerary*, which, perhaps, is Doncaster. See Ior. ap Beli i Esgob Bangor, and also *Arch. Brit.*, p. 259, and *Gwdion.*

DÔN. Iankyn Dôn. Dôn Gwenonwy.

DONA Santes. Llanddona, a church in Anglesey.

DONCASTER: see *Dawn.*

DONN, a river, runs by Aberdeen in Scotland.

DONET ap Tudwal ap Ednyfed.

DORABEL, a castle near Abertemys,—the mouth of the Thames (*Tyssilio*); probably at Deal or Dover. J. Cæsar having landed at Abertemys, Caswallawn secured the Castle of Dorabel. In Galfrid's Latin it is *Dorabellum oppidum*, and not a castle. See *Pwyth Meinlas.*

DORIS, a sea-nymph. (Ovid. *Met.* i, 11.) This was a Celtic

princess. *Duwies y Dwr*, the Goddess of Water, or Water Goddess,—Dwres or Dyfres.

DORTI (n. pr. f.), Dorothea.

DOVEILING, enw lle. Gwehelyth Doveiling (qu. Dogfeiling ?). Vid. *Dogvael.*

DOUR or DWR (fl.): hence Aberdour of Fife in Scotland. Lat. *Aberdora* or *Dura.*

DOURGUY, wrote anciently for Dourdwy. (*E. Llwyd.*)

DOWROR or DYFRWR. Llanddyfrwr, a parish and church, Caermarthenshire.

DOWS, verch Ricard ap Hoel. Angl. and Lat. *Dulcibella.*

DRAETHON. Caer Draethon. (Usher's *Catalogue.*)

DRAGON. I take it to be an old Celtic term in the military art; perhaps a standard. Some say it signified only a lord or commander. Uther, the father of Arthur, was surnamed *Pendragon;* that is, head or chief dragon. Perhaps a dragon was with the Britains what the eagle was with the Romans, their standard. Gwen Ben Dragon is also mentioned in the *Triades,* 50. Qu. whether the word *dragon* is derived from thence ?

Gwyddbwll Dragon gosbarth Brython.—*Taliesin,* i Eidol.

DRAN (n. pr. v.). *Triad* 24.

DREF WEN (Y), a town mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cynddylan, where Mr. E. Llwyd supposes he was killed. It lay near a wood, between the river Tren and Trodwydd, and Tren and Traval. Y Drewen (*L. G. Cothi*), Whitington.

Y Dref wen ymron y coed.—*Llywarch Hen.*

DREMROST. Daniel Dremrost, a king of Armorica. (Sunburnt. —*Dr. Davies.*)

DREFLYS (Y), one of the three commots of Cantref Buallt. (Price's *Descript.*)

DROICHAU. Caer Droichau. (*Nennius.*) Qu. whether Caer Draethon of Usher ?

DRONWY or DARONWY, a place in Mon. See *Paluc* and *Edwin.*

DRUDWAS or DRUTWAS (n. pr. v.). This I found in an old MS.: "Drutwas ap Tryphin a gafas gan ei wraig dri ederyn llwch gwin, y rhai a wnaent beth bynnag", etc.; *i. e.,* Drutwas, son of Tryphin, had of his wife three *Llwch gwin* birds which

would do whatever their master commanded them. There was a duel to be fought between Arthur and Drutwas, but no body was to be suffered to come into the field but themselves. Drutwas sent the birds into the place of appointment with orders to kill the first man that came. A sister of Drutwas, who was Arthur's concubine, came to know this, and out of regard to them both stopped Arthur from going. At last Drutwas came into the field imagining that the birds had killed Arthur in his armour, and the birds snatched him up, and killed him instead of Arthur; and when they were high up in the air, they knew who he was, and came down with the most pitiful complaints for killing Drutwas their master; and upon this that famous piece of music called "Adar Llwch Gwin" was composed, and then Llywarch Hen had the subject to sing as follows:

Drutwas ap Tryphin mewn (gwnae) trin anianawl
Ar drallawd ac orddin
Adwy a wnaeth gysefin
Adar a'i lladdodd llwch gwin.—*Llywarch Hen.*

The meaning of this fiction of the poets is this: Some Arthur (not the King) and Drutwas (who is mentioned in the *Triades* as a noted orator in King Arthur's court) had a duel to fight. Drutwas sent three ruffians to the place appointed, to kill the first that came. *Adar llwch gwin* are vultures, and vultures is a proper term enough for ruffians. The tune, or piece of music, afterwards composed on this subject was of a grave and melancholy kind; and perhaps Llywarch Hen's *Englyn*, misunderstood, gave the first rise to this story.

Drutwas mab Tryphin was one of the three golden-tongued knights in King Arthur's court. (*Tr.* 82.) His oratory dropt as pleasing as gold from his tongue.

DRUM: see *Trum.*

DRUM BENAWC ap Tryphin o Frecheiniog ap Drem ap Cu ap Gweneu.

DRWS, an ancient Celtic word prefixed to the names of places, signifying in our days a door or entrance into a house, anciently signified any opening or passage between mountains, etc., or a pass. Drws Ardudwy, Meirion; Drws y Coed; Drws y Nant. [Bwlch Oerddrws.—*W. D.*]

DRYCH (n. pr. v.). Drych eil Cibddar, un o'r tri phrif Lledrithawc. (*Tr.* 33.)

DRYGE. Tudur (a laddodd y Dryge) ap Gronw. I suppose y Dreigiau.

DRYLL Y POBYDD, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

DRYSLWYN (n. l.), in Llangathan, Caermarthenshire. Fair kept here.

DRYSTAN ap Tallwch (*Tr.* 24), un o'r tri galofydd. See *Trystan.* Un o'r tri gwrddfeichiad. (*Tr.* 30.)

DRYSVAES, Lat. *Drusomagus.* (*E. Llwyd.*) Qu., whether Dyrysfaes, as Dyryslwyn, etc.

DRYWARTH.

Gorddyar adar ar y Drywarth.—*Llywarch Hen.*

DRYWON (n. pr. v.). Drywon mab Nudd yn Rhodwydd Arderydd. (*Tr.* 36.) A battle fought A.D. 557. This Drywon had a *gorsgordd adwy* then; *i. e.*, a guard of a pass, as I understand it. (*Tr.* 36.) See *Gwenddolau.*

DU, black. Llewelyn Ddu.

DUC, a duke. A degree of nobility among the ancient Britains; originally a general or leader of an army, as the British word signifies *to lead*; and in that sense Nennius says of King Arthur that he was *dux* of all the petty kings of the Britains against the Saxons. But some unwilling persons will not see that this is the sense of that passage: "Arthur pugnabat contra *illos* in illis diebus videlicet Saxones cum regibus Britonum sed ipse *Dux* erat bellorum et in omnibus bellis victor extitit." (Nennius, c. lxii.) Can anything be plainer than that Arthur was the chief of the British kings, and generalissimo or leader of all the British forces? With which account agree Tyssilio and the *Triades.*

DUDLYSTON. Llwyth Dudlyston yn y Traean. [Dudleston, near Ellesmere, Shropshire.—*W. D.*]

DULAS (fl.). There are abundance of rivers of this name in Wales; and the river Douglas in Scotland (*i. e.*, Duglas), and also Douglas in the Isle of Man, are of the same original. It signifies black and blue water, or bluish black. See *Llanddulas* and *Aberdulas.*

DULYN and DUFLYN, *i. e.*, Dublin in Ireland; à *du* and *llyn*,

i. e., black lake or black pool; and so in Irish. So Dafydd Eppynt is wrong to write *Dulun.*

Mae enw Wiliam yn *Nulun*
Ar finau gwyr fwy nag un.—*D. Eppynt.*

See *Ednyfed Vychan.*

DUNAWD ap Cunedda Wledig.

DUNAWT, DUNAWD, or DYNOD (n. pr.). Dunawd Fyr, son of Pabo Post Prydain, mentioned by Tyssilio to have been one of the noblemen that attended Arthur in his great feasts, etc. The *Triades* call him "un o dri phost cad Ynys Prydain"; meaning, I suppose, in the time of Arthur (*Tr.* 11), for his father was also called "Post Prydain"; so that "Tarw Cad", "Post Cad", "Cadfarchog", and "Taleithog Cad", seem to be some particular station in the army. Llywarch Hen, in Urien Reged's elegy, mentions him:

Dynod fab Pabo ni thech.

St. Dinoth Church, at Worthenbury, Flintshire. See *Pabo.*

DUNOD DEINWYN, father of Deiniol Sant. (*Hoianau Myrddin.*)

DUNODIG. Cantref Dunodig, anciently one of the four cantrefs of Caernarvonshire, containing the commots of Ardudwy and Efionydd: so called from Dunod ap Cunedda Wledig. (Price's *Descr.*)

DUNSETTAN, a name given by the Saxons to the mountain Welsh of Monmouthshire or Gwent Land, called also Wentset. (*Camden.*)

DUNWALLON, lord of Dyfed, A.D. 948. (*Caradoc,* p. 60.)

DUROTRIGES, Loegrian Britains inhabiting Dorsetshire; so called by the Romans. The British name was *Dwrdrigwyr,* men inhabiting the water-side. They were of the Belgæ that inhabited the water-side about the Rhine, and were called also *Morinwyr* (Lat. *Morini*). See *Morini* and *Morinwyr.*

DWGAN (n. pr. f.). Y Ddwgan Ddu o Harlech. (*Araith Iolo Goch.*)

DWNWALLON, lord of Dyfed, A.D. 948.

DWR. Caer Ddwrgynt, sef yw Caergybi, yn Saesneg *Holyhead.* (Th. Williams, *Catal.*) Qu., whether not *Caer y Twr,* from Mynydd y Twr.

DWRGWENT, Darby; from the river Derwent. See *Derwennydd.*

DWY, qu.? Llanddwy (n. l.).

Meibion myr llenwyr Llanddwy,
Meddiant teg mae iddynt hwy.—*Bedo Philip Bach.*

DWYFACH and DWYFAWR, two rivers near Pwllheli; *i. e.*, the greater and lesser *Duwy*: hence, perhaps, Dyfrdwy, the Dee, or the water of Du, or Black-water. Probably it was at first called *Dwfr Du*, as Dublin, *Dulyn*, black pool.

DWYFAEN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Llwyd.

DWYGYFYLCHEU, a parish. (*E. Llwyd.*) Dygyfylchi, Dygyfylchi, or Dywgyfylchi. The church is dedicated to St. Gwining. (*Br. Willis.*)

Carafi gaer falchwaith o'r Gyfylchi.

Qu., whether Conwy Castle? See *Cyfylchi.*

DWYWANEDD verch Amlawd Wledig.

DWYNWE, merch Gwallawc ap Llienawc.

DWYNWÈN, Santes y Cariad; daughter of Brychan Brycheiniog. Her church, at Llanddwyn in Anglesey, was repaired to in all love affairs, as Venus'Temple was among the Romans. (*D. Jones.*) Dafydd ap Gwilym's poem or petition to her is curious as a specimen of it.

DWYRYD, a river, Meirion.

DWYRYW (fl.), in Llywarch Hen's Marwnad Cynddylan Powys.

DWYVAEL ap Pryderi neu Pryder ap Dolor Deivr. Vid. *Pryderi.*

DWYWE, Santes Llanddwywe, Meirion.

DWYWELYTH ap Tegawc.

DWYWG (n. pr. v.). See *Difwg.*

Dygn gofion deon am dwg
Difa dewrblant da *Dwywg.*

Cynddelw, ym Marwnad Meibion Dwywg ap Iorwerth.

DYDDGAN Sant. Capel Dyddgan or Dyddgen, in the parish of Llangyndeyrn in Caermarthenshire.

DYDDGI (vel DYDDGU) verch Cynfrig ap Llywarch. See D. ap Gwilym.

DYDDGU, wife of Cadwaladr ap Gruffydd ap Cynan. (*J. D.*)

DYF. Caerdyf: qu. whether a river called Tyf falls into the Taf at Caerdyf? [No river there called Tyf.—*I. M.*]

Morgannwg mawr yw gennyf
I gwyr a'i dwr hyd Gaer Dyf.

Rhys Goch Glyndyfrdwy.

But the great river is called Tâf. Y Ty Gwyn ar Dâf.

DYFED, the country called in Latin *Demetia* or *Dynetia* (rectum Dyvetia), Penbrokeshire, *i. e.*, Penbro Dyfed; part of South Wales containing 8 cantrefs and 23 commots; derived, I suppose, from *dehau*, south, q. d. Dehaufed, as all South Wales is called from the same word Deheubarth. In the MS. Book of the Church of Landaf it is said that "Septem domus episcopales sunt in *Dyued*: (1), Menevia, que est sedes principalis in Cambria; (2), Ecclesia Ismael; (3), Ecclesia Degeman; (4), Ecclesia Yssel; (5), Ecclesia Teilau; (6), Ecclesia Teulydavc; (7), Ecclesia Keneu. Abbates Teilau et Teulydavc et Ismael et Degeman tenentur clerici esse et ordinari. Ebediu cujuslibet istorum Domino *Dyued* erunt sc. 12 lib. vel qui illis successerint reddant. Menevia ab omnia debito libera manet et soluta. Ecclesia Keneu et Ecclesia Yssil ab illo debito liberæ erunt quia terris carent."

This *Ebediu* was paid to the Prince; and the abbots of Keneu and Yssil were probably lay abbots or seculars. What these "domus episcopales" were is hard to find out. They were not bishops' sees, as Mr. Spelman imagines them to be; but probably they might have been originally bishops' seats in the infancy of Christianity, when the Loegrian bishops were drove into Wales. Secular abbots could not be bishops.

Rhag unig bariffwyn gwehun Dyfed.—*Hoianau Myrddin.*

DYFED (Gwarthaf), the north part of Dyfed. (*Powel*, p. 274.)

DYFNAINT ap Iddon ap Iddic.

DYFNAINT or DYFNEINT, the ancient name of Devon and Cornwall (à *dyfn* and *nant*), *i. e.*, deep valleys; by Roman writers, *Damnonia*. A colony of Britains went from thence in early times to Ireland, which they called Fir Domnan, *i. e.*, in British, Gwŷr Dyfnant, or men of Dyfnant. (Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 14.)

O Ddyfnaint o Naint o Nanheudwy.

See *Damnonii*.

DYFNAN ap Brychan Brycheiniog.

DYFNAN, Sant Llanddyfnan, a parish church in Anglesey.

Na bo ... Fab Brân ap Dyfnan heb dir.—*D. Eppynt.*

DYFNOG Sant. (*Br. Willis.*)

DYFNWAL MOEL MUT ap Dodien, King of Cornwall (Lat. *Dunwallus Molmutius*), the 21st King of Britain, was father of Beli a Bran (Belinus and Brennus), and the first King that wore a gold crown. He reduced the pentarchy into a monarchy, and probably was the Prydain ap Aedd Mawr mentioned in the *Triades* to have conquered the island, and to have called it after his name, Prydain; for our tables of genealogies place that Prydain about this distance of time, and is made to come from Cornwall; and Tyssilio, in his *Brut y Brenhinoedd*, makes this Dyfnwal the first that wore a golden crown, and gave the islanders wholesome laws. Mr. Leland, in *Script. Brit.*, c. 7, praises him greatly for his great learning and making laws for his country, which were called after his name, the *Moelmutian Laws;* that they were translated by Gildas into Latin on the decline of the Roman empire, and afterwards taken into the Saxon and Norman laws; that he made four public ways through the Isle of Britain, a deed worthy of so great a prince. The Saxon writers have endeavoured to deprive this monarch of the honour of beginning these roads, and would fain have it that they were made by the Romans; but none of them ever could fix what Roman it was that made them. See Ranulph Higden, monk of Chester. But Dyfnwal only began these roads, and gave them privileges. His son Beli prescribed the bounds of them, and perfected them. (*Tyssilio.*)

And the Laws of Dyfnwal have retained his name to the time the British power over the whole island was overturned by the Saxons. The Saxons being illiterate when they first came, had no written laws. The first written laws they had were those of King Ethelbert of Kent, who reigned from 561 to 617; and these were short and rude. (*Spelman.*) The next were of Ina, King of the West Saxons, between A.D. 712 and 729; the next were of Offa, King of Mercia, about the year 758; then came those of King Alfred, King of the West Saxons, about the year 900, who collected all the Saxon laws, and translated the Laws of Dyfnwal into Saxon, as Tyssilio says. There is a great

probability in this, as [his] tutor, Asserius, was a Britain, who, no doubt, assisted him in it; they being before translated by Gildas into Latin. (*Tyssilio.*) Therefore the argument of the improbability of his translating of his enemies' laws is answered. About this time Howel Dda revised the Cambro-British Laws.

DYFR (n. f.). Dyfr Wallt Eurait, one of the ladies of Arthur's court. (*Tr.* 78.)

DYFRDONWY (fl.); the same with Dyfrdwy. (*Dr. Davies*, but qu.)

Nid cywiw a llwfr dwfr Dyfrdonwy.
Prydydd y Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

See *Trydonwy* and *Onwy*.

DYFRDWY, the river Dee, q. d. Dwfr Du, or black water. This river had other names in ancient times, as Peryddon, Aerfen. Dyfrdwy, qu. Dowrdwy, from *dwrdd*, loud water (*E. Llwyd*); but it is not louder than others. It is mentioned by Einion ap Gwalchmai (1200):

Eil gwelais i drais dros ganol Dyfrdwy
Yn y trai tramwy, etc.

DYFRIG (by Latin writers called *Dubricius*), Archbishop at Caerllion ar Wysg. King Arthur was crowned by him; and in his old age he turned hermit, as some say, and was succeeded by Dewi (St. David), who was uncle to King Arthur; but the truth is, he finished his days in the Monastery of Enlli; and had, no doubt, a pension, to make room for the King's relation.

Bennet of Gloucester, Capgrave, and John Tinmouth, have wrote his acts; and *Brit. Sanct.* picks out of them that he was a native of South Wales, and opened a famous school near the banks of the river Wy, at his college of Henllan, and among the scholars or disciples were Sampson, a bishop, and Teilo, who succeeded him Bishop of Llandaf. He was the first Bishop of the see of Llandaf, consecrated thereto by St. German on his second coming into Britain to oppose the Pelagian heresy, for which he is supposed to have been afterwards translated to the archbishoprick of Caerllion. Our British historians say he set the crown on King Arthur's head, and was with him at the battle of Mons Badon. At the synod of Brevi he resigned his archbishoprick to St. David, and retired into the solitude of Enlli (the Isle of Bardsey), called the Isle of 20,000 saints, where he died in

the sixth century, and was buried there, but his relics were since translated to Llandaf. (*Brit. Sanct.*) See *Dewi.* Llanddyfrig.

DYFYNNOG, vic. Breckn.

DYFYNNYN DIARCHAR (*Cyfoesi Myrddin a Gwenddydd*), or DYFYN DIARCHER (n. pr. v.), a Prince who I find in an old MS. reigned in North Wales after Cynan Dindaethwy. He is there called *Dyfn Diarchar Penhyn;* perhaps *penhyneif*, or chief elder. He was nephew to Alaethaw ap Cadvan, and Môn was his inheritance; at the same time that fourscore chiefs (*penaethau*) disputed their right to North Wales; at last it fell to him. (Dr. Thomas Williams' MS.)

DYFFRYN, an ancient Celtic word signifying a vale (à *dy* and *bryn*), is prefixed to the names of many places in Wales: as Dyffryn Clwyd; y Dyffryn Gwyn; Dyffryn Ardudwy; Dyffryn Ilar; Dyffryn Paith; Dyffryn Meissir; Dyffryn Ceiriog; Dyffryn Goluch; Dyffryn Hownant, Cardiganshire.

DYFFRYN CLWYD, one of the five cantrefs of Berfeddwlad, containing the commots of Coleigion, Llannerch, and Dogfeilyn.

DYFFRYN GOLUCH, in Glamorganshire. Fairs kept here.

DYFFRYN IOLYDD. (*Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd.*)

DYFFRYN MEISIR, a place in Powys, wrote in *Llyfr Coch Hergest*, Dyffrynt Meisir. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cynddylan.)

DYFFRYN TEFEIDIAT. The Teme (Shropshire, Radnorshire, and Herefordshire); a country near the marches of Wales about Knighton, thence to Ludlow. It is one of the three commots of Cantref y Clawdd. Through it runs Teveidiat river. (Price's *Descript.*)

DYGEN or TYGENT, a river near Craig Freiddin in Powys.

Gorlas rydiau dyfr Dygen Freiddin.—*Gorhoffedd Gwalchmai.*

DYGEN DYFNANT.

Eil gad trom y tremynasant
Udd adian uch Dygen Dyfnant
Ail agwrdd .....
Bron yr Erw y galwant.
Prydydd Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

[Qu. *Dyfnant* in Meifod ?—*W. D.*]

DYGYNNELW, son of Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr, A.D. 1160.

DYGYNELW (n. pr. v.), Owen ap Urien's poet; one of the Tri gweywrudd beirdd, *i. e.*, red speared poets. (*Tr.* 17.)

DYLAN AIL TON (n. pr. v.). Marwnad Dylan ail Ton.

DYLOGAU, a place in Cwm Ystwyth, Cardiganshire.

DYLYGION. Eithaf Dylygion, one of the two commots of Gwent Llwg in Monmouthshire. Qu., Dy lwg or Dwy lwg? Perhaps rivers of that name.

DYMMOC, Dymock. Thomas Dimock.

DYNDAETHWY, rectè Dindaethwy. Vid. *Tyndaethwy.*

DYNEVOWR: see *Dinefwr.*

DYNGAD, a church in Herefordshire. (*Powel.*)

DYNGERANT (n. l.). (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 169.) It should have been wrote *Dingeraint; i. e.*, the Castle of Geraint, it being built at a place called Cilgeraint in Dyfed, on the bank of the river Teifi. See *Cilgeraint.*

DYNOD. Caer Ddynod, or Caer y Ddynod, in the parish of Llanvihangel, close by the river Alwen. (*E. Llwyd.*) See also *Caer Forwyn*, which is just by this, on the other side of the river, probably Caer Forudd. Caer Ddynod should probably be wrote Caer Ddunawd. Dunawd Fyr was son of Pabo Post Prydain, a powerful Prince in King Arthur's time, whose caer this might be. It answers the description of Caractacus' camp in Tacitus, when he engaged Ostorius Scapula somewhere in this country of the Ordovices. See *Dunawt.*

DYNWENNAIN, or *Dinwennain*, ym Mhowys, llys meibion Cyndrwyn. (*E. Llwyd.*) See *Cynddylan.*

DYNWIL HIR, the camp of Reynold Earl of Bristol, near Caermarthen, A.D. 1159 or 60.

DYRNOG or DYFNOG GAWR, a Cambrian Prince in the time of the Romans in Britain. *Pair Dyfnog Gawr* was one of the thirteen rarities of Britain. In this pot or boiler, if the meat of a coward was put, it would never boil; but the meat of a man of courage would boil immediately. (*MS.*)

Clwch Dyrnog in Anglesey; perhaps Tyrnog.

DYRNWYN, the name of Rhydderch Hael's sword, one of the thirteen rare things or curiosities of the Isle of Britain. Un o'r tri thlws ar ddeg. Upon taking it out of the scabbard it would flame like fire. Qu., whether they knew the use of phosphorus then?

DYRYSGLWYN or TRYSGLWYN, a gentleman's seat in Anglesey. — Lewis, Esq.

DYSGL A GREN Rhydderch, one of the thirteen rarities of Britain. See *Eluned.*

DYSGUGETTAWR (n. pr. v.), Dysgugettawr, perchen y Wen Ynys. *Taliesin* apud R. Vaughan.

DYSGWYLFA (n. l.), [a calcareous mountain between Nant y Glo and Clydach.—*W. D.*]

DYSGYFEDAWG (n. pr. v.), a poet, father of Gall (*Tr.* 16) and of Diffedel and of Ysgafnell (*Tr.* 37). In Mr. Llwyd's book *Dissyvyndod.*

DYSYNNI, a river. Aberdysynni in Meirion.

> Cadr ei dy cedwis ger Dissynni
> Cadredd a llariedd a llary roddi.—*Llywelyn Vardd.*

DYVIR. Caer Ddyvir, *al.* Deifr, Berwick. (*Th. Williams.*)

E.

EASTYN, a church and parish in Flintshire dedicated to St. Cynfar. Qu. whether St. Iestyn?

EBBER CURNIG, a monastery on the sea-side, near the borders of Scotland (*Bede*, l. iv, c. 16); probably Abercyrnig or Abercorn.

EBHRAWC: see *Efroc.*

EBRAIN ach Eurog Gadarn.

EBLUD. *Sc.*

EBRANCUS, falsely for *Ebraucus.*

EBRAUCUS: see *Efroc.*

EBROAUC (*Nennius*, Cott. Lib., Ox.): see *Efroc.*

ECTOR ap Eurog Gadarn.

ECHEIFIANT (nomen loci).

ECHEL FORDDWYTWLL, father of Goronwy. (*Tr.* 15.)

ECHNI, falsely for *Enlli* island, in Capgrave's *Life of St. Cadoc.*

ECHYRNWG. *Scr.*

EDEIRNION, one of the three commots of Cantre'r Barwn in Powys Vadog; as if you would say, the lands of Edeyrn ap Cunedda.

EDELFLED FFLESAWC (*Nennius*, c. 65), Eadlfred, son of Ealdric or Eadlfered. He was killed by Ysgafnell ab Dysgyfedawg. (*Tr.* 37.)

Nennius calls the Pictish king whom Eadlfred fought *Bridei*, perhaps Aeddan Fradog. See Bede.

EDENAWC (n. pr. v.). *Gruffydd ap Gwrgeneu.*

EDEYRN (n. pr. v.). Edeyrn ap Cunedda Wledig: hence Edeyrnion, a country, a commot of Cantre'r Barwn in Powys.

EDEYRN, a parish in Caernarvonshire.

EDEYRN DAFOD AUR, a grammarian [orator, and poet of the 13th century.—*W. D.*]

EDEYRNIAWN, the people of Edeyrn, or his clan, or tribe, or land.

EDEYRNION, a deanery of St. Asaph; seven parishes.

EDGAR, a King of England. Mr. Camden (in *Britannia* in Cheshire) tells us of a triumph this King had at Chester over the British Princes. These are his words, speaking of the city of Chester: "And soon after saw King Edgar gloriously triumphing over the British Princes; for being seated in a triumphal barge, at the foredeck, Kennadius, King of Scotland; Malcolm, King of Cumberland; Macon, King of Man and of the Islands; with *all the Princes of Wales*, brought to do him homage, like bargemen rowed him up the river Dee, to the great joy of the spectators"; and in the margin, "circ. an. 960". This story seems to me to be very lame, and to want confirmation. First, Caradoc, in his *History of Wales*, hath not a word of his triumph; nor Dr. Powel in his *Notes*, who only mentions this tribute of the wolves agreed upon about this time. Whoever worded this story did not know the names of the Princes of Wales that reigned then, nor how many there were of them, and only says "all the Princes of Wales". Caradoc, in the space between the years 958 and 961, tells us, "In those days Iaco and Ieuaf (two brothers) by force and strength ruled all Wales as they thought good." Then *all* the Princes of Wales were but *two*, which with the three other Princes before mentioned made five. They should have had *six* Princes to make it a six-oar barge. But how came Princes to understand handling the oar so well as to row against the stream *up* the river Dee? Kings and Princes are very little used to rowing; and I believe if the experiment was tried upon even five country esquires to row a barge up the river Dee, they would be more apt to go down the river than up. Again, how happened it to

the great joy of the spectators? All the spectators were not Saxons. If there were British princes there, they had a great many attendants that were all spectators; but it was not to "their great joy". Therefore the story should be gilt to make it more easily swallowed.

EDLIN, the heir to the crown. *Edlin braint* neu *eni*, an heir by privilege, or born. Spelman's *Glossary* by mistake writes this *Breint eric*, from an old Latin MS. of the Laws of Howel Dda; where he also writes *Vrchrichiad* for *gwrthrychiad*, an heir. See Spelman's *Glossary* in *Adelingus*.

EDMUND, Earl of Richmond. See *Owen Tudur*.

EDNI. Llan Edni.

Owain ydyw o Llan Edni.—*Ieuan Deulwyn*.

EDNOB, the lordship of Edenhope, near Bishop's Castle in Shropshire.

Yn amwyn Ednob ednaint ar gnes
Yn lladd esgarant pan esgores.

Cynddelw, in Marwnad Cadwallawn ap Madawg.

The Castle of Edenhope, besieged by the Romans and defended by Cadwallawn.

EDNYFED, an old British name of men.

EDNYFED VYCHAN, Baron of Bryn Ffenigl, was a man of great power in Wales about the year 1200. He was of the privy council to Llewelyn ap Iorwerth; and his wife was Gwenllian, daughter to Rhys ap Gruffudd, Prince of South Wales. (Powel, *Car.*, p. 249.) He had a son called Gruffudd, who was obliged to flee his country on a suspicion of an amour with the Princess .....; and we have extant his father's advice to him in excellent poetry:

Bydd ddilesg, Gruffudd, bydd dilech
Ag na ddilyn eiddilwch
O ddolur bydd eiddilach
O Ddulyn oni ddelych.—*Edn. Vychan* a'i cânt.

[See G. O. Harry's Pedigrees, whether Llewelyn ap Iorwerth had a daughter.—*W. D.*]

EDNYFEDAWC or EDNYFEDOG (n. pr. v.).

EDNYWAIN BENDEW ap Eginir ap Gollwyn, lord of Englefield,

one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, bore *argent*, a chevron *sable* between three boars' heads of the second.

EDNYWAIN ap Bradwen, of Llys Bradwen near Dolgelleu, one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, lived about A.D. 1194. Bore *gules*, three serpents enowed *argent*.

EDRYD WALLTHIR, a name given by the Britains to Eadred Duke of Mercia, who fought the Britains at Gwaith Cymryd Conwy, A.D. 880.

EDRYD ap Nethan [*Tref Edryd* near Mathraval.—*W. D.*].

EDRYWI (n. pr. v.). Traeth Edrywi. Carreg Edrywi is in Newport, Pembrokeshire.

EDVEDD ap Sedd Gyfedd o Frecheiniog.

EDW (fl.): hence Aberedw.

EDWAL ap Gruffudd ap Cynan, abbot of Penmon. (*Caradoc* in Gruff. ap Cynan.)

EDWAL FOEL, made Prince of Wales, A.D. 916, son of Anarawd. (*Caradoc.*)

EDWIN ap Gronwy (called King of Englefield), one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, ap Owen ap Hywel Dda ap Cadell ap Rhodri Mawr, lived at Llys Llaneurgain, an. 1040. Bore *argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable* between four Cornish choughs.

EDWIN, son of Howel Dda. (*Caradoc*, p. 58.)

EDWIN or EDWYN (n. pr. v.), a British name. A King of the Saxons of this name, born and brought up in Cadvan's court in Anglesey, with Cadwallon, his father Edelfled having turned off his mother, who took refuge, and was brought to bed in Cadvan's court. Edwin and Cadval ..... were sent by Cadvan to ..... King of Armorica, to be brought up in feats of arms. (*Brut Tyssilio.*) The *Triades* call Edwin "un o dair gormes Mon a fagwyd ynddi" (*Tr.* 81), *i. e.*, one of the three molesters of Anglesey that were born in it. It is a British name.

Nerth drud Casswallon wrth drin
Neu Edwin a wnae adwy.

See *Edwin ap Gronwy.*

EDWY river falls into the Machawy river at Aberedwy, Brecknockshire (q. d. Ehedwy, from *ehed*, to fly). (*E. Llwyd.*) See *Aedwy.*

EDWYN, King of the Picts, died A.D. 736. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 15.)

EDYRN, vel Edeyrn, qu. ?

EFELFFRE, one of the three commots of cantref Daugleddeu in Pembrokeshire. Qu., whether *Y Velffri* is from hence; or *Y Vêl Vre*, the honey-mount? [Qu., *Ufelfre*, the fiery mountain ?—*W. D.*]

EFELL, Angl., a twin. Cynfrig Efell.

EFYRNWY or EFERNWY (fl.) or Y Furnwy, or Furnwy, falls into the Severn.

EFILIAU (n. pr. f.). Efiliau, wife of Wydyr Drwm, noted for a chaste wife. (*Tr.* 55.)

EFIONYDD, a part of Caernarvonshire, or *Eiddionydd*; also *Efionudd*, but not right.

> Och fyned uwch Efionudd
> Ceirw da 'nghôr Cowrda 'nghudd.—*Hywel Reinallt.*
>
> Ni chawn odid ddawn hyd Eiddionydd.—*Tudur Aled.*

EFNUDD neu EUNUDD ap Alan ap Alser.

EFNYDD (n. pr. v.). Efnydd ap Clydawc died A.D. 936. (*Carad.*, p. 51.)

EFNYDD ap Morrier, one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales. In another book thus: Efnydd ap Gwerngwy in Dyffryn Clwyd, and lord thereof, lived in the time of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, of whom he had this coat for his services in the wars with the Saxons: *azure*, a lion rampant *or*. One Efnydd, a prince, I suppose, was slain in Arwystli, A.D. 900. (Powel, *Carad.*, p. 43.)

EFRAWC: see *Efrog*.

EFREI, Gŵyr Efrei, Jews, Hebrews.

EFROC, Efrog, Ebhrawc, Evrawc, and Evravc (n. pr. v.); Lat., *Ebraucus*.

EFROC GADARN, the fifth King of Britain. He had twenty sons and thirty daughters. Built Caer Efroc, now York, and made some conquests in Gaul. Reigned thirty-nine years. (Usher's *Cat.*, Efrog; *Triades*, Catalogue of Cities, Caer Efrawc.)

EGBERT, King of the West Saxons, who in the ninth century (A.D. 827) brought the Saxon heptarchy under one crown, and called them by the name of English, and their country England. About 100 years afterwards the Danes conquered the English, and kept the crown for some time. About 100 years after that

the Normans conquered England, and demolished most of the English nobility, so that what remains of great families in Britain are either ancient Britains or Normans.

EGINIR ap Gollwyn.

EGINOC, one of the four cantrefs of Caermarthenshire.

EGLWYS WEN (YR), *i. e.*, Whitchurch, *Candida Casa*, built by Nynias, the Britain, in the country of the Bernicians, or Southern Picts. (Bede, l. iii, c. 14.)

EGRI (n. pr. v.). Egri o Dalybolion ym Môn, A.D. 550 (*Arch. Brit.*, 257): hence Bodegri, Anglesey.

EGRYN (n. pr. v.). Egryn ap Gwrydr Drwm. Llanegryn, Meirion. See *Llwyn Egryn.*

EGWAD Sant. Llanegwad, Carmarthenshire. *Wiliam Egwad*, the poet, had his cognomen from hence; lived A.D. 1480.

EGWEST or EGWESTL. Camden calls it a small monastery of Llan Egwest. Llanegwest, in Latin *Valle Crucis*, an abbey near Llangollen, Denbighshire, built A.D. 1200. John Llwyd, arglwydd abad.

EHEDOG. Moel Ehedog, a high mountain in Caernarvonshire.

EIDAL, EYDAL, Italy, Italia.

EIDOL or EIDIOL ap Evrog Gadarn.

EIDOL ap Arthfael, the 63rd King of Britain; Latinized *Aidolus.*

EIDRUL, Hæturia [Hetruria or Etruria ?].

EIDYN (n. pr. v.). Eidyn, mab Einygan, a laddodd Aneurin. (*Tr.* 38.)

EIDDILIC CORR, one of the three noted philosophers (*Tr.* 31); in another place, *Gwyddyl Gorr.* Perhaps Eiddilic should have been Gwyddelig, *i. e.*, Irish.

EIDDIONYDD (*E. Llwyd*), a country or commot commonly called *Eifionydd*, in Caernarvonshire.

Ni chawn odid ddawn hyd Eiddionydd.—*Tudur Aled.*

See *Eifionydd.*

EIDDON ap Idnerth; in another place, Iddo ap Idnerth ap Edryd.

EIDDUN. Cad Eiddun. Cledr cedeyrn cad Eiddun. (*Cynddelw.*)

EIDDYN, Dinas Eiddyn, Edenborough. See *Penrhyn Rhionedd.*

EIFFT, for *Aipht*, Egypt.

EIFION (n. pr. v. ?). See *Neifion.*

Nofiad a wnaeth hen Eifion
O Droia fawr draw i Fon.—*Dafydd ap Gwilym.*

EIFIONYDD (wrote also Eiddionydd and Efionydd, and pronounced *Yfionydd*), one of the two commots of Dunodic in Caernarvonshire; the other, in old times, being Ardudwy.

Ni chawn odid ddawn hyd Eiddionydd.—*Tudur Aled.*

See *Eifion.*

EIFL (Yr), wrote also Yr Eifyl or Yr Eiffyl, a high mountain on the sea-coast of Caernarvonshire. On the top of one of its three heads is a surprising fort of vast stones. I read in an old MS. that the Princes of Scotland, upon the defeat and death of their countryman, Elidir Mwynfawr, killed by Rhun ap Maelgwn, landed their forces, and burnt the country from the Eifl to Hergyn [Erging, Urchenfield.—*W. D.*].

EIGRAD Sant. Llaneigrad, a church in Anglesey.

EIGYR and EIGR, verch Amlawdd Wledig ap Cynwal.

EIGYR, the mother of Arthur, King of Britain.

EILON ap Dogvael Dogveiling.

EILLION. Caer Eillion in Powys. (*Gweylgorddau Powys.*)

EILLT. Cynddelw a gant y 3 Englyn hyn i Fab Eillt o Lansadwrn a'i enw Pyll. (*MS.*)

EINIAWN, or Eneon, Einion, Eingion, and Engan, or, as Camden writes it, *Enion*, is a British proper name of men, which he says the British Glossary translateth *Justus;* but there is no such glossary. It is true that *uniawn* in the British tongue signifies straight or just, though not *enion.* But the name *Einiawn,* as it is pronounced *Eingion,* seems to have the signification of the word *eingion,* that is, a smith's anvil,—a name not improper, in an age of war, to a man able to bear strokes. Einion fab Bed Brenhin Cernyw. (*Tr.* 75.)

EINIAWN ap Arthal ap Morudd was the name of the 40th King of Britain, which was about 200 years before the birth of Christ.

EINION ap Maelgwn Gwynedd.

EINION ap Gwalchmai.

EINION ap Morgan ap Arthel, King of Britain, the 13th after Brutus.

EINION SAIS ap Rhys ap Howel. *Scr.*

EINION YRTH, lord of Caereinion, one of the eight sons of Cunedda Wledig who were drove out of the country by the Scots, A.D. 440. Llaneingion Frenin yn Lleyn. Annianus ?

EINON ap Owen ap Howel Dda.

EINUDD or EFNYDD ap Gwerngwy. See *Efnydd.* Hunudd verch Einudd.

EINWS ap Ieuan Llwyd.

EIRA MAWR a barhaodd o ddydd Enwaediad hyd Wyl Badrig, yn amser Gruff. ap Llewelyn. (*MS.*)

EIRCH or ERCH, a river in Caernarvonshire. Abereirch, vulgò Berach. St. Cawrda ?

[Bwriais naid hyd Abererch,
Llan yw hon ar afon Erch.—*Gro. Owain. W. D.*]

EIRIF (n. pr. v.), father of Llawr, and is probably a Norman name. (*Tr.* 72.)

EIRIOEW. *Scr.*

EIRYRI or EIRYRIW, Snowdown Mountains in North Wales. Humphrey Llwyd writes it *Eiryri,* and explains it *Niviferos;* but why did not Camden own where he had this derivation ? See *Eryreu.* (See *Brit. Descr. Com.*, p. 82). Llywarch Brydydd y Moch seems to derive the name of the mountain from *eryron* (eagles) :

Dadeni haelion
O hil Eryron o Eryri.—*P. M.*

EITTUN, enw lle. Gwenllŷs Eittun. (*Gr. Dafydd ab Tudur.*) [Eytyn o Eytyn; Eyton of Eyton, near Rhiwabon. Sion ab Elis Eytyn, the Bosworth soldier. He lived at Rhiwabon, afterwards Watstay, and now called Wynnstay.—*W. D.*]

EITHA COTHWYR, it seems, was the British name of the inhabitants of the Hebrides, which signifies extreme old inhabitants, who might be part of the first planters of Britain. They are called in Eumenius' panegyric to Constantius *Atta Cotti.* See *Brit. Descr.*, p. 59.

EITHON (Din Eithon ?), a river. See *Ithon* and *Ieithon.* [Caer wythochrog ar lan Eithawn.—*W. D.*]

EITHRAS o Lydaw. *Sc.*

ELAETH FRENHIN ap Meuric.

ELAETH, a poet of the fifth or sixth century. Mr. Edward Llwyd says he is author of Englynion y Beddau (he wrote near the time of Llywarch Hen); but in p. 258, Englynion y Beddau are given to Taliesin by William Maurice.

ELAYS, a river, qu. ? Penrhyn ar Elays, one of three commots of Arberth in Dyfed. (Price's *Descript.*)

ELBETH. Wiliam arglwydd Elbeth o Normandi.

ELBODUS (Elfod). Leland says that he quashed the Arian and Pelagian heresies, settled the time of Easter, and was Bishop of Gwynedd (Venetorum); that he was acquainted with those two learned men, Nennius and Samuel. This was probably the Elvodugus whom Nennius mentions as his patron.

ELEIAS LEDWYR o Lydaw.

ELEMON. Caer Elemon (*Nennius*). See *Selemion.*

ELEN, a river that runs into the Gwy. Pont ar Elen; Cwm Elen. [*Elain* (a doe), swift or rapid. Pont ar Elain; Cwm Elain, near Rhaiadr Gwy.—*W. D.*]

ELEN (n. pr. f.), Helena.

ELEN verch Eudaf, Helen, the daughter of Octavius, who was married to Macsen Wledig, Emperor of Rome. She was surnamed *Elen Lueddog*, or the Warlike, on account of the vast army sent over to Armorica in her time, under the command of Cynan Meriadoc. The British copy of Tyssilio mentions her by name; but the Latin of Galfrid doth not, the two Helens, I suppose, having confounded him. This last Helen is called in the *Triades* Helen *Lueddog*, and not *Lwyddog*, as some ignorant writers would have it. See *Elen*, daughter of Coel.

ELEN, the daughter of Coel, King of Britain, who was married to Constantius Chlorus, and was the mother of Constantinus Magnus, the Emperor. This Elen was called Elen *Lwyddog*, or the Prosperous, because it is said she found the cross of Christ. She was also called Elen *Fannog*, *i. e.*, the Famous or Noted. She is by some confounded with Elen Lueddog. She was born about the year 250, at York, or London, or Colchester; which latter was called after Coel, her father, a British king. Constantius took her to wife, and Constantine the Great, her son, was born A.D. 274. Theodoret says (*Hist. Eccl.*, l. i, c. 14) that she brought her son up in Christian piety; but Eusebius (l. i, c. 47)

seems to say she was not herself a Christian till her son was converted by the sight of a cross in the heavens when he marched against the tyrant Maxentius. She went to visit the Holy Land by divine instinct, and found the cross of Christ. (*Brit. Sanct.*) Constantine called her to his court, and declared her Augusta or Empress. Rufinus (l. x, c. 7) says she was a most fervent Christian. St. Gregory the Great says (l. ix, *Epist.*, c. 9) she was incomparable for religion and goodness. She was buried at Rome about A.D. 328.

ELENIS (n. l.).

ELERCH, a river in Geneu'r Glyn, Cardiganshire, falls into Eleri.

ELERI (St.), daughter of Brychan, wife of Caredig Ceredigion, and mother of Sant, father of Dewi. (*Ach Cynog.*)

ELERI (fl.), vulgò Leri. Glan Leri. Aber Leri, Cardiganshire.

ELERIUS (St.), brought up at Llanelwy, and founded a monastery at Gwytherin in Dyffryn Clwyd, of which he was abbot. He wrote the Life of St. Winifred, whose first name was *Brewa* (*Brit. Sanct.*), rectè Gwenfrewi; and Leland calls her Guenvreda (*Script. Brit.*, c. 49). Brought up by Beuno.

Qu. whether *Ilar* (Llanilar) be this Elerius, or perhaps Geler? Dr. Fleetwood denies that Elerius wrote her Life.

ELESTRON ap Don (n. pr. v.).

ELETH Santes. Cappel Eleth in the parish of Amlwch, Anglesy.

ELFAEL, a castle in Maelienydd, belonging to Cadwallon ap Madog ap Idnerth, whose sons were drove out of that country by Ralph Mortimer, A.D. 1194, when he built the castle of Cymaron.

> Yn amwyn Elfael pan wnaeth Elfed
> Elfydden greulawn elfydd greuled.
> *Cynddelw*, in Marwnad Cad. ap Madog.

See *Elfed.*

ELFAEL. Ieuan ap Rhys ap Ivor o Elvael.

ELFAN POWYS, brother of Cynddylan. (*Llywarch Hen* in Cynddylan.)

ELFED (n. l.), qu. a river? (*Llywarch Hen* in Cadwallon's Elegy.) Cynwyl Elfed, Carmarthenshire. See *Elfael.*

ELFYW (n. pr. v.). Cwmmwd mab Elfyw, one of the four commots of Cantref Mawr, in Caermarthenshire. (Price's *Descript.*)

ELGAN Wefl Hwch ap Cynan Archenad. In another place, Elgan Wefl Ffloch ap Arthnael.

ELGNO (n. pr. v.).

Pwylles i pan las Elgno.
Llywarch Hen, Marwnad Urien Reged.

ELGUD ap Cadfarch o Lŷn.

ELGWY (fl.), wrote anciently for *Elwy*. (*E. Llwyd.*)

ELI, enw lle ym Mhowys.

Eryr Eli, echeidw myr.
Llywarch Hen, in Marwnad Cynddylan.
Eryr Pengarn.—*Llywarch Hen.*
Eryr Eli ban i llef.
Llywarch Hen, in Marwnad Cynddylan.

ELI, a river (Camden in *Glamorgan*); in Morden's Map, *Elay*; *Elay*, mentioned in the *Hist. Land.* (*Camden.*)

ELI. Ynys Eli, the Isle of Ely in Cambridgeshire; so called, as Bede says, from the plenty of eels there. But query whether a British name, Elwy or Aelwy? See *Eli* in Marwnad Cynddylan by Llywarch Hen.

ELIAN (St.). In our old genealogies he is called Elian Ceimiad ap Alldud Redegawg ap Carcludwys. Qu. whether his father is the same with St. Elltyd, who was the famous Iltutus that erected a college in Morganwg, and preserved the religion and learning of the Britons from ruin upon the Saxons first coming and conquering Lloegria; and was the instructor of St. David, St. Paul de Leon, St. Sampson, St. Teilo, Gildas.

The Legend of St. Elian says that he and his family and effects came by sea from Rome, and landed in Anglesey at Porth yr Ychen, and hard by there built his church. This is said to be in the time of Caswallon Law Hir, the father of Maelgwn Gwynedd.

Elian a berai wylo
O lid am ei fuwch a'i lo
Fe wnaeth yn ddall Gaswallon
Arglwydd mawr ar ogledd Mon.
See Rowlands' *Mona Antiqua.*

By oral tradition, Elian had a young doe which he brought up tame, and the lord of that country gave him as much land to his church as the doe would compass in a day. The tradition doth not

say how the doe was drove to compass the ground; but it happened in her marking out her lord's ground that the greyhound of some rich man of the neighbourhood disturbed or killed the doe, upon which St. Elian in great wrath pronounced it a judgment on the inhabitants of that parish, that none of them should keep a greyhound to the end of the world; and his sentence is come to pass, for none of the parishioners are able to keep a greyhound,—they are so very poor, the ground is so very rocky.

The marks of the feet of St. Elian's oxen are shewn in the rocks where he landed, and the history of the doe is still preserved in painted glass on one of the windows of the church.

How this Elian came to be called Hilary I cannot tell. There is a small promontory near the church called by seamen *Hilary's Point*, but by the natives it is called *Trwyn y Balog* or *Balawg*, which is an ancient name (I don't doubt) older than Elian. But they have also among their coasters a bastard English name given it when the island was in the possession of the English, which is *Pwynt yr Leinws, i. e.*, Ælianus' Point; and this shews that Hilary hath no claim at all to this place. There is a place in the same parish called *Rhos Manach, i. e.*, the Monk's Ross, which shews that there was a cell of monks at Llan Elian; a bog also, called *Cors Elian*, retains its name to this day.

There is in the church (which is a grand piece of building) an appartment which to this day is called *mywyr*, which is an antiquated word for a *library:* from hence comes *myfyrdod*, study; *myfyrio*, to study.

I have a copy of a grant of lands and privileges said to have been made by Caswallon Law Hir to St. Hilarius. It is said to have been confirmed by Edward IV, A.D. 1465.

Elian seems to have been his first Welsh name, and Hilary or Hilarius his ecclesiastical name given by the Pope on preferring him to some high post in the Church; and the addition, or surname, *Ceimiad*, for his being a traveller (à *cammu*); so Beuno Geimiad.

Cymorth gan Elian Ceimiad.

There are several churches dedicated to him: Llanelian yn Rhos, a parish and church, Denbighshire; Llanelian, Anglesey, formerly a monastery or college; Mynydd Elian, hard by; and Porth Elian.

ELIDAN (St.). Llanelidan, Denbighshire.

ELIDIR, the 32nd King of Britain, called Elidir *Wâr*, the mild.

ELIDIR LYDANWYN ap Meirchion, father of Llywarch Hen. (*Tr.* 14.)

ELIDIR MWYNFAWR, a North Briton that claimed the government of Wales from Rhun ap Maelgwn, and entered upon his land in Caernarvonshire, and was killed at Abernefydd. Hence *Carnedd Elidir*, a mountain near Llanberis, took its name. (*MS.* and *Tr.*)

ELIDIR SAIS, a native of Anglesey, a sound poet of the 13th century.

Da Elidir gwir gwarant, &c.
Gwr o ddoethion Mon, mynwes eigiawn.

ELIFER GOSGORDDFAWR (*Tr. Meirch*, 1), *i. e.*, Elifer with the great guard [clan—*W. D.*]; wrote also *Eliffer* and *Oliver* (*Tr. y Meirch*, 1), but by Dr. Davies (*Gram.*, p. 161), *Elider Gosgorfawr*. He married Eurddul, sister of Urien Reged, and daughter of Cynfarch Hen. (*Tr.* 52.) Gwrgi, Peredur, and Ceindrech Penasgell, were three children of his at one birth. (*Tr.* 52.) But somebody told Camden it was Heliodor, the great *housekeeper*, and he turns it to *Coscorvaur*,—which hath no meaning at all. Thus it is when authors pretend to explain a language unknown to them, or take those explanations from an ignorant native who may know as much of the grounds and foundations of his language as his horse does. See *Oliver*.

ELIFFRI (n. pr. v.).

Cânt cant ei moliant mal Eliffri.
Eign. ap Gwalchmai, to Nest.

ELIS, a modern name, and also a surname, wrote Ellis.

ELISE (n. pr. v.), a common name among the Britains; but qu. whether from *Ellis* (which Camden says is corrupted from *Elias*, Heb., *Lord God*) or from *Elijah*; or perhaps of British original, as Elmur, Elidir, Elgno, &c. It is pronounced El-i-se, in three syllables.

ELISSEU, qu. an idem quod *Elisha* vel *Eliseus* (Heb.) ?

ELIWLOD (n. pr. v.). Eliwlod, mab Madog ap Uthur, a nephew of King Arthur, and for his oratory called the Golden-tongued Knight. (*Tr.* 82.) There is a poem extant, a dialogue between

him and Arthur, where the poet feigns this Eliwlod to be in the shape of an eagle, appearing to the King after his death. "Ymddiddan rhwng Arthur a'r Eryr."

ELIWYS ap Owain Cyfeiliog.

ELLEMENIG (n. pr. v.). (*Tr. y Meirch*, 7.) See *Llemenig.*

ELLI. Llanelli, Caermarthenshire, a village. Fairs kept here.

ELLIW or EVELLIW (n. pr. f.), daughter of Cadivor ap Collwyn. (*Caradoc*, p. 182.)

ELLIW, verch Owain ap Dafydd.

ELLMYN, Lat. *Alemanni*, Germans. Dr. Davies derives it from *all*, Lat. *alius*. The Ellmyn were those Germans that inhabited from the Rhine to the Danube and Main. See *Allmyn.*

ELLTYD Sant, *i. e.*, St. Iltutus, Abbot. Qu., whether Alltud Redegwg? Llanelltyd Church is near Dolgelleu. He had a monastery in Glamorganshire. His acts are in Capgrave. See Usher's *Antiq.*, p. 252. He was son of Bicanus, a knight, by his wife Riemguilida, daughter to a King of Armorica; served in the wars under his kinsman, King Arthur; then going to the court of the King of Glamorgan, married a lady of quality; and by the persuasion of St. Cadoc, Abbot of Llangarvan, parted with his wife, and accepted of the tonsure of St. Dubricius, and resided on the sea-coast at Llan Iltud, now called *Lantwit*, where he founded a monastery and opened a school. His scholars were Samson, Maglorius, St. Paul de Leon, Gildas, and St. David. Left his school to a disciple, Isam; retired to a cave, thence to Armorica, and died at Dole. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Nov. 6.)

ELLYLL EDNYUEDAWC DRYTHYLL (*Tr.* 70), un o'r tri Gwydd Ellyll. Qu. what this Ellyll was? Gwydd Ellyll may be one of the spirits of the wood, in the nature of the Dryades, or perhaps a wood-rover.

ELMUR, mab Cadeir, one of the three Tarw Unben. (*Tr.* 13.)

ELNOC Sant o Gaergybi. Qu. whether Elvot?

ELPHIN ap Gwyddno Goronir, lord of Cantre Gwaelod, was the patron of the poet Taliesin.

> Ac yn armes Taliesin
> Drud yn Llys Faelgwn fu'r drin
> Pan ollyngawdd medrawdd mwy
> Elphin o eurin aerwy.—*Ll. M. y Pantri.*

See *Elphin* in Ll. H.

ELPHIN ap Urien ap Cynfarch.

ELISABETH and ELSBETH (and so they pronounce in the north of England), id. quod Angl. Elizabeth.

ELUNED (Sant) verch Brychan yngorsebawl, neu Crug gorseddawl.

ELUNED, cariad Ywein ap Urien. *Modrwy Eluned* was one of the 13 tlws Ynys Prydain. The stone in it had the virtues of Gyges' ring. It would conceal the man that would conceal it; meaning secresy in love affairs.

ELUTHER, the name of a Pope said to be at Rome when Lles ap Coel, King of Britain, sent to him for preachers to propagate the Christian faith. This was before the year 156, as the British copy of Tyssilio has it. Latin writers call him Elutherius or Elutherus. See Usher's *Primordia*, p. 34.

ELVED, name of a place. *Cynwyl Elved*, a place in Caermarthenshire. See the quotation of Cynddelw in *Elfael*. Llywarch Hen, in Marwnad Cadwallon, mentions a place of this name. Nennius says (c. 65) that Edguin reigned seventeen years, occupied *Elmet*, and turned out Certec, King of that country. See Tyssilio, in Braint's speech to Cadwallon. Gale, in his notes on Nennius, says that Elmet is in Yorkshire, near Leeds, and that Bede mentions it. Bede, in l. xv, c. 14, at the end, mentions a monastery in *Elmete Wood*, which Dr. Smith says was a large forest including Berwic and a great part of Yorkshire; and the English annotator says it took its name from *elms* abounding there, which wants proof. For the Britains, drove by Edwin from the country called *Elfed*, north of the Humber, carried that name with them, and gave it to places in Wales; and according to Nennius it was called *Elmet* before Edwin conquered it and turned out King Certec, who must have been a Briton. See Tyssilio, who calls him Ceredic in Braint's speech to Cadwallon. The transcribers of Nennius have made Ceredic and Elved into one word through ignorance, *Cerdicselmet*.

ELVEL or ELVAEL, a cantref between Wy and Severn, belonging formerly to Powys, in which are the commots of Uwch Mynydd, Is Mynydd, and Llechddyfnog. They were the lands of Ralph Mortimer in Powys r. Elfael. See *Trallwng Elfael*.

ELFOD, ELBHOD, and ELBOD (n. pr. v.); Lat. *Elbotus, Elbodus,*

or *Elvodugus* as Nennius has it, and Dr. Davies (Pref. *Gram.*) *Elbodius*, was Archbishop of Wales, and died A.D. 809. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 21.) He changed the time of Easter about the year 755. (Powel, *Car.*, p. 17.) But Caradoc makes him Archbishop of *North* Wales (p. 211), which I suppose is a mistake, for that he was born at Caergybi in Anglesey. (*Achau'r Saint.*) App. MS. Tyssilio calls him Elvod Esgob Gwynedd (Bishop of North Wales, which probably means chief Bishop), and that he died A.D. 811. In the margin of Gildas Nennius (c. 65), Reuchidus and Elbodus, Bishops, are mentioned. Nennius, the historian, says that he was the disciple of St. Elbotus (or Elbodugus as he names him in another place); and in the sixty-third chapter he calls one Beulanus, a presbyter, his master,—perhaps Saml. Beulan his interpolator.

ELVYW.

ELWY, river: hence *Llanelwy*, St. Asaph.

ELWYDDEN or ELWYDDAN, ELWYDDYN or ELWYDEN (fl.). *Tom Elwyddan* mentioned in Llywarch Hen's Marwnad Cyndylan, and in Englynion y Beddau.

ELYSMER, Elesmere in Shropshire.

> Llys Elysmer bei ffer bu ffwyr gno
> Llwyr llosged ei thudwed ai tho.
>
> *Prydydd y Moch*, i L. ap Iorwerth.

ELYSTAN (n. pr. v.).

ELYSTAN GLODRYDD, Iarll Henffordd, one of the Five Royal Tribes of Wales (un o Bum Brenhinllwyth Cymru).

EM, a woman's name.

EMERCHRET (n. pr. f.). Emerchret, gwraig Fabon ap Dewen Hen, noted for a chaste wife. (*Tr.* 55.)

EMLYN, nomen loci in Pembrokeshire; one of the eight cantrefs of Dyfed. Y Castell Newydd yn Emlyn, got by Rhys, 1215. Glyn Cuwch yn Emlyn (*Tr.* 30), the country of Pendaran Dyfed.

> Ifor deg yw ei frawd ynn
> I roi'n aml aur yn Emlyn.—*G. ap Ieuan Hen.*

EMRAL, a gentleman's seat in [Flintshire].

EMREIS. Cantref Emreis, mentioned by Cynddelw, where Hywel ap Owain Gwynedd fought a battle.

EMRUS and EMREIS (*Tr.* 90 and 91), in the present orthography Emyr (n. pr. v.); Latinized *Ambrosius.*

EMRYS WLEDIG, the 98th King of Britain, son of Constantine, an Armorican Britain, called Cwstenin Fendigaid (*Tr.* 90), brother to Aldwr, King of Armorica. This Constantine had three sons: Constans or Cwstenin Vychan (*Tr.* 90), Emrys, and Uthur Bendragon. They burnt Gwrtheyrn's castle in Wales about A.D. 480. See *Dinas Emrys.*

EMYR is a very common name of men in Armorica; and Emyr Llydaw was the name of the Prince that reigned there in Uthur Bendragon's time, and whose son Hywel was cotemporary with King Arthur, as appears by the *Triades,* No. 83.

ENEAS, a Trojan Prince, son of Venus and Anchises, married Lavinia, daughter of King Latinus. In the British, *Eneon* or *Einion* (and not *Evan,* as Ainsworth, for Evan is but a very modern name).

ENEIRCHAWC (n. l.). Gwyr Eneirchawc (*Hoi. Myrddin*), some of the northern pirates.

Pan dyffon dros vor gwyr Eneirchawc.

ENERYS (n. fæm.) (*H. ap Owain Gwynedd.*)

ENETHAN ap Cadrod Calchfynydd. (*Rhys Goch Eryri.*)

ENETHAN ap Siap: qu. ap Carwed ap Marchudd?

ENEUDDON (n. pr. f.). (*Dr. Davies.*)

ENDDWYN Sant. Llanenddwyn.

ENFAEL (n. pr. v.). (*Tr.* 24.)

ENFAIL, ferch Brychan.

ENID (n. pr. f.).

ENID, verch Yniwl Iarll Dyfnaint, cariad Geraint ap Erbin, un o'r tair rhiain ardderchog. (*Tr.* 78.)

ENID, verch Iamys Arglwydd Awdle.

ENLLI (Insulam Entili sive Berdseyam), the Isle of Bardsey on the headland of Caernarvonshire, called Lleyn. Mr. Leland, for want of better acquaintance with our ancient British writers, hath committed a slip in endeavouring to explain this name; but these slips are less common in him than any other English writer. He writes the name of this island (where Dubricius retired from the archbishoprick of Caerllion ar Wysg) *Enis*

Enthle, which he takes to be a corruption of *Enislhin*, because it lies against a country called *Llin* in Venetia (Gwynedd), which others write *Venedotia*. All this is wrong. The island is not called by the natives Enis Enthle, but has been always called *Ynys Enlli*; and the *ll* has a sound which no English letters can express; therefore it is impossible for an Englishman to guess at the derivation of the word. I know that Latin writers have turned it into *Insulam Entili*, which was to show that they could do something, but really nothing to the purpose, and they might as well have wrote it with any other letters of the alphabet: Enbili, Encili, Endili, Enffili, etc., etc. Myrddin Wyllt, the Caledonian Pictish poet about twelve hundred years ago, wrote it *Ynlli*; for in his *Hoiane*, wrote after the battle of Arderydd, between Rhydderch Hael of Aelclwyd (Dunbritton), Prince of the Cumbrian Britons, and Aeddan Vradog, one of the Princes of the Southern Picts, he has these words:

Er gwaith Arderydd mi nim dorbi
Cyn syrthiai awyr i lawr Llyr *Ynlli*.

And the poets from that time to this, and the natives at this day all over Wales, pronounce it *Enlli*.

The famous satirical Cywydd, wrote anciently on an abbot of that monastery, part of which is in everybody's mouth to this day, though, perhaps, not to be found in writing, is also a proof of this:

Abad Enlli .....
* * * *
* * * *
Abad ffwt ffat lygatgoch
Abad ni fyn roi bwyd i'w foch.

This passage alone proves the pronunciation of both Enlli and Lleyn as to the sound *ll*, and also tells us a piece of secret history, that either the abbot had a wife, called here *abades* (abbess), or that there was a nunnery on the island ..... but he was a lay abbot. See *Cyliau Duon*.

Dr. Davies, author of the British-Latin Dictionary, about one hundred and twenty years ago published a handsome reward for anybody that could bring him a perfect copy of this poem; but it was not to be found. It was at first so well known that it

was neglected to be wrote, and perhaps it was not safe to commit it to paper in the time when abbots had a power here.

Lewis Glyn Cothi in one place writes it *Enllif*, which induces me to think that it had its name from being situated in the middle of strong tides, as they certainly are there as strong as any about Britain; q. d. Yn y llif, *i. e.*, in the stream. But *Lleyn*, the name of the headland or promontory, is plainly of another original.

Llawer hyd yn nhir Llëyn
Llwyn hesg yn llawen o hyn.—Perri's *Rhetoric.*

In the legend of St. Cynhaval there is mention of a fabulous giant called *Enlli Gawr*, who gave name to this island; but that fiction took its rise from Benlli Gawr, the tyrant mentioned in Nennius, who was no giant though called *Cawr*, but a Prince of Ial.

This Enlli is probably one of the four islands which Ptolomy in his account of Ireland mentions to be on the east of Ireland, which, if he had been well acquainted with the place, he would have left to his account of Albion. The four islands are:—1, Monæda, Brit. Manaw, *i. e.*, the Isle of Man; 2, Mona, Brit. Mon, *i. e.*, Anglesey; 3, Edron, Brit. Ynys Adar probably; 4, Limnon, Brit. Ynys Enlli. He says these are both *heremos* (ἔρημοι—*W. D.*), *i. e.*, deserted or uninhabited. Limnon might have been originally in the book before Edron; then there would have been no doubt but that Limnon was Enlli, and Edron probably Ramsey on St. David's Head; but as it is, Ramsey isle has a better claim to the name Limnon, as the adjoining country is also called *Menew* (Lat. Menevia), and Edron may be interpreted *Ynys Adar*, or Bird's Island, from whence it might take the Saxon name Birdsey (corruptly, Bardsey). But as there is no great dependence on Ptolomy's geography of those countries, we cannot build much upon it; and therefore on such uncertain grounds we cannot say that *Enlli* was in Ptolomy's time called Ynys Adar, though it is probable it might. As this Claud. Ptolomy wrote about the year of Christ 230, and that we find a Christian monastery there about two hundred years afterwards, we must look for some other sense to his *heremos* than what is generally given of it.

Edron deserta est.
Limni deserta est.

The island of Enlli is two miles long, and is at this day held by four families who are farmers there, and raise corn and breed cattle there, and hath a very safe harbour in it for small vessels, and the people in it are about forty in number. It is very improbable such a fruitful island, so near the mainland, should be a desert, uninhabited; therefore his ἔρημος must certainly mean that it was a place for recluse men or hermits.

St. Dubricius, the Archbishop of Wales, when he resigned the metropolitan see to St. David, would not have gone into a desert island with a great number of his clergy, as is plain he did by Taliesin's (Aneurin's) account, who says that most of the synod of Brevi accompanied him to that island. This was about the year 5..., as Usher places it.

In Caerllion ar Wysg there was a museum of rarities in King Arthur's time, which Myrddin ap Morfran, the Caledonian, upon the destruction of that place, carried with him to the house of glass in the Isle of Enlli or Bardsey. (*MS.*)

Myrddin aeth mawr ddawn ei wedd
Mewn gwydr er mwyn ei gydwedd.—*Ieuan Dyfi.*

Y 13 tlws aethant gida Myrddin ir Ty Gwydr. (*Carne MS.*) This house of glass, it seems, was the museum where they kept their curiosities to be seen by everybody, but not handled; and it is probable Myrddin, who is said to live in it, was the keeper of their museum at that time. For these 13 rarities, or 13 tlws, or admirable things, brought by Myrddin there, see—1, Llen Arthur; 2, Dyrnwen; 3, Corn Bran Galed; 4, Cadair Morgan; 5, Mwys Gwyddno; 6, Hogalen Tudno; 7, Pais Padarn; 8, Pair Dyrnog; 9, Dysgl; 10, Towlbwrdd; 11, Mantell; 12, Modrwy; 13, Cyllell Llawfrodedd.

There was a college of Lay Monks in Bardsey in those days, which some have ignorantly called *Colideans*, for *Cyliau Duon*, black cowls. Here Myrddin studied, and here he ended his days, and was buried. See *Cadvan.*

ENNAINT BADDON, hot waters of Bath; literally Bath ointment.

ENNARAWD. Caer Ennarawd. (*Tr.*) Qu. whether this is Caer

Anrhod, said to have been swallowed by the sea near Caernarvon Bay ?

ENVEY ap Llychwael.

ENWIG and ANWIG (n. l.).

ENYNY, enw gwr. Tewdric ap Enyny.

EON, qu. ? Bodeon, enw lle, qu. ?

EPPA, a monk that poisoned King Ambrosius Aurelius, first called Eopa.

EPPI, Elizabeth, now Betty.

ERBIN ap Cwstenyn Cernyw.

ERBIN, father of Geraint the admiral. (*Tr.* 20.)

ERBISTOCK, church and parish in Denbighshire, deanery of Bromfield.

ERCAL, a man [nomen loci—*W. D.*] mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cynddylan.

> Tywarchen Ercal ar erdywal wyr
> O etifedd Morial
> A gwedy Rhys maerysonal.—*Llywarch Hen.*

Qu. whether this be Aircol Lawir [a person—*W. D.*] mentioned in the genealogies in "Llyfr Llywarch Offeiriad" (MS., Jesus Coll., Oxon.). He was the father of one Erbin, and was a descendant, in the tenth degree, of Macsen Wledig.

ERCWLFF, Hercules; perhaps from *erchyll*, horrid; or this Erchyll was Hercules, the son of Jupiter.

ERCH, Orcades, or the Islands of Orkney: hence, probably the Ersh language in the Highlands.

ERCH or EIRCH (fl.): hence Abererch, vulgo *Y Berach*, near Pwllheli in Lleyn: hence also Nannerch, quasi Nant Erch.

ERCH A HELEDD, in one copy of the *Triades*, for Arllechwedd in mine.

> As duc Duw yn ei dangnevedd
> A dduc trais tros Erch a Heledd.
> *Cynddelw*, i Owain Gwynedd.

ERDDIG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) [The seat of Philip Yorke, Esq., near Wrexham, Denbighshire.—*W. D.*]

ERDDLYS (n. l.). Llwyth Erddlys.

ERDDYLED, mam Llewelyn ap Hwlkyn.

EREINWC. This was the country about Hereford, to which

the Loegrian Britains were drove by the Saxons over the Severn; and these people had princes of their own, as appears by the manner of electing Maelgwn Gwynedd, chief king. (See *Traeth Maelgwn.*) In one MS. it is called *Rhieinwg.* The inhabitants were called *Ereinwyr* (*H. Llwyd*), and the country *Ereinwch* (*H. Llwyd*). See *Erging.* Camden derives it from Ariconium, and also Arcenfeld [Urchenfield—*W. D.*], and Hariford, as he writes it. Ariconium he supposes to be at Kenchester, just by Hereford. (*Camden* in Herefordshire.)

ERFIN (fl.)—hence Cwm Ervin, Blaen Cwm Ervin, Cardiganshire—falls into Clarach.

ERGENGL, the same with Erging, a part of Herefordshire, called Urchenfeld or Irchenfield; called anciently Ereinwc. (*H. Llwyd.*)

ERGING (n. l.), qu. Ergyn? now Irchenfield; in Doomsday, Archenfeld, in Herefordshire. (*Camden.*) Erging ac Ewyas was one of the commots of Cantref Iscoed in Gwent, but is now in Herefordshire. (Price's *Descr.*) Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheneu, Iarll oedd hwnnw ar Went, Erging, ac Euas. (*Tyssilio.*) Cwstenyn, Iarll Erging ac Euas. See *Euas, Ewyas.*

ERGYR, a river, Cardiganshire (Cwm Ergyr), falls into Castell river.

ERIVED, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Troverth Foulkes of Erived.

ERLLEON (n. pr. v.). *Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Urien Reged.

Llawer ci geilig a hebog awyrenig
A lithiwyd ar y llawr
Cyn bu *Erlleon* Lyweddrawr.—*Llywarch Hen.*

ERLYN, a place in Gaul. Qu. whether Arlon in the Austrian Netherlands?

Llew ffyrfder .....
Wyd o *Erlyn* hyd Orliawns.—*Hywel Swrdwal.*

EROF GREULON (n. pr. v.), qu. Herod?

EROT, the ancient way of writing the name of Herod.

Seren heblaw llys Erot
A roddes gyfarwyddyt.

ERSH, the language of the Highlands of Scotland, as it is called by the English, from *Erch,* the old Celtic name of the Orcades. See *Erch.*

ERYN, in *Tr.* 40, for Geraint, a King of Britain about 300 years before Christ.

ERYREU, ERYRI, EIRYRIW, or EIRYRI, or YRYRI. Creigiau Eryreu. Camden (in *Caernarvonshire*) calls them in English Snowdon, and says the British name signifies snowy mountains, as the Niphates in Armenia were called, from snow. If this had been the derivation, should not they have been called Creigiau 'r Eiry? But see *Eryri*. Nennius calls them *Heriri* (*E. Llwyd*), having a view probably to the Hebrew word *Hararei*. See *Wyddfa*.

ERW or EROW, vulg. WRW. Eglwys Erw in Cemmaes, Pembrokeshire.

ESABEL, Angl. Isabel.

ESC, a river in Devonshire; another Esc in Scotland, and the vale about it called Esk Dale. *Caer Esc*, in the *Triades*, is Exeter. (*E. Llwyd.*) See *Wysg*.

ESGAIR, river (Aberesgair or Aberisker), falls into the Wysg.

ESGAIR is an ancient Celtic word prefixed to the names of mountains in Britain and Ireland, and signifies a ridge of mountains like a shin-bone; whence *esgair* in Wales is also a leg. Esgair Oerfel, yn y Werddon; Esgair Galed; Esgair Gwyngu; Esgair Weddar, a gentleman's seat, Meirion,—Pryse; Esgair Hir; Esgair Milwyn; Esgair Goch, in Llanvair y Bryn, Carmarthenshire; Esgair Angell, a gentleman's seat,—Pugh. (*J. D.*) [Esgair Ivan, in Llanbrynmair.—*W. D.*]

ESGOTTLOND, used in the British copy of Tyssilio for *Scotland*. See *Ysgwydiaid* and *Ysgodogion*.

ESGUD AUR or ESGUDAWR ap Owain Aurdorchog.

ESMAS and DISMAS, according to the British tradition, were the names of the two thieves that were crucified with Christ.

> Rhoed ar groes o wydd Moesen
> Rhwng Dismas ag Esmas hen.—*Hywel Dafydd.*

ESSIDLO, nofnen loci.

ESTEROLEF, one of the three commots of Arberth, in Pembrokeshire. (Price's *Descript.*)

ESTYLL. Pentre Estyll, Glamorganshire.

ESYLLT, daughter of Cynan Dindaethwy ap Idwal Iwrch ap

Cadwaladr frenin, wife of Merfyn Frych, and mother to Rodri Mawr. (Price's *Descript.*)

ESYLLT FYNGWEN, gwraig March Amheirchion, merch Culfynawyt Prydain; aniweirwraig (*Tr.* 56), a gordderch Trystan ap Tallwch, yn amser Arthur. Clustiau march i Farch Amheirchion a ganai pibau am dano. (*D. J.*) See *March.*

ETHLYN.

Pan bebyllo Lloegr yn tir Ethlyn
A gwneuthur Diganwy dinas dygyn.—*Hoiane Myrddin.*

ETHNI Wyddeles, gwraig Gwynawg ap Clydawc.

EUARTH, a gentleman's seat.

EUAS ap Morgan Hir ap Iestin ap Gwrgi.

EUAS (n. l.) in Hereford and Gloucestershire; Latinized by some, *Geuissia;* and this caused Jo. Major (*Hist. Scot.*, lib. ii, c. 3) to say that Vortigern was Comes de *West Sex.* The British History by Tyssilio says plainly that Gwrtheyrn (Vortigern) was a South Wales man. "Iarll oedd hwnnw ar Went, ac Erging, ac Euas"; *i. e.*, he was Earl of Gwent (Monmouth), and Erging (Urchenfield), and Euas; which last is now vulgarly called Ewyas, Ewyas Lacy, etc. See *Ewyas.*

EUBUL, secretary to Gronw Ddugu.

EUDAF (n. pr. v.), Lat. *Octavius,* father of Elen Lueddog, wife of Maximus.

EUDAF, the 49th King of Britain.

EUDAF, the 88th King of Britain.

EUDAF (CAER), Caer yn Arfon. (Th. Williams' *Catalogue.*)

EUDHA ap Cariadawc ap Bran Galed; wrote also *Eudhaf.*

EUDHYN.

EULO or EFLO, in Flintshire. Qu. whether Coleshill? At Coed Eulo, Dafydd and Cynan, sons of Owain Gwynedd, put part of King Henry II's army to flight, slew a great number, and pursued the rest to the King's camp on Saltney Marsh, near West Chester (*i. e.*, Morfa Caer); from thence Owain retreated to a place called to this day Cil Owain, *i. e.*, Owain's Retreat. [Ogof Owen, or Cil Owen, where Owen Glyndwr was fed during his exile.—*W. D.*]

EUGAN. Bod Eugan, qu. ?

EUNANT (n. l.), in Llanwddyn. *Sc.* Wynne o Eunant.

EUNANWY. *Scr.*

EUNEDD ap Bledred, 890.

EUNEDD ap Clydawg died 936.

EUNYDD GWERNGWY, of Dyffryn Clwyd, 1135.

EURBRAWST, un o dair gwraig Brychan Brycheiniog.

EURBRE WYDDEL: see *Cormur.*

EURDDYL, daughter of Cynfarch Hen (*Tr.* 52), and sister to Urien Reged. (*Llywarch Hen.*)

EURFRON HOEDLIW (n. pr. f.). *Powel*, p. 183. Qu. the same with *Euron*: see *Tegau.*

EURFYL Santes. Llaneurfyl in the deanery of Pool.

EURFYL, verch Cynferch Oer, gwraig Oliver Gosgorddfawr.

EURGAIN, daughter to Maelgwn Gwynedd, married to Elidir Mwynfawr, priodawr o'r Gogledd, *i. e.*, a proprietor or prince in the North, who claimed the crown from Rhun ap Maelgwn, who was but a base son; and Elidir came with a fleet from North Britain, and landed in Anglesey about the year 580, but was repulsed; and Rhun carried the war to Scotland, which lasted several years. (*Tr.* and *MSS. al.*) In one MS. she is said to have married Ethelfred, brenin Northhumberland.

Eurgain verch Maelgwn Gwynedd a roes y ganwyll wrth yr adar gwylltion i ddangos y ffordd i'w chariad. (*D. J., MS.*)

Llaneurgain, in English Northop, a church and town in Flintshire.

Eurgain a gaed yn Argoed
O'r un cyff goreu 'n y coed.—*Huw Cae Llwyd.*

EURGRAWN. *Scr.*

EURLLIW (nom. fem.).

EUROG GADARN, King of Britain; Eboracus, 3969. *G.*

EURON (n. f.). This is Euron Galon Galed (hard-hearted Euron), mentioned by Myrddin. See *Aeron.*

EUROPA, Europe.

EUSTUS CRUER. (*H. C.*, p. 151.)

EUTAWD (n. pr. v.), father of Gwyl, a concubine of King Arthur.

EUTUN. Davydd Eutun. Canys brawd un fam un dad i Forgan ap Llewelyn oedd Davydd Eutun.

[*Eyton*, seat of a family of that name in Flintshire.—*W. D.*]

EVAN, a modern nom. propr. of men, from *Ieuaf*, which see.

EVELL, a cognomen; as Einion Evell. [A twin.—*W. D.*]

EVELLIW or ELHIW, nom. fem. (*Powel*, p. 183.)

EVENECHTYD, a parish in Denbighshire.

EVERWIC, *Eboracus*, York. (*Dr. Davies.*)

EVRAUC, EVRAWC: see *Efroc.*

EVREAM o Faen Gwynedd; id. quod Abraham. (*Dr. Davies.*) Madog ap Evream.

EVYRDYL. (*Llywarch Hen.*) Eurdyl, merch Orth. Eurddyl.

Handid Evyrdyl aflawen.—*Llywarch Hen*, Mar. Urien.

EVIONYDD or EIVIONYDD (n. l.).

EWEIN, for Ywain or Owain.

EWERDDON, Ireland, *Hibernia, Inverna, Ivernia, Ierna.*

EWERDDONIG, Irish. See *Iwerddon* and *Ywerddon*, q. d. y Werdd Ynys, the Green Island.

EWERYDD. Porth Ewerydd yn y Gogledd, where Rhun ap Maelgwn fought the relations of Elidir Mwynfawr; said by some to be Lancaster; others, Carlisle; but see *Morwerydd.*

EWERYDD, verch Cynfyn ap Gwerystan ap Gwaithvoed, a briodes Edwin ap Goronwy frenin Tegengl, a sister of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

EWRYD (n. pr., qu. ?). Bodewryd church in Anglesey.

EWYAS (n. l.) in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire. *Halterennes* in Ewyas Land (*Powel*, pp. 142; 148); lands of Hugh Lacie; rectè Euas.

Is Gwent ag Euas a Gwy.—*Gwilym Tew.*

EYDYN (*Tr.* 36). Mynyddawc Eydyn, probably Eyddyn, *i. e.*, Edenborough or Eiddyn.

F.

FACH (Y), an ancient Celtic word used in the names of places, signifying a hook or nook; as y Fach Ddeiliog; y Ty 'n y Fach; Bachegraig, *i. e.*, Bach y Graig.

FAENOL (Y), a gentleman's seat near Caernarvon.

FAENOR (Y), the Manor. Maenor Byrr; Maenor Deifi.

FANN (Y). Cefn y Fann, a gentleman's seat in Caernarvonshire. Bwlch y Fann; Pen y Fann; y Fenni.

FAUSTUS, a pious, godly son of Vortigern out of his own

daughter, who, as Nennius saith, built a monastery on the river Rhymni, where he and other devout men daily prayed for his father's amendment, etc., and that God would not punish him for his father's faults, and free the country from the Saxon war. (*Camden* in Glamorgan.) See Gale's *Nennius.*

FEDWEN DEG (Y), a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire. (*J. D.*)

FELENRHYD (Y), a river near Traeth Mawr, Meirion.

FEL YNYS (Y), one of the old names of Britain; *i. e.*, the Honey Island. (*Triades.*)

Ef a lanwai'r Vel Ynys
O arian rhodd wyrion Rhys.—*Hywel Dafydd.*
Rhys o'r Fel Ynys flaenawr.

FENIS, Venice. Caerfenis. (*I. H. Cae Llwyd.*)

FENS. Caerfens, qu.? (*I. H. Cae Llwyd.*)

FENWS: see *Venus.*

FERWIC (Y), a church and parish in Cardiganshire. Qu. whether Y Faer Wig? See also *Berwig, Aberwig,* and *Caerferwig.*

FESTA, Lat. *Vesta,* the goddess of fire (Cicero, *De Leg.*, ii, 12), wife of Cœlus and mother of Saturn, a Celtic princess. Qu., whether from *oes,* life, and *tân,* fire? q. d. Oestan.

FODL FOEL (Y), Anglesey.

FOELAS (Y), q. d. y Foel Las, a place in Denbighshire, where there are small pillars with strange letters, supposed Druidical. (*Camden.*)

A Dinbych wrthddrych orthoriant ar fil
Ar Foelas a Gronant.
Prydydd y Moch, i Llyw. ap Iorwerth.

FOEL YNYS (Y), Ceretica.

FORD or FFORD: hence Aberford, a town of Yorkshire, the Roman Calcaria. (*Ainsworth.*)

FORWYN (Y). Caer Forwyn, which lies on the top of a high hill in Llanvihangel, near the river Alwen (*E. Llwyd*); probably Caer Forwydd or Forudd.

Y mae eryr fal Morudd.—*I. B. Hir.*

See *Morudd.*

FRENNI FAWR (Y), a mountain in Pembrokeshire.

FRONIG (Y), St. Veronica.

FRUTAN (Y), a river at Beaumaris.

FUDDAI and FUDDEI. Caer Fuddei, in the *Triades*, one of the twenty-eight cities; another copy, Caer *Fudei*; in Thos. Williams' *Catalogue*, Caer *Fuddau*; Englished *Chichester*; the capital of Sussex. Caer Fuddai signifies the merchant's town or city of lucre, from *budd*. See *Buddai*.

FURNWY (Y), or FYRNWY, a river in Montgomeryshire. Cantref y Furnwy, one of the five Cantrefs of Powys Wenwynwyn, containing the commots of Mochnant uwch Rhaiadr, Mechain is Coed, and Llannerch Hudol. Burn Water, in Scotland; Hoburn or Holburn, a brook near London. See *Efyrnwy*.

FF.

FFABIALI, un o feibion Brychan Brycheiniog o'r Ysbaenes. Y rhai hyn aethant yn ben rheithiau (*i. e.*, chief judges) yn Ysbaen. Vid. *Neffei*.

FFAGAN a DWYFAN, two preachers said to have been sent by a Pope called Eluther to convert the Britains in the time and at the request of King Lles ap Coel, about the year 160; by Latin writers called *Fayanus* and *Duuianus* or *Deruuianus*. In the British copy of the History of Tyssilio they are called Ffagan a Dwywan; but not a word in the British MS. of the Flamines and Archflamines, which they turned into bishops and archbishops, as Galfrid hath interpolated in his translation, who hath been since followed by all our historians.

[*Llansantffagan*, a parish and large village on Llai river in Glamorgan; a good church dedicated to St. Ffagan; and at a little distance from it, Capel Ffagan in ruins. See *Dyfan*.—*I. M.*]

FFARAON, probably kings, from Pharaoh.

> Mor gadarn i ffwyr a ffaraon Ffrainc
> Ac ar ffrawdd o wystlon.
>
> *Cynddelw*, i H. ap O. Gwynedd.

[Or from Pharamond, first King of France.—*W. D.*]

FFARAON and FFARAN (n. l.).

> Ynghoed Ffaraon ynghudd.—*Rhys Goch Eryri*.

The *Triades* has it *Dinas Ffaran*, where the *dreigiau* were hid by Lludd ap Beli. (*Tr.* 45.) Gwrtheyrn a ddatguddiodd y dreigiau o Ddinas Ffaran, yr hon a elwid wedi hynny Dinas Emrys. (*Tr.* 45.)

FFARBRAS (n. pr. v.). Ffarbras Gawr.

Ffon yt trom a phen tramawr,
Fferf a braisg ail *Ffarbras Gawr.*

Rhys Nanmor, i Sir R. Herbert.

FFARI or FFARRI. Bodffarri. This is [supposed] by Mr. Camden [to be] the *Varis* of Antoninus, a small city of the Romans, or perhaps a fort only. There are ruins on a hill hard by, called Moel y Gaer. Mr. Camden guesses *Varia* to signify in British a pass, but we know of no such a word in the language.

FFAWYDD. Caer Ffawydd (*Tr.*), Hereford East. (*Th. Williams.*) See *Trefawyth.*

FFENIDWYDD. Caer Ffenidwydd, Hwlffordd (*Th. Williams*).

FFERLEX, the lands between Severn and Wye. [Elystan, arglwydd of Fferlex; *i. e.*, Athelstan, lord of Fferlex; that is, all the lands between Severn and Wye.— *W. D.*]

FFESTINIOG, church and parish in Meirion.

FFICHTI, which should be wrote Phichti (n. pr.). They are also called Ffichtiaid, the Picts and Poictons, but rightly Phichtiaid. Y *Gwyddyl Phichti, i. e.*, the Irish Picts, are mentioned in the *Triades* (No. 41) to be one of the molesters of Britain that came into the island and never returned. These are the Scots that came over from Ireland to Argyleshire about the year 440 after Christ, and there mixt with the Picts, driving the princes of the land to South Britain for refuge. By the name given them in the *Triades*, of Irish Picts, it is probable they were painted men as well as the Pictish northern Britains. See also Vertot for Swedenland, etc.

FFILI, a man's name. Caerffili, a village and castle in Glamorganshire; the noblest piece of ruins in Britain, beyond all history. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden.*) Caer Ffili Gawr gynt oedd un o'r prif gaerau, canys nid allai 'r hollfyd ei hynnill tra bae fwyd ynddi. (T. Williams, *Catalogue of Cities.*) Camden says he doth not deny but it might have been a Roman garrison, but doth not know under what name. But what need is there to think it a Roman garrison? Might it not be a British? Was it impossible for the Britains, after the Romans left them, to build a castle after the manner of the Romans? The very name,

Caer Phili Gawr, shews it was built by a Briton. No Roman coins, etc., found here. (E. Llwyd's *Notes.*) See *Caer Vwl.*

FFILIN. Bryn Ffilin, in Llanfigel, Anglesey.

FFINAN Sant. Llanffinan Chapel in Anglesey. He succeeded St. Aidan as apostle of the Northumbrians; died A.D. 661. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Feb. 10.)

FFINANT, a gentleman's seat [at Llansantffraid, Montgomeryshire; q. d. Nant y Ffin, the boundary brook.—*W. D.*]

FFINIOG. Cantref Ffiniog, one of the four cantrefs of Caermarthenshire.

FFIVION ap Ieuan.

FFLAMDDWYN, the name of the Saxon general that fought with Urien Reged at the battle of Argoed Llwyfein, and was defeated. Qu. whether this be the same that was married to Bun, daughter to Culfynawyd Prydain, sister to Penarwen, wife of Owen ap Urien. (*Triades*, 56.) He probably was, for in Marwnad Urien it is said,

> Pan laddawd Owain Fflamddwyn
> Nid oedd fwy nog ef cysgeid.—*Taliesin.*

FFLANDRYSIAID, people of Flanders.

FFLEIDUR FFLAM, map Godo, one of the tri unben llys Arthur.

FFLEMINGS. Castell Fflemings, not far from Tregaron, in Cardiganshire. The Fflemings, a nation from the Low Countries about Flanders, were settled about Milford Haven by Henry Ist to curb the Welsh. Camden says they came to England because their lands were drowned in the Low Countries; but William of Malmsbury says that they came over because of their relation to Henry I's mother by the father's side, and to get rid of them he thrust into Ross as into a common shore, and to curb his enemies the Welsh. See *Fflemysiaid.*

FFLEMIS (*T. Price*), Flemings.

FFLEMYSIAID, Flemings.

> Pan wnaeth balch odrudd bylchu Fflemysiaid
> Ffleimiaid graid gryd lofrudd.
> *Cynddelw*, i H. ap O. Gwynedd.

FFLEWYN Sant. Llanfflewyn Chapel, Anglesey.

FFLINT (Y). Caer y Fflint, Flint town.

> Print Caer y Fflint corph y wlad.—*Tudur Aled.*

Vixcont y Fflint, a Dyffryn Clwyd, a Maelor Saisnig, a'r Hobeu, a Thref Ruddlan, a'r Castell, ac a berthyn wrthai. (*Stat. Rhuddlan.*)

FFLINT, Flintshire, one of the counties of North Wales. The town of Flint was called by the Britains *Caer Gallestr.* (T. Williams, *Catalogue.*) Mr. Camden has not attempted to give any etymology of it. *Callestr* signifies a flint stone.

FFLUR, river in Cardiganshire: hence Ystrad Fflur, which is Latinized *Strata Florida,* which see. Here was the principal monastery of South Wales, where their noblemen and princes were buried, and here they recorded the acts and successions of their princes. .(*Caradoc.*)

It appears the Britons had an ancient custom of giving the names of some famous persons to rivers, in order to perpetuate them, as the ancient Celtæ gave them to stars and planets, as Saturn, Venus, etc.

Fflur was the name of Caswallon's queen, after whom he went as far as Rome. (*Triades.*) See *Caswallon.* Severn (*i. e.,* Hafren) had its name from the beautiful daughter of Lloegrin. The famous Bran (*i. e.,* Brennus) gave a river in Denbighshire a name; others in Caermarthenshire. Meurig, a river in Ceretica, took its name from Meurig, son of Rodri Mawr, drowned there: so Braint in Anglesey; so Afon Einion.

FFLUR, daughter of Fugnach Gorr, cariad Caswallon ap Beli. (*Tr.* 53.) She either was a Roman, or carried to Rome captive. I suppose the last.

FFORDUN, Forden church and parish, near the Severn, west of the Long Mountain.

Drudlwyr i draffwyr i ar draffun
Feirch oi drafferth rhag *Ffordun.*
Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

FFORDYN, tight or thick furred; or perhaps Forden in Shropshire. Gruffydd Ffordyn ap Dafydd Vychan. See *Ffordun.*

FFOS, a word used in the ancient names of places, as Ffos y Bleiddiau; Treffos; Ffos Las in Trelech, Carmarthenshire; y Ffos Ddu.

FFOS GOLMON, a deep and long entrenchment of that name, thrown up, it seems, by some Irish general of the name of Col-

man. It lies between Bodavon Mountain and Tre Wynn in Anglesey, and is near the ruins of a town called now *Y Carneddi*, where some treasures have been formerly dug up; and on Bodavon Mountain adjoining, a solid piece of gold was found about fifty years ago, as big as a man's foot.

FFOSOD (n. l.). *Llywarch Hen* in .....

FFRAID or FFRED Santes. This was an Irish lady and a famous nun, to whom several churches in Wales are dedicated. She died A.D. 523. Her name is Latinized *Brigida*. (See Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 422.) Llansanffraid and Llansanffrêd. She was born in the village of Fochart, in the diocese of Armach, in Ireland. Her English name is Brigid or St. Bride, and called the Virgin of Kildare. Her father was Diptacus (Dubtach), a nobleman (*Iorwerth Fynglwyd*), and her mother Brocessa or Brotseach. Her life is wrote by Cogitosus, etc. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Feb., p. 91.) Her British legend is wrote by Iorwerth Fynglwyd. See *Sanffred*.

FFRAINC, the kingdom of France, whose ancient Latin name was *Gallia*, and by the Britains *Galvlad*, in the present orthography *Gallwlad*, *i. e.*, the country of the *Galls* or Gauls, and more anciently *Ceiliait* and *Ceiltiaid*, *i. e.*, Celtæ. So the Irish call a Frenchman *Gallta*. It had the name of *Ffrainc* given it about the time the Saxons came to Britain, when Clovis, King of the Franks (a German nation), conquered Gaul, or most part of it, *i. e.*, about the year 500.

It is remarkable that the British copy of Tyssilio calls it *Ffreinc* before its conquest by the Francks, which is a mark of its being since *that conquest* compiled or translated from the Latin; and thus some author inaptly calls Britain *England* in the time of the Romans. [Do not insert this to invalidate all British history.— *W. D.*]

Pezron's account of a people called *Franks*, living about the Seine, who were Gauls, before ever the present French came from Germany, gives a reason why our British writers call Gaul by the name of *Ffraingc* before the time of Clovis. See *Ffranc*.

FFRAINC DDWYREINIOL, Franconia.

FFRANC or FFRANGC, a Frenchman (pl. -od), and sometimes a Saxon; any enemy from the coast of Gaul or the North called

by the Britons *Ffranc*. *Ffranc*, in the Gaulish, is *free*: hence the name of Franks or French.

Ai gwell Ffranc na ffrawddus Gymro
Prydydd y Moch, i Lyw. ap Iorwerth.

Ffranc ar ffo ffordd no ofyn.—*Myrddin*.

FFRANC, a servant.

Mi am ffranc dav am callawr.

FFRANCISCINIUS, a saint mentioned in the Extent of Anglesey, in Hen Eglwys, com. of Malldraeth. The inhabitants say the church of Hen Eglwys bears the name of Saint Llwydion, *i. e.*, the Grey Saints; and in the Extent it is said that the lands of that township are held of the Saints Franciscinius and Bacellinus. Who these are I cannot tell, unless the first be Francis, the founder of the Franciscan order about A.D. 1208; and the other St. Baglan, from whom Llanfaglan in Caernarvonshire took its name. Whosoever they were, the inhabitants of this township had surprising privileges under them. See *Hên Eglwys*.

FFRANCO or FFRANCON. Nant Ffranco, a brook in a valley of that name in Eryri, falling, perhaps, into Ogwen or Ogfaen [which runs by Bangor.—*W. D.*]

FFRANGEG, *lingua Gallica*.

FFRAW (fl.): hence Aberffraw, a church and town in Anglesey on that river, once the seat of the Princes of Northmen [North Wales]; Lat. *Gadiva*. (*Ainsworth*.)

Ac am ddwylan Ffraw ffrowyll.—*Llywarch Hen*.

FFRAWNS (*Rhys Nanmor* and *Hywel Swrdwal*).

FFRED LEIAN (St.), daughter of Cadwtheg Wyddel. (*MS*.) See *Sanffred* and *Ffraid*.

FFREVER, a sister of Cyndylan. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.)

FFRIDYSWYDD. (*MS*.) A gwyl Ffridyswydd y bu farw A.D. 1400.

FFRWDWR ap Gwrfawr ap Cadien.

FFRYDLAN river falls into Dyfi.

FFUCHDAN, vulgò *Bichtan*, nomen loci in Flintshire; Angl. *Beighton*.

FFWG neu FFŴC; Angl. Ffoulkes or Fulk.

FFWYDDOG, in Cwm Iou, Herefordshire. [*Ffawyddog*, beechy,

from *ffa-wydd*, bean-bearing wood. See *Survey of South Wales* by W. D.—*W. D.*]

FFYLLON. Cwm Nant Ffyllon, in Powys Land. (*J. D.*)

FFYNNON and FFYNHON, a spring properly, though used for a well. The first springs or lakes from which rivers have their beginning, are sometimes called *ffynnon;* as Ffynnon Vrech, Ffynnon Las, and Ffynnon Velen, which are lakes; Ffynnon Berthan, Anglesey; Ffynnon Fedwyr (*Llywarch Hen*); Treffynnon (*i. e.*, the Well Town); Porth y Ffynnon, Fountain Gate; y Ffynnon Wen; Pant y Ffynnon.

FFYNNON FEDWYR, in Llywarch Hen, *Marwnad Cadwallawn.* [*St. Peter's Well*, Cardiganshire. *Ffynnon y Llyffaint* in Snowdon.—*W. D.*]

FFYNNON LAS, a lake under the highest peak of Snowdon, which Mr. Edw. Llwyd Englishes the Green Fountain, and observes that the water of some lakes on the Alps inclines to that colour. (*Notes on Camden.*)

FFYNNON LUGWY, or Llyn Llugwy, is about a mile from Nant Ffranco. See *Ffranco.*

FFYNNONOGION, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Price.

G.

GABRIEL, one of the seven archangels; according to the British tradition, the chief keeper; Mihangel, defender of the faith; Raffel, carrier of prayers; Uriel hath the charge of fire; Sariel hath the charge of waters; Rheiniel looks after animals; Penachiel hath the care of the fruits of the earth. (*H. Dafydd ap Ieuan.*) Perhaps a Druidical notion. [It is more likely a Popish notion, as the Druids had no notion of angelical names before the use of Scripture.—*W. D.*]

GADLES, in Aberdar parish, Glamorgan. [*Y Gadlas.—I. M. Y Gadlys*, a seat in Glamorgan, parish of Llangynwyd.—*I. M.*]

GADLYS or GADLES (Y), or, as some will, Y Gauadlys, a place in Anglesey, said to be the seat of Maelgwn (ap Owain Gwynedd, I suppose). See *Cadlys.*

GADWY, mab Geraint. (*Tr.* 89.)

GAFENNI, *Avenna* (fl.).

GAFRAN or GAVRAN, mab Aeddan. (*Tr.* 34.) This name is

Latinized *Gabranus*. Teulu Gafran mab Aeddan, pan fu'r *ddifancoll*, a aethant i'r môr tros eu harglwydd. This *difancoll* seems to have been that great battle where the Picts were so utterly defeated that it is said they lost their very name. (*Tr.* 34.) Bede mentions a battle fought A.D. 603, between Ethelfrid and *Edan*, whom he calls King of Scots. In the *Saxon Chronicle* he is called Æʒþan, *i. e.*, Ægthan; in the Latin of Bede, *Aedanus*. This was Aeddan Vradwg mentioned in *Tr.* 46, who had the civil war with Rhydderch Hael; and was no Scot, but a British Pict. His son Gafran fought under him in this battle.

GAFRAN or GAVRAN, King of Scots; Mac Domangard (*Ogygia*, p. 472) succeeded his brother Congall, A.D. 558.

GAINOR (n. pr. f.).

GAIR (n. pr. v.). Geyr mab Geiryoet (*Tr.* 50.), un o'r tri goruchel garcharor.

GALABES. Llyn Galabes; Ffynnon Galabes.

> Aber i'm grudd heb rym gwres
> Yw gwlaw o wybr Galabes.—*Lewys Morganwg.*

See *Galades*.

GALADES. Ffynnon Galades, yngwlad Ewias (or Evias), a fountain or well frequented by Myrddin, where he was found by Emrys's messengers when he wanted his assistance to build a tomb for the slaughtered Britains in Salisbury Plain. (*Tyssilio.*) *Galabes* in the Latin of Galfrid.

GALATH (n. pr. v.) *Y Greal* apud *Tr.* 61.

GALEDLOM (Y), a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*); q.d. hard and bare.

GALFRIDUS ARTHURIUS or MONEMUTHENSIS, Bishop of St. Asaph, translator of Tyssilio's History of the Britons, called *Brut y Brenhinoedd*. Camden (in *Monmouthshire*) says that he was born in Monmouth, and corrupted the British history, and was well skilled in antiquities, but not of antique credit, having inserted ridiculous fables in that work, and was censured by the Church of Rome. This is pretty modestly said by Mr. Camden, and not of the same stamp with the character he gives Galfrid and the British History in other parts of his *Britannia*, to make room for his own plan. It is observable that one of the heavy charges exhibited or put by Mr. Camden in the mouths of his learned men against Tyssilio's British History translated by Galfrid, viz.,

that it (together with his Merlin) *stood condemned, among other prohibited books, by the Church of Rome,* hath actually happened to himself as a just judgment for that invidious remark; for we read in his Life, in Gibson's edition (1695), that his zeal against Popery lost him a fellowship in Oxford, brought most of his works under the censure of the Church of Rome, and exposed him to the lash of Parsons, Possevisius [Possevinus ?] and others. Why, then, is the British History to be worse looked upon because Galfrid's translation stood condemned by the Church of Rome ?

Leland says Galfrid was a learned man in prose and verse, as learning then went; and that there was hardly any learning then but among the monks, and that he believed he was a faithful translator, and that he translated also into Latin the prophecies of Myrddin Emrys; that he divided the History into eight books; that in some copies there are but four; but that the British History contained nine books. Mr. Leland was misinformed; for the original British History hath no divisions of chapters or books at all, which is a proof of its antiquity.

Leland says he also saw Merlinus Caledonius' Life in verse, wrote by Galfrid, etc., etc.; and besides the British History, he translated out of the British into Latin a book of the *Exile of the British Clergy.*

The native Welsh know nothing of either the names of *Jeffrey* or *Galfrid,* and never heard that a person of such a name ever meddled with their history, so little has been the repute of his Latin translation among them who have the original British History under the title of *Brut y Brenhinoedd,* wrote by Tyssilio ap Brychfael Ysgithrog. On the contrary, among the English, French, and other nations, the history is known by no other name but Galfridus Monemuthensis, or Jeffrey or Geoffrey of Monmouth, or Geoffrey ap Arthur, or the Monk of Monmouth; or sometimes, when it is quoted by a moderate man without abuse, it is called the British History, or the Britan History. Infinite pains has been taken to depreciate it, and its defenders but few, which shews the strength of the building at first.

See Wynne's Preface to his edition of Caradoc's Chronicle; see also Thompson's Preface to his English translation of Galfrid's

Latin translation of the British History; and Sir John Pryse's Defence of the British History; and Dr. Powel. Bishop of St. Asaph, 1151; died, 1165. (*MS.*)

GALGACUS, a King of the North Britons, mentioned by Tacitus. His British name was *Gwallawc* or *Gwallog*. See Camden's blunder in Caledonia. There is a place called Gwallog near Aberystwyth in Ceredigion; and a bank in the sea there called *Sarn Wallog, i. e.*, Gwallog's Causeway. See *Gwallog*.

GALON, *Galli*.

GALS, an island in the Grecian sea, where Urp Luyddog and his British auxiliaries settled after destroying Macedon and Greece and the Temple of Apollo at Delphos. This was Brennus' and Belgius' expedition. (*Tr.* 40.) See *Avena*.

GALL or GWALL (n. pr. v.). Gall, mab Dysgyfedawc, one of the three unben Deifr a Brynych, *i. e.*, chief heads of Deira and Bernicia. (*Tr.* 16.) He killed Gwenddolau's two birds, which were yoked together by a gold chain, and devoured two bodies of the Cymru for their dinners, and two for their suppers. Un o'r tair mad gyflafan. (*Tr.* 37.) What the meaning of this story is is hard to determine, unless this Gwenddolau gave the bodies of the Cambrians killed in battle to feed vultures or eagles.

GALLGO (St.): hence Llanallgo, Anglesey. See *Gildas ap Caw*.

GALLGWN, the Gauls. (*Tyssilio.*) Nant Gallgwn, Gaul-brook.

GALLGWN. Henry ap Gallgwn Ddu o Feilienydd.

GALLT Y CELYN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

GALLT GADWALLON, where a battle was fought by Ywein Cyfeiliog.

Gwaed ar wallt rhag Allt Gadwallawn
Yn Llannerch yn Lleudir Merviniawn.

Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

GALLT Y TRYFAN.

Gwrdd y gwnaeth uch Deudraeth Dryfan.

Ll. Br. Moch.

GALLU, father of St. Elian or Elian Ceimiad; in the Pedigrees called Alltud Redegawg.

A'i gyllell y gwnaeth Gallu
Torri i ben nid hir y bu.—*G. ap Gweflyn.*

See *Elltyd* and *Alltud*.

GALLWYDDYL, in Taliesin *Gallwyddel*, the most ancient Gauls, first planters of Britain, called by the Irish *Gall Gaidelia*, the people of the Hebrides. The Irish call the Hebrides (*Ogygia*, p. 360) *Inse Gall, i. e.*, Ynysoedd Gall, the Islands of the Gauls; Cambro-British, *Heledd. Erch a Heledd*, the Orcades and Hebrides. I wish to find in what the language of those islanders differs from the Irish.

GAM or CAM, one-eyed; the surname of a valiant Cambro-British captain, Syr Davydd Gam, who served in France under Henry V, and was there killed A.D. 1414. His expression to the King, who sent him to reconnoitre the French, is well known: "Enough to kill, enough to be taken, and enough to run away."

GANLLWYD (Y), peth o dir Phylip Dorddu. Mae lle o'r enw ger llaw Dolgellau. [Brenhinbren y Ganllwyd. Triugeinllath y Ganllwyd.—*W. D.*]

GANNOC, a blundering name given by some Saxon writers to Diganwy, when rebuilt by Henry III. (*Matth. Paris*, p. 924.) See *Teganwy*.

GAR, qu. Llangar [Llan Garw Gwyn.—*W. D.*], a church and parish in the deanery of Edeirnion, Merionethshire.

GARANAWG Gloywddigar ap Cwnnws.

GARANIR. Gwyddno Garanir, lord of Cantref Gwaelod.

> Cwynfan Gwyddno Garanir
> Y troes Duw y dwfr tros dir.
>
> *G. Glyn*, i Rys Abad Ystrad Fflur.

GARDD, properly a garden. Yr Ardd Ganol, one of the two commots of Gwent Llwg, Monmouthshire.

GARDD Y MEDD, a gentleman's seat in Abergeleu.

GARDDUN ARDDUNIG, mother of Tyssilio ap Brochvael. (*Cynddelw.*)

GARDDWR, a headland in the north of Anglesey (à *gardd* and *dwr*, or *garth* and *dwr*, or rather *garwddwr, i. e.*, rough water). A gentleman's seat in Denbighshire, qu. ? *Evan Gethin* of Garddwr and Glascoed [or Ieuan Gethin of Gartheryr and Glasgoed. —*W. D.*]

GARED (Y), peth o arglwyddiaeth Syr Roger Vychan.

GARGOED, a place near Ystrad Fflur (q. d. gardd goed).

GARMON, St. Germanus. This was German the Gaul that came to Britain with the title of Legate from Pope Celestine I in the year 429, and was pitched upon by a synod of Gallican bishops to suppress the Pelagian heresy. He was made by the Emperor Honorius Visitor of Auxerre, made Bishop against his will, and succeeded Amator. In his British journey he quelled a storm at sea, stopped fires, etc., put to flight the Picts and Saxons without fighting, and having confuted the Pelagians, returned home; but was called to Britain a second time, cured the son of Elaphius, preached, and returned home. (*Brit. Sanct.*) There was another Garmon, Bishop of Man. Bede says he was a Prince of Auxerre in Burgundy, and his comrade, Lupus of Troyes in Champaign. It is a wonder Lupus had not a church dedicated to him as well as Garmon. [Llanfleiddan or Llanbleiddian, which see, was dedicated to him. He is called Bleiddan Sant in old Welsh MSS.—*I.M.*] See Bede's superstitious account of these men. *Germanus Altisidorensis*, A.D. 470. (*MS.*)

St. Garmon ap Redcus o Ffraingc a ddaeth yma yn oes Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheneu. (*MS.*) Garmon died A.D. 435. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden, Flintshire.*) How comes he to be in Britain in the time of Gwrtheyrn, about the year 460?

Llanarmon, a chapel in Lleyn; Llanarmon yn Ial, a church and parish in the deanery of Ial, Denbighshire; Llanarmon, a parish in Dyffryn Ceiriog, Denbighshire; Cappel Garmon, in the parish of Llanrwst. [Ffynnon Garmon in Mechain is Coed.—*W. D.*] See *Nennius.*

GARN (Y), one of the three commots of Rhos (Roose) in Pembrokeshire.

GARNEDDWEN (Y), a gentleman's seat [in Llanwddyn parish.—*J. D., W. D.*]

GARTH, a word used in the composition of names, signifying a promontory generally, a mountain, or sometimes an island-hill on a river.

Garth Eryr, a gentleman's seat; Garth Beibio; Garth Garmon, a gentleman's seat; Garth Gwidol, in Emlyn; Garthmael, a gentleman's seat (Jones); Garth Grugyn Castle (*Caradoc*, p. 308); Garth Lwyd, a gentleman's seat; Garth Branan, a headland near

Bangor Vawr. Llanfair Garth Branan was the ancient name of Bangor. Garth Gogo manor, Caermarthenshire; Garth, a gentleman's seat, Brecknockshire; Garth, a place near Bangor Vawr; Gogarth, a headland near Conwy; Llwydiarth, a gentleman's seat in Anglesey and Montgomeryshire; Garth Angharad, near Dolgelleu. Gorarth (à *gor* and *garth*). Llanvihangel ar Arth, Caermarthenshire.

GARTH BEIBO, lands given by Cynan (Wledig) to Tydecho, the abbot of Mowddwy, in atonement for an attempt to ravish Tegfedd his sister; he and his followers having been struck with blindness in the attempt, or lost themselves in a fog.

Garth Beibio is a church and parish in the deanery of Welsh Poole, on the river Twrch, in Caereinion Ymhowys, now Montgomeryshire. See *Tydecho.*

GARTHAN, qu.? See *Amwyn.*

GARTH BRANAN, a headland near Bangor. Llanfair Garth Branan, the name of Bangor Church, which Br. Willis fancifully makes to be Edgarth Frenin.

GARTH CELYN, the place where Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffyth dated his letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury in defence of his proceedings against the English who oppressed his people (*H. Llwyd,* 1281.) See *Abergarth Celyn.*

GARTH ERYR, a gentleman's seat.

GARTH GARMON, a gentleman's seat.

GARTH GERI, where Tudur Aled the poet lived. See *Tudur Aled.*

GARTH GOGO Manor, Caermarthenshire.

GARTH GRUGYN, a castle rebuilt by Maelgwn Vychan, A.D. 1242. (*Caradoc,* p. 308.)

GARTH GWIDOL, in Emlyn, qu.? Arglwydd Garth Gwidol See *Gwidol* river.

GARTH GYNAN, a gentleman's seat in Dyffryn Clwyd.

GARTH LWYD, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

GARTHMAEL, a gentleman's seat. Jones. (*J. D.*)

GARTH MAELAWC, a place in North Wales, where there was a battle fought between the Britains and Saxons, A.D. 721. (*Caradoc.*) Qu. whether Garth Maelan near Dolgelleu, or perhaps Garth Meiliog, a gentleman's seat? (*J. D.*) Wynne of Cwmmein and Garth Meiliog.

GARTH MATHRIN, nunc Brecheiniog.

GARTH Y NEUADD, a gentleman's seat in Rhuthyn land.

GARTH ORBREN (n. l.).

GARTH YNGHEGIDFA, a gentleman's seat. Wynne.

GARTHYNIAWG (n. l.).

GARW. Idris Arw ap Gwyddno Garanir.

GARWEN, daughter of Henyn, a concubine of King Arthur. (*Tr.* 60.)

GARWY (n. pr. v.), cariad Creirwy.

Nid wyf ddi hynwyf hoen Creirwy
Hoywdeg am hudodd mal Garwy.—*H. ap Einion.*

GARWYN. Cynan Garwyn.

GAVELFORD. Here a cruel battle was fought between the Britons and the West Saxons of Devonshire, A.D. 828, and after a great slaughter of many thousands the victory uncertain. (Powel, *Car.*, p. 25.) And the next year Egbert brought all the Saxon kings under his dominion, and changed the name of Britain into England.

GAVELKIND or GAVALETTUM, a kind of ancient tenure in Britain where the father's lands were divided equally among the children; a custom proper enough in a young colony, but destructive in an ancient settlement. English antiquaries have puzzled themselves to derive the word from the Saxon tongue, when they might with great ease have found it in the British. *Gavael* is a hold; and *gynt*, of old time; so *gavaelgynt* is ancient tenure. Or if, upon the first plantation of the island, *Keint* (*i. e.*, Kent) was the first country inhabited, as the name infers, then *gavelgeint* meant the Kentish tenure, which is still of the same signification, and means *plantation tenure.*

GAULON, enw lle (Ceretica), signifying a deep shore. Dafydd Goch o Gaulon.

GAWNT, Gaunt, the metropolis of Flanders.

Gynt a'i law esgud Gawnt a losgodd.—*Sion Tudur.*

GAWEN (n. pr. v.).

GAWY (n. pr. v.) (*Dr. Davies.*) Caer Gawy, an old British camp near Prysgage, Cardiganshire.

GAWRAN or GAFRAN, tad Ayddan Vradog.

GEFNI: see *Cefni.*

GEIFR, river. Aber y Geifr.

GEIRIOL ap Cenau ap Coel. (*Rhys Goch Eryri.*)

GEIRIONYDD, qu. Llyn Geirionydd, a lake about two miles from Trefriw in Eryri Mountains. It is mentioned by Taliesin.

A wn i enw Aneuryn Wawdrydd
A minneu'n trigo 'nglan Llyn Geirionydd.

It is also mentioned in the eighth battle of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, if not falsely transcribed for *Meirionydd:*

Engiriawl rubeth am rybydd angerdd
Ar gerddgerdd Geiryonydd.

GELBENEFIN (n. pr. v.), cog Elidir Mwynfawr. (*Tr. Meirch*, 1.)

GELEU (fl.): hence Abergeleu, a village, church, and parish, in Denbighshire.

GELL (Y), qu. whether contracted from *Gelli.* Coed y Gell (q.d. Coed y Gelli), a rock above Dulas Sand in Anglesey, formerly abounded with hazle-trees: the sand, in digging, is found full of them. Qu. whether it would not make good manure?

GELLEU river runs by the town of Dolgelleu, through a valley of that name (Meirion).

GELLI AUR, the Golden Grove.

GELLI DARVAWC, a place where the men of Gŵyr, Brecheiniog, and Gwentllwg, met the English and Normans, and fought them and put them to flight, A.D. 1094. (*Caradoc*, p. 153.)

GELLI DYWYLL, in Cenarth, Carmarthenshire.

GELLI FELGAWS, Glamorganshire.

GELLI GANDRYLL (Y), The Hay, Brecknockshire.

GELLI GAR, a parish, Glamorganshire. [*Gelli Gaer*, where there is an old Roman fort, from which the place takes its name.—*I. M.*]

GELLI GARIAD, Love's Grove, Cardiganshire.

GELLI GOGAU, Cardiganshire.

GELLI GYNAN, a township. (*J. D.*)

GELLI IORWERTH, a gentleman's seat in Trawsfynydd.

GELLI ONNEN. Mynydd Gelli Onnen in the parish of Llangyfelach; a monument found in a carn. (*E. Llwyd.*)

GELLI WASTOD *al.* WASTRAWD, in Llangyfelach, Glamorganshire.

GELLI WEN, in Trelech, Caermarthenshire.

GELLIWIG, one of Arthur's palaces in Cornwall. Gelliswick in Milford Haven seems to be of the same origin.

I Gelli Wig ag i'w llys.—*Tr.* 46.

Y Wig, near Bangor, and another near Aberystwyth.

GELORWYDD. Cefn Gelorwydd, a place mentioned by Llygad Gwr in an ode to Llywelyn ap Gruffydd.

GEMEIRNON HEN, father of Geraint Hir. (*Tr.* 62.)

GENER DINLLE, q. d. Geneu'r Dinlle. Phylip Gruffydd o Ene'r Dinlle.

GENERYS, verch Madog ap Gronwy.

GENERYS Vechan ap Rotpart.

GENEU'R GLYN, a pass on the borders of South Wales, near Aberdyvi. At a place called now Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn there was a castle of Walter Espec the Norman, called to this day Castell Gwallter. There is a manor or lordship here that goes by the name of Arglwyddiaeth Geneu'r Glyn (Powel, *Car.*, p. 189); perhaps meaning Glyn Ystwyth, Glyn Rheidiol, or Glyn Aeron.

Geneu'r Glyn is one of the three commots of Cantref Penwedig in Cardiganshire. (Price, *Descr.*) There are several forts or castles in the pass; as Castell Caletwr, Castellan, etc.

Geneu'r Glyn signifies the mouth of the valley; perhaps of Glyn Dyfi.

GENEUWY, Geneva (n. l.).

GENHILLYN (n. pr. v.). Cadifor ap Genillin.

GENHYLLES (Lat. *Venilia*), daughter, or an adopted daughter, of Claudius Cæsar, married to Gweyrydd, King of Britain, upon a peace and an alliance made between them; so that this accounts for Claudius' success and short stay then in Britain, as he was assisted by Gweyrydd to subdue the northern islands, which Tyssilio calls *Orc.* This Gweyrydd is called in Latin *Arviragus*, and some British writers call him *Gwerydd Arwyneddog* and *Adar Weriedog.*

GENILLIN ap Gwaithvoed ap Elffin.

GENISSA ach Gloyw, married to King Gweirydd.

GENOA, *Geneu wy* or *aw;* but rather Geneva is Geneuwy.

GERAINT (n. pr. v.); Lat. *Gerontius.* (*H. Llwyd.*)

GERAINT CAERWYS ..... Spaen.

GERAINT ap Elidir was the 43rd King of Britain.

GERAINT mab Erbin, one of the three Llynghesawg (admirals) of Britain, or owners of fleets, in King Arthur's time. (*Tr.* 20.) A prince or nobleman of Dyfnaint (*E. Llwyd*, from Marwnad Geraint by Llywarch Hen.) Geraint ab Erbin ab Cynfawr, the 7th after Eudaf Hen, about A.D. 530.

GERAINT HIR ap Gemeirnon Hen, in King Arthur's court. (*Tr.* 62.)

GERAINT, a prince of the Britains who fought Ina A.D. 716. Kil Charan in Scotland. Cil Geraint (n. l.), Dyfed.

GERARDUS, Bishop of Llandaf.

GERMAN, or St. Garmon, a disciple of St. Patrick and the first Bishop of Manaw (the Isle of Man), a Briton brought from Britain by St. Patrick, A.D. 447. (*MS. Chron.* ap. Usher, p. 335.)

GERNERTH CASTLE. (*Jo. Major*, l. i, c. 5.) This is Gwrtheyrnion Castle, where Aurelius Ambrosius burnt Gwrtheyrn and his family.

GERONTIUS. (*Bede*, l. i, c. 11.) He is called Count Gerontius, and belonging to Constans, son of Constantine, was Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheneu, who is called by Tyssilio Iarll ar Went ac Erging ac Euas; and who killed (or contrived the death of) Constans, whereby he got the crown. (*Tyssilio.*) Bede was quite in the dark about this affair, though the next king of Britain he names is Vortigern, who called in the Saxons. Why would Count Gerontius kill Constans, after he had made him king of a monk, but to succeed him as king? And so the British history says *Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheneu* did, which was the real name of this person called here by Bede by the names of Gerontius and Vortigern. Others say Gerontius killed himself after he had killed his friend Alanus.

GERWERTH, qu.? Llanvihangel Gerwerth, a church and parish in Caermarthenshire.

GERWRYD (n. l.). Gorthir Gerwryd, a place where Llywelyn ap Iorwerth encamped with the prime men of Gwynedd.

Gorthoei drai draws a hyd
Gorthir y gelwir Gerwryd.—*Cylch Llywelyn.*

GERWYN ap Brychan Brycheiniog.

GERWYN FAWR (Y), a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

GETA, the 81st King of Britain.

GETHIN: vide *Cethin.*

GEVENNI or GAVENNI (fl.), *Gobannium:* hence Abergavenni, now Aberganni (Lat. *Abergennium* and *Abergavennium*), *i. e.*, Ostium Gobanii, the fall of Gevenni into the Wysg.

GEVISSE, Bede's name for the West Saxons (l. iii, c. 7); whether from *Euas* or *Ewias*?

GILBERT (n. pr. v.), A.D. 600. Gilbert mab Cadgyffro, one of the three yscymydd aerau. (*Tr.* 29.)

GILDAS (n. pr. v.), a name famous among the ancient Britains, of which there were four.

GILDAS, the British poet and historiographer. He is mentioned by Tyssilio in his British History, by Ponticus Virunnius, by Lilius Greg. Giraldus, and by Leland. He lived in the time of Claudius the Emperor, A.D. 47; conveyed to Italy by Blasius, says Robert Vaughan (*Common-Place Book, MS.*).

Ponticus Virunnius says (p. 10) that Gildas the poet and historian turned the Molmutine Laws into Latin, and King Alfred into English. So Galfrid's Latin edition in the reign of Belinus; but in the British copy only plain Gildas. The same Ponticus Virunnius says that Gildas, the noble British poet, who lived in the time of Claudius, turned certain verses out of Greek into Latin,—"Diva potens," etc. He also (p. 14) says the account of the contention between Lludd and Minniaw is wrote by Gildas the famous poet and historian; and also (p. 7) says that Gildas the poet wrote of the prophecy of the partridge which spoke in the .....

GILDAS, a British monk, who, being of the Medrawd faction, retreated over to Armorica after the battle of Camlan, and there wrote that bitter invective against the princes of the insular Britains which is called his epistle [*de*] *Excidio Britanniæ*, though, from several marks in it, it appears that the succeeding monks have fingered it to their own purpose. He was the son of Caw o Brydyn, *i. e.*, Scotland, born in the valley of Clwyd, near Dunbritton, says Caradoc; and Medrawd's sons, who were killed by Cwstenyn, were his *nephews*, which was the real cause of his venom in that epistle against the British nation in general.

Either that epistle hath been corrupted, or else Gildas did not understand the British tongue; for Cuneglas doth not signify Yellow Butcher, as that epistle says; and Mr. E. Llwyd hath, out of compliment to Gildas, made Cynglas of it.

He is called *Gildas Badonicus* because he mentions the battle of Mons Badon to have been the year he was born, which Usher says was in the year 520; others, 493; and by his epistle it appears that he was cotemporary with Gwrthefyr ap Erbin, King of Demetia, whom he abuses sufficiently:—"Tu Vortipori", etc.; so that he was alive in the year 564 (*R. Vaughan*), and died A.D. 570 (*Usher*), 50 years of age. Arthur died 542, when Gildas Badonicus was 22 years of age, and under the instruction of Iltutus in Glamorganshire.

His father, Caw, was a Prince of Scotland, or of the royal family, and had a numerous family. He was brought up by St. Iltutus, as some say; others, by Cattwg. Thence he went to Ireland, where he taught in the school of Armagh; thence he went to Armorica, and founded the monastery of Rewys or Ruys, and made him an oratory on the banks of the river Blavet, where he is supposed to have writ his epistle.

Englynion y Clywed mentions Gildas ap Caw, milwr adgas; and Bangar ap Caw, milwr clodgar; and Huail ap Caw Cymmwyll arail. Henwau'r Seintiau hath one ... Wrlai ap Caw. The *Triades* mentions one Huail ap Caw as one of the chief noble officers in Arthur's army,—"un o'r tri taleithiawc cad"; *i. e.*, one of the three diademed or crowned generals. In an ancient British MS. I find a note,—"Gildas mab Cáw arglwydd Cwm Cawlwyd", *i. e.*, lord of Cwm Cawlwyd. Tyssilio quotes one Gildas who wrote the wars of Emrys Wledig. Usher quotes the same on the authority, I suppose, of Galfrid, if not of ....., and Bishop Lloyd seems to like the quotation.

There is an abbey in Bretagne at this day which bears his name. Some think there was another Gildas ancienter than this, viz., that died about the year 512, called Gildas the Albanian, of which number is Usher. (*Brit. Sanct.*)

GILDAS ap Caw o Brydyn, commonly called Gildas Albanius. This Gildas' Life was wrote by Caradoc o Llangarvan. Caradoc says he was the son of Naw, King of the Scots in the north, who

had twenty-four sons, valiant and warlike, one of whom was Gildas, who applied himself to the study of sciences. In one copy of Caradoc, which John Bale had, he is called *Navus*, King of the Picts (not Scots). In Capgrave's Legend he is called *Can*, King of Albania, which should be wrote *Cau*. In an anonymous writer of some Gildas' Life, found in the Florence Library, by J. à Bosco [it is stated] that Gildas' father is called *Caunus*, and his country Arecluta, which joins on the river Clut (probably the Clwyd) in the North. Usher says it is Argetheliam (Argyleshire). The same anonymous author says Caunus had four other sons besides Gildas, and a daughter. This, therefore, is not the same with the first Gildas that had twenty-three brothers; or he was misinformed about the number of his children. The eldest son was Cuillus, a great warrior, who succeeded his father in the kingdom; Maelocus, a religious, who built a monastery at Lyuhes in Elmael; Aegreas, Allæco, and Peteona, a sister, had their oratories in the extreme part of the region. (*Usher.*)

This Cuillus is rightly called by Capgrave *Howelus;* by others, *Hael*, *Huel*, and *Huelinus*. For that in the monastery of Glastonbury it is wrote in an old register there that King Arthur defeated Haelus the King of Scotland, and subdued the country, whose brother the great historiographer was. Gildas Albaniæ might be a historiographer. Caradog, in Gildas Albanius' Life, says that the twenty-three brothers of Gildas rebelled against Arthur, and that Huel, the eldest, a famous warrior, obeyed neither Arthur nor any other king. He often made descents from Scotland on Arthur's subjects. Arthur, the supreme king, hearing of this, made war on him from place to place, and at last killed him at Mynaw, and was glad to overcome such a powerful enemy. This *Mynaw* is Anglesey, says Usher; and the author of *Mona Antiqua* follows him, and says young Arthur, A.D. 505, killed Howel ap Caw in Anglesey. Upon this Gildas came from Ireland, and pacified King Arthur with his tears and the petitions of all the British clergy, etc. Usher places this Gildas from A.D. 425 to 512; died 87 years old; he had a great school in Ireland; concludes he is a different person from Gildas the author of the epistle *De Excidio Britanniæ*, published

by Pol. Virgil, and commonly surnamed Badonicus. But Bishop Nicolson will not allow this, and says that Gildas has been split into three. (*Hist. Libr.*)

GILDAS NENNIUS. Sir John Pryse in his *Description of Wales*, before Caradoc's Chronicle, quotes Nennius' book by the name of Gildas. In his *Defence of the British History* he also quotes Nennius and the rasures, in some numbers, of an account of time in it, by the name of Gildas, and says that Leland gives it to Nennius. This is the Gildas MS. in the Cotton Library, called there Gildas Minor. Humphrey Lloyd, in his *Descript. Brit.*, p. 32, quotes Nennius in it by the name of Gildas, about Caer Vortigern. In Hengwrt Library the MS. of Nennius, wrote by the great antiquary Robert Vaughan, and collated with all the copies in the public libraries, is entitled Gildas Nennius. In the account of the tombs of the warriors of Britain, wrote by Taliesin, one Caw is mentioned among the great warriors; and in Englynion y Clywed three of his sons are mentioned. His son Gildas is there called the "hated warrior" ("Gildas ap Caw milwr adgas"), or perhaps the father was "adcas".

Lewis Glyn Cothi, who flourished about 1450, makes Caw, the father of the Cambrian saints, to have resided at Twrkelyn in Anglesey.

Cynhedda fab Gwrda gwyn,
Caw eilwaith o Dwrcelyn.—*Cowydd Ynys Mon.*

These were two of the three Gwelygordd Saint Cymry; and in the Genealogies in the *Llyfr Coch o Hergest*, in Jesus College, I find the three Gwelygordd to be Plant Cynedda Wledig, Plant Brychan Brycheiniog, and Plant Caw o *Frydain;* which "Frydain" is a mistake of the transcribers for Prydyn, now called Scotland; called formerly the Unconquered Britain. But in enumerating the last Gwelygordd, the same Genealogies make them the children of Caw o Twrkelyn, which is in Anglesey. Is it not plain, then, that Caw came from North Britain with his family, and settled in Anglesey, at Twrcelyn, since we know that Cynedda's children, who came from Scotland, did settle over all Wales, having whole counties to their shares, as Cereticus had Ceredigion, etc., from whence they had drove the Irish Scots?

GILER (Y), a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire. Robert Price,

one of the Barons of the Exchequer in King William's time, was owner of this place; as was Rhys Wynne ap Cadwaladr of Giler, who disputed in poetry with Thomas Price of Plas Iolyn. See Price's Poems (MS.).

GILFACH (Y), a house in Creuddyn, Caernarvonshire.

GILFACH WEN (Y), a gentleman's seat. (*Gw. ap Ieuan Hen.*) Cilfach Afal, a place in Cardiganshire.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS: see *Silvester Giraldus.*

GLAIS. Blaen y Glais, Glamorgan; Pen Glais, Cardiganshire.

GLAM HECTOR, a Prince of the Irish Scots, whose sons invaded Britain about the year 440. Ysgroeth took Dalrieuda, part of the Alban; Builke took the Isle of Man; Bethoun took Demetia, with Gwyr and Cydweli. (Price's Append. Nennius.) Mr. Camden, in his first edition (1586), calls this person, out of Nennius, *Ilam Octor;* but in Gibson's edition (1695) it is wrote *Elam Hoctor*, and in the margin *Clan Hoctor.* Strange incoherencies! (See Gale's *Nennius.*) See *Clam Hoctor.*

GLAMORGAN, an English name corrupted from *Gwlad Morgan* or Morganwg, a county in South Wales, part of the territory of the Silures, as they were called by the Romans for *Iselwyr.* See *Morganwg.*

GLANN, an ancient Celtic word signifying the side or bank or margin of a river, prefixed to the names of several places; as, Glann Hafren (n. l.); Glan Gwy (n. l.); Glan'r Afon (n. l.); Glann Alaw, Anglesey; Glann Brân, Caermarthenshire; Glan y Meichiaid in Meivod [this is Nant y Meichiaid—*W.D.*]; Glan Llyfni, Breknockshire. In Scotland: Glen Luce Bay; Glen Shield; Glen Elg; Ruther Glen.

Glan Wysg gwae galon ei wyr.—*Rhisiart Iorwerth.*

[*Glann*, in South Wales, is a hill.—*I. M.*]

GLAN ALAW, a gentleman's seat in Anglesey, on the banks of the river Alaw.

GLAN YR ANNELL. (*L. G. Cothi.*)

GLAN CYNLLAITH.

GLÂS, blue, pale, or green, in the names of men and places, and as cognomens. Cynog Las, *i. e.*, Cynog the Pale, a prince mentioned by Gildas.

Y Marchog Glas o Wynedd [o Went—*W. D.*], Sir William [ab] Thomas [of Rhaglan—*W. D.*].

Y Bardd Glas o'r Gadair.

Brutus Darian Las, *i. e.*, Brutus with the blue shield.

Gruffydd Lâs ap Gruffydd Frâs o Ddyfed.

Rhiwlas; Bryn Glas; Glasgrug; Cruclas; y Maes Glas; y Llwyn Glas; y Las Ynys; and perhaps *Clas Merdin* in the *Triades*. The first name of Britain was Glas, q. d. the Green Island; for ancient Latin writers called it "Insula Cœrula". See *Clas*.

GLASGRUG, a round green hill within two miles of Aberystwyth, where ..... encamped, A.D. ..... (*Powel*, p. 179.)

GLASVRE (n. l.).

GLASVYR, a river, qu. ? or perhaps glas voroedd.

Gorvu gwynt gwaeddian uch glan glasvyr
Gorddwy clau tonnau Talgarth Ystyr.

GLEDDYF HIR. Gwilym Gleddyf Hir, the surname given by the Britons to William de Longa Spata.

GLEIS (n. pr. v.). *Trioedd y Meirch*, 1. Hence Penglais near Aberystwyth.

GLEISUR O'R Gogledd, father of Aedenawc. (*Tr.* 27.)

GLENFRINACHT, in Antrim, Ireland.

GLENGEVIN, a village near Londonderry.

GLESSYCH, a river. Cwm Glessych.

Gyrryd eifr brau deifr bry dufrych a'th ffon
Gwynion a gleision o flaen Glessych.
D. ab Ieuan Du, i S. Eurych.

GLEWISIG, a lordship in Deheubarth, from Glywis ap Tegid. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden.*) Myrddin Emrys was found by King Vortigern's messengers in the country called Glevising. Nennius, c. 42, "Ad Campum Electi".

GLEWLWYD GAFAELFAWR. This seems to be a nickname of him that was King Arthur's chief porter or officer of the gates. He escaped alive from the battle of Camlan because he was so strong and big that nobody would venture to strike him. (*Tr.* 85.)

GLODDAITH, enw lle. Madog Gloddaith.

GLOYW. Caer Loyw (*Triades*); another copy, Caer Loyv; Dr. Thos. Williams (*Catalogue*), Caer Loew, which he Englishes *Glocester*.

Tyssilio says there was a city called Caer Gloew, built by Gloew Kessar, the Emperor, on the river Hafren, on the confines of Loegria and Cambria, in memory of the marriage of his daughter, Genhylles, with Gweyrydd, King of Britain; and that other writers say it was built by his son (*i. e.*, grandson), Gloew Gwlad Lydan, who was born there, and who was Prince of Cambria after Gweyrydd. See *Genhylles.*

GLOYWDDIGAR: vid. *Garanawg.*

GLOYW IMERAWTR or Ymerodr, Claudius the Emperor. Caer Loyw, Gloucester.

GLYDER, a mountain in Eryri; perhaps Y Gludair.

GLYN, a very ancient Celtic word prefixed to the names of several places, signifying a little valley. Glyn in Dyfynnog parish, Brecknockshire. Glyn in Ardudwy, a gentleman's seat. Glyn Ebron, the valley of Hebron. (*Bibl.*) Glyn Tawy. Geneu'r Glyn, Cardiganshire, a lordship. Glyn Rothney, a lordship in Morgannwc. Glyn Llechog, the Abbey of Aberconwy here. Glyn Wysg.

Glyn Tawy galont heol,
Glyn Wysg a wyl glaw yn ei ol.—*D. Eppynt.*

Glyn Wrthaf; yno 'r ymladdodd Goreu fab Cystenin Heusor fab Dyfnedig dros Arthur. (*E. Llwyd.*) Ieuan y Glyn ap Morus.

GLYN ACHALCH or (as some copies) Glyn Achlach, a place in Ireland where Murchert, King of Ireland, and Gruffuth ap Cynan, afterwards King of Wales, had a meeting to settle the Welsh and Irish music. This was about the year 1097. Here the twenty-four measures were made for the harp and crwth. The four masters who composed them were Welsh and Irish: Alban ap Cynan, Rhydderch Foel, Matholwch Wyddel, and Aloff Gerddwr. And these measures had Irish names given them, which we find in our ancient music books in Wales to this day. Our Welsh books call this Murchert *Mwrchan Wyddel;* and some Irish writers call him Murchertacus, and Murchardocus, and Mariardachus. This seems to have been when Gruff. ap Cynan and Cadwgan ap Bleddyn were retreated to Ireland, Hugh Earl of Chester and Owen ap Edwyn having taken possession of their lands and of the Isle of Anglesey.

GLYN CEIRIOG.

GLYN CLWYD.

Gwychder galon cler Glyn Clwyd a Thegaingl
Ar wyth ugain aelwyd.—*Tudur Aled.*

See *Dyffryn Clwyd.*

GLYN CUWCH: see *Cuwch.*

GLYN CYFFIN, terfyn Gwynedd a Phowys. (Dr. Davies in voce *Cyffin.*)

GLYN DYFRDWY, one of the three comots of Cantre 'r Barwn in Powys Vadog, now in Meirionyddshire. Hence Owen Glyn Dyfrdwy, who was lord of this place, took his name. He gave the English a great deal of trouble in the reign of .....

GLYN GLANOC (enw'r gwr), idem quod Glanec; taid Pasgen ap Helic.

GLYN IEITHON, one of the four comots of Cantref Melienydd, between Wy and Hafren. See *Ieithon* river.

GLYN LLIFON (enw lle), in some places writ Cwm Llifon. Llifon, avon.

GLYN NEDD, a gentleman's seat in Glamorganshire.

GLYN TWYMYN, in Cemaes, a gentleman's seat, Montgomeryshire. See *Twymyn* river.

GLYWIS ap Tegid, who gave name to Glewisig or Nennius' Gleuising.

GOBANNIUM (Latin); Gefni or Cefni river. (*E. Llwyd.*)

GODDAU. Cad Goddau or Gwaith Goddau, one of the three frivolous battles. (*Tr.* 47.) It seems *Goddeu* was the name of a country in the north of Britain, the country of the Gadeni. John Major, in his *Hist. Scot.*, l. i, c. 15, mentions a battle of this kind between the Scots and Picts; for that the Picts stole a (molossus) mastiff from the Scots, and would not restore it. From words it came to blows, and to a most cruel war, in which all the neighbouring princes were engaged. Major makes Carausius (or, as he calls him, Carentius) to be the mediator between them about A.D. 288, and that they then turned all their arms against the Romans. The *Triades* says the battle of Cad Goddeu was fought on account of a bitch, a roe, and a lapwing; and Tudur Aled calls the battle *Gwaith Colwyn* (the lapdog battle).

Taliesin hath an ode under this title, which is a battle of trees,—a banter ridiculing the insignificant cause of it.

Dygrysswys Fflamddwyn
Goddau a Reged i ymddullu.—*Taliesin.*

See *Gwaith* and *Cad Goddau.*

Gwaith colwyn yn dwyn y dydd.—*Tudur Aled.*

GODIR, borders of a country (*E. Llwyd*); perhaps *godre*, the skirts of a country. It is wrote also *Goddir* or *Godhir.*

GODIR DYFNAINT, the borders of Devon (*E. Llwyd*), mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Geraint.

GODIR PENNOG, the place where Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks Urien Reged lived.

GODEBOG neu GODHEBOG (n. pr.). Coel Godhebog, a Prince of North Britain; some say Hawk-faced.

GODFRYD, son of Harald the Dane, subdued to himself the whole Isle of Anglesey, A.D. 969 (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 62); but did not keep it long. At this time the Princes of Wales were butchering one another, Iago and Ieuaf and Howel and Ieuaf.

GODO (n. pr. v.), father of Ffleidur Fflam. (*Tr.* 15.)

GODRIS ap Wiliam Goodrider, arglwydd Elbeth yn Normandy.

GOEDTRE (Y) parish, Monmouthshire.

GOGARTH, a headland at the mouth of Conwy river, which Mr. Camden calls a vast promontory with a crooked elbow, as if Nature designed there a harbour for shipping; and here, he says, stood the ancient city of Diganwy, which was consumed by lightning; and he supposes it to be the Dictum where, under the later emperors, the commander of the Nervii Dictenses kept guard; and he says that Ganwy is a variation of Conwy. But the city Diganwy was several miles from that promontory, and Nature could not design a harbour where it was impossible to make one. There remains of it a gentleman's seat called Diganwy, and a tower called Castell y Fardre or y Faerdref. See *Gannoc.*

GOGERDDAN, enw lle.

GOGERTHAN, a gentleman's seat, q. d. Gogarth Ann. Castell Ann just by.

GOGOF. Llywelyn Gogof ap Ieuan Llwyd.

GOGOFAU, a noted place in Caermarthenshire for its vast number of caves or drifts in the rock, in the nature of levels for mines; but some think them to be the station of some army or legion who made these surprising caverns to secure themselves.

GOGOFAWG, full of caves. *Ty Gogofawg*, a place mentioned by Asser Menevensis, in Alfred's Life, to be in the country of Mercia, which he interprets "speluncarum domus".

GOGON (idem quod Gwgon) ap Idnerth.

GOGYRFAN GAWR, or, according to the *Triades*, Ogyrfan Gawr, was father of Gwenhwyfar, the third wife of King Arthur, who was dethroned and ravished by Medrod; pronounced by the vulgar, in their traditional stories, Gogfran Gawr, for Gogrfan, the letter *y* being but a mute thrust in by the ancients, as Lloegyr for Lloegr. He was a Prince of some part of Cambria, as appears by his title of Cawr (for Prince), which was not commonly used in Albania, Loegria, or Cornwall, unless removed there. (*Tr.* 59.)

GOLEUBRYD verch Meredydd ap Ivan.

GOLEUDYDD verch Brychan, Santes yn Llanhesgin, Gwent.

GOLIDAN FARDD, killed with an axe. (*Tr.* 39; *E. Llwyd.*) Golyddan Fardd, Cadwaladr's poet, an. 660.

GOLVA, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) [Moel y Golfa or y Glolfa.— *W. D.*]

GOLUCH: see *Dyffryn Goluch.*

GOLUN. Caer Golun (*Triades*); Caer Colun in Nennius; Caer Colwn in Usher, which he interprets Colchester. Galfrid makes it Colchester. Hence Rhoscolun in Anglesey.

GOLWC ap Paun ap Meirchion.

GOLYDAN. (*Tr.* 75.)

GOLLWYN (Pymtheg Llwyth) ap Gellan.

GOLLWYN GOEG: see *Coeg.*

GORARTH (à *gor* and *garth*). Llanvihangel Orarth, Caermarthenshire.

GORAU (n. pr. v.). Gorau fab Custenin, King Arthur's cousin-german, who released him from three prisons (*Tr.* 50): from Caer Oeth ac Anoeth; from Gwen Bendragon, who had him three days and three nights in a concealed prison under the stone. (*Tr.* 50.)

GORBONIAWN, the 30th King of Britain.

GORDDINAM (n. l.).

GORDDINOG, enw lle 'n Uwch Conwy. Wynne Gorddinog.

GORDDWFYN ap Gwiriawn ap Gwynnan ap Gwynfyw Frych.

GORDDWR, enw lle.

Y gwr o Orddwr a urdda meneich
Yn Maenan a Beuna.

Gutto'r Glyn, i Rys Abad Ystrad Fflur ag Aberconwy.

GORDDWR ISAF, one of the comots of Cantref Ystlyc in Powys Wenwynwyn.

GORFYW (n. pr. v.). Cappel Gorfyw at Bangor Fawr.

GORGORN: see *Gwrygion.*

GORGYRN: see *Gwrtheyrnion.*

GORLECH, a river that falls into Cothi at Abergorlech.

GORLLAIS, qu. or Golles? Cappel y Gorllais, near Holyhead.

GORLLWYN. Llanvair Orllwyn, Cardiganshire.

GORLLWYN (Y). Mynydd y Gorllwyn, one of the three heads or points of the top of Eifl Mountain in Caernarvonshire. See *Eifl.*

GOROLWYN (n. pr. v.); perhaps Collwyn. See *Colwyn.*

GORONANT, id. quod *Gronant.*

GORONWY (n. pr. v.). Goronwy mab Echel Vorddwytwll, one of the tri unben llys Arthur. (*Tr.* 15.)

GORONWY PEFR o Benllyn. (*Tr.* 35.)

Gronwy mab Pefr Garanir
Arglwydd Penllyn hoyw wyn hir.—*D. ap Gwilym.*

GORSEDD ORWYNNION, mentioned in Llywarch Hen's Marwnad Cyndylan. See *Gorwynion.*

GORTHIR GERWRYD, a place where Llywelyn ap Iorwerth encamped with the prime men of Gwynedd.

Gorthoei drai draws a hyd
Gorthir y gelwir Gerwryd.—*Cylch Llywelyn.*

GORWLEDYDD, foreign countries.

Caer lydan rhag gorwledydd.
Huw Cae Llwyd, i Gastell Nedd.

GORWYN. Mr. Stukely, author of the *Palæographia Britannica*, A.D. 1752, thinks this to be the Gaulish or British name of *Oriuna*, the wife of Carausius, who, Zarabella says, was a Gaul or of Gaulish extraction; but if he had understood the Celtic tongue he would have known that Gorwyn cannot be the name

of a woman, being of the masculine gender. It should have been Gorwen, anciently Gorven.

GORWYNNION, an ode of Llywarch Hen.

GORWYNION, one of the sons of Llywarch Hen: hence probably Gorsedd Orwynion in Marwnad Cyndylan Powys.

GOSSELINUS. (Jo. Major, *Hist. Scot.*, l. ii, c. 3.) This is Cyhelyn, the Bishop of London, that took care of the sons of Constantine, —a strange transformation into Gosselin!

GOSGORDDFAWR, a surname. See *Elidir.*

GOTLOND (*Tyssilio*), Gotland or Gothland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, *Gothlandia;* and also the country of Scandinavia: in Latin, *Gotiscandia.* (*Moreri.*)

GOUANUS and ELGA. (John Major, l. i, fo. 20.) These are Gwynwas and Melwas, said in Tyssilio to have intercepted the virgins sent to Armorica.

GOWER, qu.? Llangower, a parish and church in the deanery of Penllyn; some say from *Gwar y Llyn*, as Llanuwllyn from Uwch y Llyn. [Others from Gwawr, mother of Llywarch Hen. —*W. D.*]

GOWER LAND: see *Gwyr.*

GOWRES. Llys Gowres. See *Cowres.* [Llys Gowres, in L. Gl. Cothi, etc., means Caus or Caurse Castle, near Westbury, Salop. —*W. D.*]

GRADIVEL Sant.

Gradivel y del o'i dy.—*G. M.*

GRAIG COCH (Y).

GRAIANOG, a gentleman's seat in Caernarvonshire, in Uwch Gwirfau; once a lordship given by King Cadwaladr to the Abbey of Clynnog Vawr yn Arvon. (Wyn., *Hist.*, p. 11.)

GRAMEL ap Rhiryd ap Rhys.

GRASIAN, the 92nd King of Britain.

GRAUCH or GRAUTH. Caergrauch in Nennius, by the mistake of transcribers. See *Grawnt.*

GRAWNT or GRANT, a river in Lloegria, England.

GRAWNT and GRANT. Caergrant. (*Tr.*) This is, by mistake of transcribers, called in Nennius Caer Grauch for Caer Grawnt (*T. W.*); by Usher, Caer Grawnt. Dr. Th. Williams makes it Cambridge, from the river Grant or Grawnt.

GREAL, Sain Greal and St. Greal; St. Gregory, says Mr. Edw. Llwyd, p. 265. This is a supposed saint, and author of a book of divers stories wrote in the British tongue about Arthur, etc., wrote in the romantic style for winter nights' entertainment. I have formerly seen it in MS. at Hengwrt Library, and it is called *Llyfr y Greal*; very fair wrote on vellum, and in good language. Dr. Davies mentions it in his Dictionary, in the word *Greal*; and by Mr. Edw. Llwyd in his *Arch. Brit.*, p. 262 and 265. In an ancient table once belonging to Glastonbury this book is quoted: "Ac deinde secundum quod legitur in libro qui dicitur *Greal*, Joseph Arimathea," etc. Usher, *Primord.* (Dub. edit.), p. 16; Capgrave, in the Life of Joseph of Arimathea, quotes a book, "Qui Sanctum *Greal* appellatur"; and Vincentius, in his *Specul. Hist.*, mentions the same book of histories, and says it was called *Gaal* from a *Gallice* word (Welsh, I suppose), *gradalis* or *gradale*, signifying a little dish where some choice morsel was put; and that it was not to be found in Latin, but common in Gallice. It is also mentioned in the *Triades*, 61. But hear what Archbishop Usher says of it: "Multa vero inde in fabulosa regii Arthuri acta, Lingua Anglicana a se edita transtulit Thomas Mailorius qui Sangreal vocem hic usurpat ad *sanguinis realis* notionem proxime accedentem." (Usher, *Prim.*, p. 17.)

GREDDYF or GREDDF.

GREIDIAWL GALOFYDD, one of the three Galofydd of Britain. (*Tr.* 24.)

Argae Greidiawl wrhydri.

Llygad Gwr, i L. ap Iorwerth.

GREIGLAS (Y).

GREIGLWYD (Y).

GREIGWEN (Y).

GRESFFORD or GRESFORD (perhaps in the British, Croesffordd), a church and parish in Denbighshire. Holt Chapel is in this parish, but in the diocese of Chester. (*B. Willis.*)

GREU, Caergreu, qu. (*Tr.* 35), the place where Gwrgi and Peredur were killed by Eda Glin Mawr, their men having deserted them. The death of Gwrgi and Peredur is placed by the *Ær. Cambr.* in 584, and by the Vn. copy, 596.

GRICCYLL, a river in Anglesey, now Grigyll. Porth Grigyll.

Rowlands says from J. Agricola; but rather from *craig hyll*, q. d. *Creigyll.*

GRIFFRI, a man's name; Bishop of Menevia. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 175, A.D. 1113.) Tre Riffri in Anglesey; also an inscription on a stone at Penrhose Bradwen in Anglesey. Griffri and Bryn Griffri in Powys. (*Tr.* 63.) In the battle of Meigen, between Cadwallon and Edwin, A.D. 620, qu. ? Griffri ap Heilin o'r Frou Goch Ymhowys.

GRIFFT. Aderyn y grifft, griffon. (*E. Llwyd.*) See *Gruff.*

GRISLI verch Dafydd ap Meyric.

GROEG, Greece.

GROEG VAWR, Italy (*E. Llwyd*), *Magna Græcia.* It was only some skirts of Italy which had Grecian towns along the sea-coast.

GRONANT, a river in Anglesey, and a gentleman's seat; and a village in Englefield, from a river there. It belonged, in William the Conqueror's time, to the manor of Rhuddlan. (*Doomsday Book.*)

GRONW, GRONWY, and GORONWY (n. pr. v.).

> Goronwy, Gruffudd, gwyr o anian plaid.—*L. Gl. Cothi.*

GRUDNEU (n. pr. v.), un o'r tri glew. (*Tr.* 27.)

GRUFFUDD, non Gryffydd (n. pr. v.), à *gruff* and *udd;* some think from *Gryphus* or *Gryps,* a griffon, and *udd,* and not from *cry* and *ffydd. Ffydd* is a provincial Latin word, and so is *gryps,* and not from *Rufinus,* as Camden thinks. Hence Griffith, Griffiths, Gruffin, Griffin, etc. It is also wrote Gruffydd; but mostly by the poets wrote Gruffudd.

Gruffudd, qu. Glyn ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Einion.

> Brig gwydd Syr Gruffydd a'i sel.—*Sion Cleri.*
> Rhybudd i Ruffudd ryffol.—*D. ap Gwilym.*
> Gruffudd wallt melynrhudd mân.—*Sion Ceri.*
> Gruffydd awenydd uniawn.—*D. Ll. ap Ll. ap Gruffydd.*
> Gruffudd Beisrudd Bowysran.—*Tudur Penllyn.*

GRUFFUDD AP CYNAN, Prince of Wales, was cotemporary with William the Conqueror. He died A.D. 1137, after reigning victoriously fifty years. He was a great warrior, and a worthy, wise, and valiant Prince. I find in an old MS. noted that he was *Gwyn Gwyarchau* that Myrddin prophesied of. His Life

was wrote in Welsh by ..... and translated into Latin by Nic. Robinson, Bishop of Bangor (*J. D.*), and is extant. He was father of Owain Gwynedd.

GRUFFUDD LLWYD ap Dafydd ap Einion Lygliw, o Bowys, a poet anno 1400; athro Rhys Goch o Eryri.

GRUG, enw lle. Salbri o Rug yn Sir Feirion. Rectè Rug; but qu.? See *Tref y Grug*.

GRUGOR (n. pr. v.), Lat. *Gregorius*, Gregory.

A'u gwragedd hwy (myn Grugor).—*Sion Ceri.*

GRUGOR, the name of a place in Anglesey. Creigiau St. Grugor, St. Gregory's Rocks, near Aberffraw.

Crangcod, cimychod y môr,
O Greigiau'r hen Sain Grugor.—*H. Reinallt.*

GRUGUNAN, mentioned by Cynddelw i Ho. Owain Gwynedd. [Greginon, qu. Gregynog?—*W. D.*]

GRWST or GWRWST, the 14th King of Britain.

GRWST ap Clydno, the 55th King of Britain.

GRWST vel GWRRWST ap Cenau.

GRWST Sant. Llanrwst, a town, church, and parish, in Denbighshire.

GRWYN (Y), Groeningen, or perhaps Graveling, in Flanders; some seaport town. The Groine in Galicia.

Aethau oddiar greiriau'r Grwyn.—*Syr Dafydd Trefor.*

GUALH vab Dissyvyndod, un o'r tri unben Deifr a Brynaich. (*E. Llwyd*); a Northumbrian poet of the 6th century.

GUIC, old orthography, in composition *uic*, now Gwig, a thicket of wood; hence the names of several places in Britain; as, Wic Wair, near St. Asaph; Gwair Wic, *i. e.*, Warwick.

GUIDI (*Bede*, l. i, c. 12), a city on the east arm of the sea which divided the Scots and Picts from the Roman part of Britain. It was in an island (by Flaherty *Caergreic*). See *Caergreic.*

GUIRIGON. Caer Guirigon in Nennius. See *Wrygion.*

GUISSANEY, rectè GWYSANAU, a place in Denbighshire.

GUORANGON. Caer Guorangon. Mr. Camden, out of Nennius, for the city Worcester; and so Usher (*Prim.*, c. 5). Guorcon, Caerguorcon. Mr. Camden, out of Nennius, for Worcester. But

neither of these names are to be found in the Cambridge nor Cottonian copy of Nennius, ner Mr. Vaughan's: and Usher makes Guorcon to be either Warwick or Wroxeter. (*Notes on Camden.*)

GUORTHIGIRNE: see *Gwerthrynion.*

GUOTODIN. (*Nennius.*) See *Manau Guotodin* and *Gododin Aneurin.*

GURGYRN: see *Gwrtheyrnion.* [*Caer Gurgyrn*, the old name of Llanilltud Fawr, according to some MSS.—*I. M.*]

GURICON. Caer Guricon in Nennius. See *Wyrangon.*

GURN DDU (Y) and GURN GOCH (qu. whether it should be wrote y Geyrn Ddu, etc.), two mountains in Caernarvonshire. [Y Gurn, Pen y Gyrn, Curn Moelfre, Cyrn y Bwch: W. Owen would say *Cwrn*, v. *Geiriadur.*—*W. D.*]

GURMOND, a captain of the Danes, called Godrun; afterwards King of the East Angles, A.D. 877. (*Caradoc in Anarawd.*)

GUTMOND (n. pr. v.), by Tyssilio called King of Affric; by Sir John Price, Gurmond from Ireland, who came hither from Affric. (*Dr. Powel*, note, p. 6): Gurmundus, arch-pirate, captain of the Norwegians, A.D. 590.

GUTTYN OWEN, a herald, poet, and historian, anno Domini, 1480.

GWAEDERW (n. l.), now Gwedir or Gwydyr, near Llanrwst, where Gr. ap Cynan fought a battle. (*Meilir Prydydd.*) [Where Sir John Wynn, the first baronet of that name, lived, who wrote the history of his ancestors, etc.—*W. D.*]

GWAEDNERTH. Gronw ap Gwaednerth.

GWAETHYRN (n. pr. v.), a Saxon name, at the battle of Bangor is y Coed. (*Tr.* 67.)

GWAIN, a river in Dyfed; hence a town called Abergwain, Fiscard, in Pembrokeshire.

GWAIR. Caer Wair, Warwick (*Th. Williams*); q. d. Gwair Wig or Gwig y Gwair. Llwyn Gwair in Pembrokeshire.

GWAITH, an ancient Celtic word signifying a battle; when prefixed to the names of places, signifying the battle of such a place.

GWAITH (fl.); hence Abergwaith.

GWAITH. Ynys Waith, the Isle of Wight. H. Llwyd, in his *Brit. Descr.*, p. 22 (ed. 1731), says the Britons call it *Ynys Wydd, i. e.*, the Conspicuous Island. Nennius (c. 2) or his interpolator

calls it *With*, which he says the Britons call *Gweid* or *Gwith*, and that it signifies in Latin *Divortium, i. e.*, separation. It is true *Gwth*, in British, is a thrust; but are not all islands thrust from the continent?

GWAITH ARDERYDD, a battle fought between Rhydderch Hael of Alclud, in Scotland, and Aeddan Vradwg, both North Britons, about the year 557. This battle, in the *Triades*, is called one of the three trifling battles of Britain; that is, occasioned by trifles. Cad Goddeu was one of them, which see. Cad Gamlan was another; and this was the third, and occasioned by no greater a matter than two shepherds falling out about a lark's nest; where one killed the other, and the quarrel spread itself from two families to two principalities. See *Gwenddolau ap Ceidio.*

A morose critic may observe upon this, that it is no wonder the Britons have lost their land and power to the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, when they could be such great idiots as to have a national quarrel about a bird's nest, a bitch and buck, or a box on the ear. But history will shew us several instances, among other nations, of great wars and revolutions in empires occasioned by as little trifles. The most prodigious armament in history, which was Xerxes's war against the Greeks, had no greater a beginning than a Greek, who was the Queen's physician, having a longing to see his country, represented this expedition in such a glorious light to his mistress, that the King had no rest of her night or day till he undertook it.

The occasion of putting all Greece in arms to destroy the kingdom of Priam and his Trojans, was an youthful Queen gave hints that she might be run away with, while the husband thought she was taken away by force.

Count Julian's daughter's amour with Roderic King of Spain was the cause of bringing over from Africa an army of above two hundred thousand Moors, who subdued the country in eight months, and kept possession of it eight hundred years, in which were fought 3,609 battles.

And to conclude this head, Voltaire, in his Age of Lewis 14th, says that the Duchess of Marlborough refusing Queen Anne of England a pair of gloves which had been sent her from abroad, and by an affected negligence spilling some water on Lady

Marsham's gown, gave a decisive turn to the affairs of Europe; for upon this the Duke of Marlborough was called home from the command of the army, and all the British schemes knocked in the head. (*Pensées Diver. scr. à un Doct. de Sorbonne.*)

GWAITHFOED (n. pr. v.). Gwaithfoed Fawr, arglwydd Ceredigion. From him the Pryses of Gogerthan, etc., derive themselves.

GWAITH GARTH MAELAWC or Garth Meiliog, a battle fought in North Wales by Rhodri Molwynog and the Saxons, in which he got the day. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 14.)

GWAITH GODDAU and CAD GODDAU, the battle or action of Goddau. (*Tr.* 47.)

GWAITHHENGAR ap Elffin.

GWAITH LLANFAES, in Anglesey, A.D. 818 (*MS.*); I suppose with Egbert, King of the West Saxons, who at this time spoiled Eiryri. (*Caradoc in Mervyn.*)

GWAITH LLWYN DAFYDD, Ceredigion.

Dyfod at Waith Llwyn Dafydd
Da fan gan bob dyn a fydd.—*D. ap Ieuan Du.*

GWAITH MACHAWY, a battle fought by Gruffudd ap Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, with Randulph Earl of Hereford, when Gruffudd destroyed Hereford, and burnt the Cathedral, and killed the Bishop, A.D. 1055. It seems there were two battles then fought, one at Machawy, where Randulph might be an auxiliary with Gruffudd ap Rhydderch ap Iestyn; and the other within two miles of Hereford, as above. But. qu. whether Machawy doth not fall into the Wy near Hereford? See *Ær. Cambr.*

GWAITH MOELFRE, the battle of Moelvre. [Tal Moelfre, Mon, qu.?—*W. D.*]

GWAITH PENCOET: see *Pencoet.*

GWAITH VADDON, A.D. 520 .(*Ær. Cambr. M. W.*), the battle of Mons Badonicus in Gildas. This battle is mentioned in an ancient MS. chronology in these words: "O oes Gwrtheyrn Gwrthene hyd waith Vaddon pan ymladdodd Arthur a'i hyneif a'r Saeson ac y gorfu Arthur"; *i. e.*, From the age of Gwrtheyrn Gwrthene to the battle of Badon, when Arthur and his elders (*majores*, lieutenants or inferior princes) fought the Saxons, where Arthur overcame, etc.

GWAL SEVER, Severus's Wall; called also *Mur Sever*, and by the English the Picts' Wall. Jno. Major calls it *Muro Tiroali* (l. i, fo. 9); and in l. ii, c. 3, he says that some say it was built by *Bilenus*, a British King, meaning, I suppose, *Belinus*.

GWAL Y VILIAST, a cromlech in the parish of Llanboydy, Caermarthenshire, called also Bwrdd Arthur. (*E. Llwyd.*)

GWALCHMAI (n. pr. v.), literally the Hawk of May. I am surprised how Galfrid and others could Latinize it *Walganus*. Men noted of this name were—

GWALCHMAI AP GWYAR, one of King Arthur's generals, and, I suppose, his sister Anna's son by Gwyar, a second husband, and so but half-brother to Medrod, who was son of Llew ap Cynfarch. He is often mentioned in the *Triades* as a great orator, Aurdafodiog (*Tr.* 82), deifniawc (*Tr.* 10). He was killed in a battle between Arthur and Medrod, on Arthur's landing in Britain. (*Tyssilio.*) He was lord of Castell Gwalchmai yn Rhos; *i. e.*, Roose, near Milford Haven. About the year 1080 the sepulchre of Walwey (Gwalchmai), King Arthur's sister's son, was found upon the sea-shore in the country of Ros (now called Roose), and the place is shewn between the Isles of Skomar and Skokham in Pembrokeshire. The body, by estimation, upon viewing of the bones, was thought to be 14 foot in length. He ruled that country which to this day is called Walwethay. He was a noble and valiant warrior of good reputation. (Matth. Paris, p. 17, apud *Caradoc*, Dr. Powel.) Ymddiddan rhwng Trystan a Gwalchmai.

GWALCHMAI [AP] MEILIR o Fon, son of Meilir Brydydd, both excellent poets and warriors. Meilir was cotemporary with Gr. ap Cynan, and wrote that famous poem on the battle of Mynydd Carn, when Trahaearn, reigning Prince of North Wales, was killed by Gr. ap Cynan, A.D. 1079. It was by way of prophecy after the event had happened,—the safest way of prophesying. Gwalchmai, son of Meilir, wrote in the time of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. His description of the sea-fight on Menai is inimitable, and it seems he himself had a share in the action. We have several poems of his to Owain Gwynedd, who began to reign A.D. 1138, and died 1169. In one of them he brings him from Æneas. This seems to be one of his first poems

to Owain Gwynedd, for he says as a reason to come in favour with him, that his father had sung the praises of Owain's father.

Prydodd fy nhad ith fraisg frenhin dad.

GWALLAWG, GWALLAWC, or GWALLOG (n. pr. v.), Lat. *Galgacus;* hence *Surn Wallog* in Ceretica, a spot of foul ground in the Bay of Cardigan, where it is said the country of Gwyddno was drowned. See *Galgacus.*

GWALLOG AP LLIENOG or GWALLAWG AP LLEENAWC, of Salisbury, a general of King Arthur's, was killed in the battle fought in Gaul between Arthur and the Romans, A.D. 541. (*Tyssilio.*) [This was the Galgacus of Tacitus, and not Arthur's general.—*W.D.*] He is called by Camden (in his Description of Caledonia in Scotland) Galauc ap Lliennauc, and which he Latinizes Galgacus. He was not the Galgacus mentioned by Tacitus, as he (Camden) would have it. He quotes in *Caledonia* the *Triadum Liber,* which by Gibson, his translator, is called the *Book of Triplicities.* But neither of them knew anything of this book; and it would have been more to Mr. Camden's credit if he had totally denied the authority of it, rather than giving it the highest encomiums in some parts of his works, and denying in other places that very Arthur who this book so aggrandises throughout the whole, that it appears to have been wrote purely to describe Arthur's greatness. But even the great Camden, when he acts out of his sphere, is but like another man. See Vaughan's Genealogical Tables at Hengwrt, where Onion Greg, daughter of Gwallawc ap Lleenawc, is said to have married Meurig ap Idno ap Meirchion; and Llywarch Hen, one of King Arthur's privy council, was a grandson of the same Meirchion.

Tri phost cad Ynys Prydain (*i. e.,* the three pillars of battle of the Isle of Britain); Dunawt Fur mab Pabo Post Prydain; Gwallawc ap Lleenawc; a Chynfelyn Drwsgyl. Thus the *Triades.* "Pwylle Wallog marchog trin." (*Llywarch Hen* in Urien's Elegy.) See *Galgacus.*

GWALLTER. Walter Mappæus, otherwise Calenus, a Cambro-Briton, Archdeacon of Oxford about the year 1150. Leland (*Script. Brit.,* c. 157) mentions him with honour as the person that brought the copy of the British History over from Armo-

rica, and that he made a translation of it as well as Galfrid. See some sayings of this Gwallter in Camden's *Remains*.

GWALLT EURAID. Llewelyn Wallt Euraid ap Madog ap Llewelyn.

GWALLTWEN, merch Afallach, a concubine of Maelgwn, and mother of Rhun ap Maelgwn.

GWANAS, a place in Meirion. Here one Gwrgi was slain. (*D. J.*)

Rhifo gwawn rh'of a Gwanas.—*L. Gl. Cothi.*

See "Englynion y Beddau."

Y Beddau Einion Gwanas.

GWANIA, Chirkland, Tref y Waun.

GWÂR. Elidir Wâr.

GWANAR (n. pr. v.), Gwanar mab Lliaws ap Nwyfre, a general of the Britons, sister's son of Caswallon, that reigned here when Julius Cæsar invaded Britain. (*Tr.* 40.)

BELI MAWR ap MANOGAN, King of Britain

LLUDD, King of Britain, killed by his brother, Caswallon	NYNNIAW, killed by Julius Cæsar	LLEFELYS, killed in Gaul	CASWALLON, King of Britain	ARIANRHOD = Lliaws ap Nwyfre

GWANAR, GWENWYNWYN or GWENWYN, the two generals.

Cæsar, in his *Commentaries*, says that the Britons had assisted the Gauls in their wars with the Romans before he invaded Britain. The *Triades* says that Gwenwynwyn and Gwanar, of Arllechwedd, sons of Lliaws ap Nwyfre and of Arianrhod their mother, daughter of Beli, went with their uncle, Caswallon ap Beli, beyond sea after the Cæsarians (*i. e.*, the Romans, or Cæsar's people), with an army of 61,000 men, and that they all settled in Gwasgwyn, and never returned. (*Tr.* 40.) This was when Cæsar warred with the Gauls, before the invasion of Britain. Mr. Edw. Llwyd, in his *Archæologia Britannica* (Brit. Preface), having hit upon a bad copy of the *Triades*, was not able to understand this passage, nor that of the auxiliaries granted to Urp Luyddog. See *Urp*. But yet it raised his curiosity to examine into the language of Gwasgwyn (*i. e.*, Gascony), and he

found a very great affinity between it and the British, which corroborates this passage in the *Triades*, and also that passage in the British history where it is said that Llefelys, a son of Beli Mawr, had the dominion of a country in Gaul by marriage; and it is natural to think that this very Llefelys was him who Cæsar calls *Divitiacus*, who had property in Britain, or at least a son of his.

GWAREDDOG or GWAREDOG, in Arvon, where Beuno began to build a monastery, but was hindered by a woman. Qu., Gwredog?

GWARTHEFYN BRO DYNOD. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cadwallon.) Whether Gwarthefin be not the name of the place?

GWARTHENION, in Nennius. See *Gwortigern.*

GWARTHRENION, one of the three commots of Cantref Arwystli. (Price's *Descript.*) See *Gwrtheyrnion.*

GWARTHUNION, a name coined by Nennius [or] his interpolator, out of Gwrtheyrnion, the name of a country, to favour a silly fable of a country given to St. German.

GWAS (Y) Teilaw o Went.

GWASANE or GWYSANE, a gentleman's seat in Denbighshire. Davies, a noted botanist and antiquary.

GWASGWYN, Gasgoigne. The *Triades* mentions an army of 61,000 Britons that went to this country to assist the Gauls against the Romans under Caswallon ap Beli Mawr and his nephews, Gwenwynwyn and Gwanar, but never returned. (*Tr.* 40.) See *Gwanar.*

GWATCIN, Watkin.

GWAUN BREUAN, in Llanrhaiadr, Denbighshire [pronounced *Breion.—W. D.*].

GWAUN Farteg, in Radnorshire.

GWAUNYNOG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Middleton's. Qu., Gwenynog (à *gwenyn*)?

GWAUNYSGOR, a church and parish (R.), Flintshire.

GWAUNYTTYD (n. l.). Here a battle was fought, A.D. 1074, between the sons of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn and Rhys ap Owen, King of South Wales, where Rhys was defeated, but still kept the land. (*Caradoc* in Trahaiarn.)

GWAWR verch Brychan, gwraig Elidir Lydanwyn.

GWEDIR, a gentleman's seat near Llanrwst (*S. Tudur*), commonly pronounced *Gwydyr*, but rightly *Gwaederw* [or Gwaed-tir. See *Gwydir.—W. D.*].

GWEDRAWS or GWEDROS, probably *Gwaedros*, a place in Cardiganshire; though I find Deio ap Ieuan Du writes it *Gwedraws*.

Ei gampau'r gwyliau wr gwiw liaws fryd
O frodir Caerwedraws
—— Ai gywydd oedd gaws.

See *Caerwedros*.

GWEFLHWCH. Elgan Gweflhwch; in another place, Gwefl Ffloch.

GWEHELYTH, a family or clan. Gwehelythau a llwythau Cymru.

GWEILCHION, the people and lands of Gwalchmai. (*Gwelygorddau Powys.*)

GWEIR (n. pr. v.) (*Trioedd y Meirch*, 1); hence Llwyn Gwair, Pembrokeshire.

GWEIRGURYT FAWR. (*Tr.* 87.)

GWEIRVYL, GWERFYL, GWERFUL, and GWEIRYL (n. pr. f.). Bettws Gweirvyl Goch, a church and parish in Merionethshire, in the deanery of Edeirnion, St. Asaph diocese.

Gorwedd ym Mettws Gwerful
Goch, hen oedd y wraig a chul.

GWEIRYDD ap Cynfelyn ap Teneuan ap Lludd ap Beli Mawr. This Gweirydd is Latinized by Galfrid, *Arviragus*, which makes me suspect the name might be also wrote *Arweirydd*. By some of our British writers he is also called *Gweirydd Arwyneddog*.

GWELW GWINFFRWD ap Davydd Ddu Taerus.

GWELYGAN.

Ac y ar welugan gynnif ryssed.
Gorhoffedd H. ap O. Gwynedd.

Qu. whether a place where a battle was fought between Gwynedd and Powys, where H. ap Owain Gwynedd behaved gallantly?

GWÊLL ap Llywarch Hen, buried at Rhiw Felen. (*Llywarch Hen.*)

GWÊN (n. pr. v.), one of Llywarch Hen's sons killed by the Saxons [on the banks of Morlas.—*W. D.*].

GWÊN ap Gronw.

Gwyrda oedd Wên a Bênŵyn.—*L. G. Cothi.*

GWENABWY (n. pr. v.).

A chyssul a rofi i Wenabwy
Nad fid ieuangc serchog syberw vaccwy.—*Hoi. Myrddin.*

GWANASSEDD verch Reun Hael.

GWENDRAETH VECHAN, a river in Cydweli. (Camden's *Britannia* in Caermarthenshire.)

GWENDDOLEN, Queen of Britain, and widow of Locrin. See *Lloegrin Gawr.*

GWENDDOLAU, a Prince or general of the northern Britons of Celyddon, in the civil war when the great battle of Arderydd was fought in Scotland. He was an auxiliary of Aeddan Vradawg. Myrddin Wyllt, in his *Hoiane*, calls him his lord. He is mentioned in the *Triades* by the name of Gwenddolau ap Ceidiaw, un o'r tri tharw cad Ynys Brydain (one of three bulls of war); and in the 34th *Triad* it is said that his clan or army maintained their ground for six weeks after their lord's death. This battle was fought at Rhodwydd Arderydd, in Scotland, about the year 557, between Aeddan Vradog and Rhydderch Hael of Alclud, etc. Gwenddolau had two vultures which he fed with the bodies of South Britons. They were killed by Gall, mab Dysgyfedawg. (*Tr.* 37.)

GWENDDWR, a parish and village in Brecknockshire.

GWENDDYDD (n. pr. f.). Also the morning star, Venus.

GWENDDYDD, sister of Myrddin Wyllt, some of whose poems are by way of dialogue between him and her. Some hint that she was not his sister, but his mistress, which I believe is a mistake.

GWENDDYDD verch Brychan, Santes Ynhowyn Meirionydd; eraill a'i geilw *Gwarddydd.*

GWENEDOTA (*Nennius*), Gwynedd.

GWENER (n. f.), the name of several of the princesses of the ancient Celtæ, adored by the Romans, &c., by the name of *Venus;* genitive case, *Veneris;* and is derived from *gwên bêr, i. e.*, a sweet smile,—the smiling goddess: hence *Dydd Gwener* in the British, *i. e., Dies Veneris.* If her name came from *gwenn,*

white or fair, it would have been Gwenner or Gwenno, which is the name of Juno.

Doeth coeth cywrennin gwin a Gwener (wine and Venus).
Ein. ap Gwgan, to Lln. ap Iorwerth.

GWENEU ap Edvedd o Frecheiniog.

GWENFREWI Santes, daughter of Brychan, abbess at Gwytherin (*MS.*); in English, *Winifred* Saint. Robert, Prior of Shrewsbury, hath wrote her life, and before him Elerius, Abbot of Gwytherin, as saith *Brit. Sanct.* She is said to have lived in the time of King Elwith (qu., who was he?), and was daughter to a British lord, Thewith or Trebwith, who granted Beuno lands to build a church, under whose care she was brought up a nun. Caradoc, son of Alain, Prince of that country, cut off her head, because she would not consent to lie with him. Beuno put it on, and brought her to life. A well (Holywell)—Ffynnon Gwenfrewi—sprung out where her head fell, etc. In her time Deifer was an anchoret at Botaver (Botvari), and Saturnus at Henthlant (Henllan); and Elerius Abbot of Gwytherin, who buried her, and where St. Kebius and St. Senan were buried, and the Abbess Theonia, after whom Winifred became abbess. (*Brit. Sanct.*)

In the legend of the British Saints we have the life of a lady of this name, called Santes Gwenfrewi; but no author of note mentions any such a woman. Tudur Aled, the poet, about the year 1450, hath versified her legend as believed in those days. We have no such name in our ancient British history as Gwenfrewi. See *Winifred* and *Beuno*.

GWENFFRWD, a river in Pervedd.

GWENFEDON, daughter of Tutwal Tutclut, noted for her chastity. (*Tr.* 54.)

GWENHWYFACH or GWENHWYACH, the wife of Medrawt ap Llew ap Cynfarch. A quarrel about two nuts (says Tudur Aled) between Gwenhwyfar (verch Ogyrfan Gawr), King Arthur's Queen, and this Gwenhwyfach (*Tr.* 47) gave Medrawd a colour of dethroning Gwenhwyfar (*Tr.* 46), King Arthur having left him lieutenant of Britain while he followed his Gaulish conquest. (*Tr.* 90.) This quarrel or *palfawd* (*i. e.*, a box in the ear) about two nuts was the occasion of the civil war between King

Arthur and Medrawd, and both were killed at Cad Gamlan. (*Tr.* 47.)

GWENHWYFOR, or GWENHWYFAWR, or GWENHWYFAR (n. pr. f.). King Arthur had three wives successively of this name. The first was daughter of Gwythyr ap Greidiawl, probably a North Briton; the second, the daughter of Gawryd Ceint, which seems to have been a Loegrian Briton of Kent; the third, the daughter of Ogyrfan Gawr, a Cambro-Briton (*Tr.* 59) dethroned by Medrod (*Tr.* 46); *Cawr*, in Wales, then signifying a prince or great commander,—Cawr Idris, Cawr Othrwm, Benlli Gawr, and Rhuddlwm Gawr (*Tr.* 32). My reason for the first being a North Britain is that Arthur, when he followed his conquests in the island, left her at home, and she having a former intimacy with Melwas, a Prince of North Britain, they contrived it so that she with her maids of honour went to the wood a Maying, where Melwas was to lie in wait for her among the bushes with a suit of clothes on him made of green leaves of trees. When the Queen and her maids came to the place appointed, Melwas started up and carried the Queen away in his arms to his companions; and all the maids of honour ran away in the fright, taking him to be a Satyr, or wild man of the wood. He took the Queen with him to Scotland, and kept her for a while. Our English writers (Milton, etc.) wonder how a little Prince could take away by force the Queen of such a valiant King as Arthur is said to be; but the wonder ceases when it is considered that the King was abroad, and the Queen willing to be ravished by an old acquaintance.

Fal Melwas yn y glas glôg.—*D. ap Gwilym.*

See Caradoc's *Life of Gildas.*

GWÊNHWYNWYN ap Ywain Cyfeiliog, rectè Gwenynwyn (alias Gwynwenwyn), ap Owain Cyfeiliog.

GWENHWYSEG, the dialect or language of Gwenwys.

GWENHWYTAR.

GWENLLIAN and GWENLLIANT, enw merch; from *lliant*, the flux or tide of the sea or stream of a river. "Idem quod Gwenllinan videtur." (*Dr. Davies.*)

GWENLLIW, enw merch.

GWENLLWG, rectè Gwentllwg, one of the cantrefs of Morganwg, now in Monmouthshire. (Price's *Descript.*)

Pob man blaenau Morganwg
A deunaw llan hyd Wenllwg.—*L. Gl. Cothi.*

GWENLLWYFO or GWENLLWYDDOG Saint. Llanwenllwyfo, a church, Anglesey.

GWENN (n. pr. f.), dim. *Gwenno*, Juno.

GWENNAN, King Arthur's favourite ship of this name, cast away on a bank of sand near Bardsey Island, whence the place is called to this day *Gorffrydau Caswennan, i. e.*, the streams of Caswennan. See *Caswennan.*

GWENNI. Brogior [Aberogwr—*I. M.*] wrth Wenni.

GWENOG Sant. Llanwenog in Cardiganshire. Fairs kept here. [Llanwnog in Montgomeryshire.—*W. D.*]

GWENONWY (n. pr. f.). *D. ap Gwilym.*

GWENOLWYN. Bodwenolwyn, Mon. Abergwynolwyn. Also a river in Brecknockshire.

GWENT, Lat. *Venta Silurum*, one of the six parts or *swyddau* of the territory of Dinefwr, now (with Radnorshire) called South Wales. Gwent is now in Monmouthshire, and contained three commots, viz., Cantref Gwent, Cantref Iscoed, and Cantref Coch. (Price's *Descript.*) Caerwent, Chepstow. (*Thos. Willlams.*) Os Dwy-went is y deau (*J. D.*). The Upper and Lower Gwent. Gwent is Coed (*Tr.* 30); Gwent uwch Coed. Castell Gwent and Casgwent, Chepstow. See *Gwrtheyrn.*

GWEN TEIRBRON verch Emyr Llydaw.

GWENSI verch Howel ap Gronw.

GWENWEUN BEFR, a place where Llywelyn ap Iorwerth had his fourth camp. (*Cylch Llywelyn.*)

GWÊNWYN, the same with Gwenwynwyn. See *Gwanar.*

GWENWYNWYN (n. pr. v).

GWENWYNWYN ap Naw or Naf, one of the three admirals of Britain in King Arthur's time (*Tr.* 20); also a Prince of Powys (part of) of this name, whence Powys Wynwynwyn.

GWENWYNWYN ap Lliaws ap Nwyfre, a general of the Britons under Caswallon ap Beli Mawr and his nephew. (*Tr.* 40.) See *Gwanar.*

GWENWYS. Cadwgan Wenwys. Gwenwys, arglwydd Broniarth.

Gwenwys, name of a country, Gwentland or Monmouthshire.

Mathafarn, in Montgomeryshire, seems to be in one Gwenwys, for Llywelyn ap Guttyn calls D. Lloyd of Mathafarn,

Wrth hwnnw, arth o Wenwys.—*Ll. ap Guttyn.*

GWENWYS, the inhabitants of Gwent, q. d. Gwent weision, Gwent men; as Lloegrwys=Lloegrians, or the people of England.

GWENYNOG or GWAUNYNOG, a gentleman's seat near Denbigh; likewise a place in Anglesey. [Another in Caereinion in Powys. —*W. D.*]

GWEPPRA, a gentleman's seat, Flintshire. Cwtter Weppra. Llyn Gweppra.

GWERCLYS, a gentleman's seat. Hughes. [Near Corwen, Merioneth.—*W. D.*]

GWERN, a place of alders, in the names of places, as, Gwyddelwern; Pengwern; Glan y Wern; Pen y Wern; y Wern Ddu, etc., etc. [Y Wern Las.—*W. D.*]

GWERNAN or GWERNEN (n. l.).

GWERNAN ap Ifan.

GWERN Y BRECHDWN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) [Robert Llwyd o Wern y Brychdwn.—*W. D.*]

GWERNEN ap Clydno, *al.* Clydro, an ancient poet. (*E. Llwyd.*)

GWERN Y FIROGL (*Vinogyl* in E. Evans' transcript of *Llyfr Coch o Hergest*), a battle fought between Owen Amhadawg and the sons of Owen Cyfeiliog. It is near Castell Carreg Hova in Shropshire, near Oswestry, A.D. 1187. Owein was killed by fraud in that castle, in the night, by Gwenwynwyn and Cadwallon ab O. Cyfeiliog. (*Caradoc*, p. 241.)

GWERNGWY. Llys Gwerngwy in Dyffryn Clwyd, the seat of Efnydd ap Gwerngwy.

GWERNGWY (*Pymtheg Llwyth*) ap Gwaeddvawr neu ap Gwaeddgar (Gwaeddgawr).

GWERNGWYGID, where Gruff. ap Cynan fought a battle.

Gwern Gwygid gwanai bawb yn eu gilydd.
Meilir Brydydd, i Gruff. ap Cynan.

GWERNLAN, Watlingford, qu. ?

GWERNYFED, Gwern Hyfed, Gwern Hyfaidd, or Gwern Nyved, a gentleman's seat in Brecknockshire. Sir Herbert Mackworth.

GWERSYLLT, a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire.

GWERTHEFIN. Caer Werthefin, a town in the Forest of Caledonia, in Scotland, the native place of Myrddin ap Morfran or Myrddin Wyllt, the Pictish poet; supposed to be Dunkeld in Scotland. See Cyfoesau Myrddin a Gwenddydd. (*E. Llwyd.*)

GWERTHRYNION, a castle and a territory on the river Gwy, first built by Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheneu, and should be wrote Gwrtheyrnion. It hath been often in the hands of the Normans, English, etc. In the year 1254 it was taken by Llewelyn ap Gruffudd from Sir Ro. Mortimer (Powel, A.D. 1201), says Camden, and erased. This is that which in Usher's Catalogue is called Caer Gwrtheyrn; and in the *Triades*, Caer Gorgyrn and Caer Gurgyrn; and in Nennius' Catalogue, Caer Guorthigirne. Mr. Camden's account of it, out of Nennius, is a monkish tale pretending a grant of lands to St. Garmon because of the likeness of the name Gwrtheyrnion to *Gwarth Union*, two words which cannot be wrested to signify anything but *reproach right* or *right reproach*, which is nonsense.

Gwrthrynion, in my MS., is also one of the three commots of Arwystli, once in Meirionydd.

GWERYDD ap Rhys Goch, lord of Tal y Bolion, in Anglesey, in the time of Davydd ap Owain Gwynedd, anno 1170. Bore *argent*, three leopards' heads *or* on a bend *sable*.

GWERYSTAN ap Gwaithvoed Fawr.

GWESTUN. Twr Gwestun, a castle so called.

Dinas gwestifiant gostyngws mal gwr
Gwestun dwr dorradwy.

Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

GWESTUN or GWESTYN, a place mentioned in Hirlas Ywein Cyfeiliog.

Ar lawr Gwestun vawr gwelais irdant.

GWESTYD (Y), nomen loci.

A gair o ben gwyn y byd
Gwyr gystal ag o'r Gwestyd?

Sion Ceri, i Ifan Goch o Grug Eryr.

GWESYN or GWESSIN, a river. Abergwesyn in Brecknockshire.

GWEUNLLWC, qu. Gwentllwg?

GWEURFYL, enw merch.

GWEURUL verch Gwrgeneu, the wife of Gruffudd ap Meredydd, and mother of Ywain Cyfeiliog.

GWEWENHYR: see *Wewenhyr.*

GWEYRN MAWR (nomen loci).

GWEYRYDD ap Cynfelyn, the 76th King of Britain; rectè Gwairydd or Gweirydd.

> Nith gair yn llai na Gwairydd
> Ni mynnai dwyll mewn y dydd.
>
> *D. M. Tudur*, i How. Colunwy.

GWEYTHAN, GWITHAN, or GWIDDAN, a battle fought at Gweythan, between the Britons and the Saxons, A.D. 867. *Tre Weithan*, in Montgomeryshire; qu., whether Porth Gweythan in Cardiganshire? See *Blaen Porth Gwithan* and *Tre Weithan.*

GWGAN, GWGAWN, GWGON, an ancient British name of men.

GWGAN (Prince of Cardigan) ap Meuric ap Dyfnwal ap Arthen ap Sisyllt, drowned by misfortune, A.D. 872.

GWGAN, the son of Gwyriad, the son of Rodri Mawr, died A.D. 958. (*Caradoc*, p. 16.)

GWGAN CLEDDYFRUDD, one of the tri Yscymydd aerau (*Tr.* 29); Porthawr gwaith Perllan Fangor (*Tr.* 66); Gwgon Gleifrudd (*Tr. y Meirch*, 4).

GWGAN WAWD NEWYDD, a poet. [A founder of a new metre or tune, qu. ?—*W. D.*]

GWGAWN GWRAWN, mab Peredur, one of the tri lleddf unben. (*Tr.* 14.)

GWHIR (ap Owein ap Ceredig), brother of Pedrog Sant.

GWIAWN ap Cyndrwyn, un o dri phorthawr gwaith Perllan Fangor. (*Tr.* 66.) The same with Gwion, brother of Cyndylan. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.)

GWIDIGADA (nomen loci). See *Widigada.*

GWIDOL or GWIDAWL, a river: hence Rhos Widol. (*Tr.* 69.) See *Garth Gwidol.*

GWIG, a river on the borders of Scotland, that falls into the Tuedd (Tweed), where the ancient Britons had a town called Aberwic (Berwic). Hence came the terminations of the names of many towns in England: Greenwich, *i. e.*, Y Wig Lâs; Sandwich, Gwig y Tywod; Keswick, in Cumberland. And hence, no doubt, came the termination *wick* in the names of places in

Germany, and towards the Baltic, where the Cimbrians once abounded. Brunswick; Sleswick; Bolwick; Danswick (Dantzick); Larwick; Hudwick's Wald, etc., etc. [*Vide* Cluverius, or some such author.—*W. D.*] And this throws a light on that passage in our British history which says that one *Gotmwnt*, King of *Affric*, who had come with a great fleet to subdue Ireland, was called by the Saxons to their assistance after the death of Maelgwn Gwynedd. And Gotmwnt overran the whole island of Britain, and gave all Loegria to the Saxons, and drove Ceredic over the Hafren (Severn) into Wales. This Gotmwnt is called by Giraldus Cambrensis *Germundus*, and [he] says he was a Norwegian. (*Top. Ireland*, c. 24; see *Ogygia*, p. 13.) The above Ceretic is the same name with the *Cerdec Elmet* of Nennius, Elved being the name of his country. Affric or Afferwic, therefore, was the name of some country upon the Baltic; or else transcribers, not used to those northern names, might mistake Affric for Sleswick or Larwick, etc.

[*Gwig Fair*, a gentleman's seat in Flintshire, vulgò Wickwer. *Wickwar* (l. n.), a town on the river which runs from Chipping Sodbury to Berkley, and so to Severn. *Wekewar* in another map.—*W. D.*]

GWILI (fl.), that runs through Cwm Gwili, and falls into the Towi, Caermarthenshire. Hence Abergwili, a village, and the palace of the Bishop of St. David's; q. d. Gwy lif. See *Abergwili.*

GWILYM, a name used among the Britons since William the Conqueror's time, and is always Latinized *Gulielmus.* It seems to have been formed from the Germ. *Wilhelm* or *Guildhelm*, now William, if not from the British *Gwaywlym.* I don't remember ever to have met with it in any ancient MSS. older than the Norman conquest. It is also wrote *Gwilim.* Pl. Gwilymiaid.

Gweled gan Rhys a Gwilim
Abid du heb wybod dim.—*L. Gl. Cothi.*

GWINAU DAUFREUDDWYD.

GWINER (n. pr. v.), a Saxon name, at the battle of Bangor is y Coed.

GWINFFRWD. Gwelw Gwinffrwd.

GWINIONYDD, a parcel of Cardiganshire.

Trown yno trwy Winionydd
Clera defeitia da fydd.—*D. ap Ieuan Du.*

The borders of the river Gwy, q. d. *Gwyonydd.*

GWINLLIW, a parish in Monmouthshire. Fairs kept here at Stow. See *Gwynlliw Filwr.*

GWION and GWIAWN (n. pr. v.).

GWION BACH, a poet mentioned by Taliesin in his transmigration.

GWION AP UCHTRYD (*Rhys Goch Eryri*). Croes Wion in Anglesey. Gwydd Gwion, Montgomeryshire. [Celli Wïon in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

GWIRFAI, a hundred of Carnarvonshire. Uwch and Is Gwirfai. Bangor Fawr uwch ben Gwirfai. (*O. Ll. Moel.*)

GWIRIAWN ap Gwynnan ap Gwynfyw Frŷch.

GWLAD, a country; the people of a country; the government of a country; the same with the Saxon *set*, as Somerset, Gwlad yr Haf; Westset, Gwlad Gwent. Hence *Gwledig*, a king or governor: Cynan Wledig, Emrys Wledig, etc. Gair y wlad, the common report; *i. e.*, the country's word. Rhoi ar y wlad, referred to a jury; *i. e.*, to put it on the country or people. Different from *bro.*

Ach gwyr oll, wlad Fro Gadell.—*Rhys Nammor.*

GWLADUS (n. f.), from *gwlad*, a country. Several worthy British women of this name. So *gwledig*, an appellation in the Loegrian dialect, signifying a prince or ruler, comes from *gwlad;* that is as much as to say, one that owns a country or governs a country. Emrys Wledig, Cynan Wledig, etc. But Camden squeezes it from Claudia; but might not Claudius and Claudia come from Gwledig and Gwladus?

GWLAD YR HAF, Somersetshire. Also a province in France of that name.

GWLEDIC or GWLEDIG, a surname or title; "bellicosus". (*E. Llwyd.*) Emrys Wledig, Aurelius Ambrosius. Cynedda Wledig, Cunedagus. Cynan Wledig, Aurelius Conanus. Macsen Wledig, Maximus. Cylyddon Wledig. Gwerthmwl Wledic o'r Gogledd, and Gyrthmwl (*Tr.* 69). Oeuroswydd Wledig (*Tr.* 50). Am-

lawdd Wledig, sign. teyrn. Casnar Wledig. (*Mabinogi*). See *Priodawr* and *Cawr* and *Yrth.*

GWLYDDIEN ap Howy ap Arthen.

GWNDA or GWYNDA Sant. Llanwnda, Caernarvonshire. Bodgynda in Anglesey.

GWNLLE, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Price's.

GWNNE (n. pr. v.). Davydd ap Gwnne Ddu. (*Extent of Anglesey* in Tre Ddestiniet.) Hence Melin Gwnne in the said township.

GWNNEN. Llanwnnen in Cardiganshire. Fairs kept here.

GWNNIOG Sant. Llanwnniog, qu. St. Winoc, a Britain bishop, a follower of St. Patrick in Ireland. Another, a cotemporary of Gregory of Tours, which he ordained priest. (*Hist. Fr.*, l. v, c. 21.)

GWYNNW, vid. id. quod Cwnnws.

GWNNWS Sant. Llanwnnws in Cardiganshire.

GWONNO or GWINIO. Llanwonno, Glamorganshire; Llanwinio, Caermarthenshire.

GWORTIGER MAWR: see *Gwortigern* and *Caer Gwortigern.*

GWORTIGERN. Caer Gwortigern in Camden's *Britannia*, which he makes to be the city of Vortigern in Maelienydd, in a great wilderness which never existed; and there, he says, he was burnt by a fire from heaven, having married his own daughter. These are heavy charges without proper proof. Tyssilio says he was burnt in his castle of Gwrtheyrnion ar lan Gwy by Emreis and Uthur, the sons of Cwstenin, who claimed the crown from him. So Gwrthrenion, Gwarthenion, and Gwortiger Mawr, are mere dreams, the latter being a plain corruption of Gwortigerniawn.

GWRAN ap Cynedda Wledig, father of Maelor, who gave name to Maeloron, the two Maelors.

GWRANGON: see *Wyrangon.*

GWRDDFAN GAWR (n. pr. v.). (Dr. Davies in *Bann.*) See *Ogyrfan.*

GWRECSAM, in English Wrexham, a town and church dedicated to St. Silin; perhaps the same with St. Giles. The situation of this town makes it beyond doubt that the Britons, in ancient times, had a town here; but its ancient name is lost. [I have an ancient name of it.—*W. D.*]

GWREDOG or GWAREDOG, a chapel and parish, Anglesey. B. Willis says it was *Locus refugii*, which is a mistake. *Noddfa* is a place of refuge, or sanctuary. This Gwaredog seems to be a proper name of a man.

GWREI ap Cado of Bennystrywed yn Arwystli.

GWRFAWR ap Cadien ap Cynan.

GWRFYWDYGU, the 18th King of Britain.

GWRFYW ap Pasgen ap Cynfarch.

GWRGAN (n. pr. v.).

GWRGENEU. Ririd Flaidd ap Gwrgeneu.

GWRGAN FARFDWRCH, or Farf Twrch, a King of Britain; the 23rd King of Britain. Camden writes him, *Gwrind barmtruch*, and says it is spade-beard. This shews his entire ignorance of the language, and he ought not to have meddled with it. The meaning of it is Gwrgan with the hog-beard.

GWRGAN ap Rhys died A.D. 1157, the best poet of his time. (*Caradoc* in O. Gwynedd.) I never met with any of his works.

GWRGENEU (n. pr. v.), commonly wrote in English *Vrgeney*. It is of the same origin with Gwrgan and Gwrgi.

GWRGENEU, Bishop of St. David's.

GWRGENEU ap Sitsyllt, a nobleman of Wales, killed by the sons of Rhys Sais. (*Caradoc*, p. 114.)

GWRGI (n. pr. v.).

GWRGUNAN, qu. an idem Gwrgeneu?

GWRGI Sant. Church at Penystrowydd, Montgomeryshire.

GWRGI ap Hedd Molwynog.

GWRGI GARWLWYD, the name of some Pict, it seems a great enemy of the Southern Britons, who made it a custom to kill a Briton for every day in the week. He was at last killed by Diffedell ap Dysgyfedawc (*Tr.* 37), and this was reckoned a notable good deed.

GWRGI and PEREDUR, twins, and sons of Elifer Gosgorddfawr (*Tr.* 35), killed in a battle with the Saxons, A.D. 584. (*Æra Cambr.*)

GWRGON, father of Etheu. (*Tr.* 62.)

GWRGON verch Brychan, gwraig Cadrod Calchfynydd.

GWRGUSTU, or Llanrwst, where a battle was fought A.D. 952,

between North Wales and South Wales men for the government of Wales. [Note.—Llewelyn buried at Llan Rwst.—*W. D.*]

GWRIG. Caer Gwrig (*Usher*), Warwick. See *Wair*.

GŴRIN Sant. Llanwrin, a church and parish in the deanery of Cyfeiliog.

GWRISNYDD ap Dwywelyth, or Grisnydd ap Dwywylith ap Tegawc.

GWRLAIS, Iarll Kerniw.

GWRLI or GWRLEU. *Caer Gwrle*, a castle and town in Flintshire; in English, *The Hope*. Fairs are kept here. A room under ground, and coins and books found there, February, 1757.

GWRNERTH (n. pr. v.), A.D. 610. (*E. Llwyd.*) Ymatgreg Llewelyn a Gwrnerth.

GWRON (n. pr. v.).

Gwrawl gleddyfial gwrial Gwron.

Cynddelw, Marwnad Cad. ap Madawc.

GWRTHEFYR FENDIGAID, the 96th King of Britain, son of Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheneu, who called in the Saxons. Gwrtheyrn was dethroned, and Gwrthefyr set upon the throne. Latin writers call him *Vortimerus*. (*Tr.* 45.)

GWRTHEFYR, the 103rd King of Britain.

GWRTHEYRN GWRTHENEU, the 95th King of Britain, Earl of Gwent, Euas, and Erging, on the death of Constantine, King of Britain, brother of Aldwr, King of Armorica, took Constans, his son, out of a monastery, to have a colour to reign, and to maintain his power called in the Saxons against the Picts and Scots on one side, and the Armoricans on the other, who got at last the government of the whole island after a struggle with the Britons of above 700 years. He is called in one copy of Nennius Gworthigern mac Guortheneu, and in the *Triades* Gwrtheyrn mab Gwrtheneu. He had, perhaps, some claim to the crown after Eudaf, who was Earl of Euas and Erging also, whose daughter married to Maximus the Emperor. He built the castle of Gwrtheyrnion in Wales, wherein he was burnt by Emrys and Uthur, the other sons of Constantine. He is called by Latin writers *Vortigernus*. Zosimus says that the Britons cast off the Roman government, and settled a commonwealth after their own liking (*Zosim.*, l. vi), which Selden says was in the year 430.

(Selden, *Mar. Claus.*, p. 248). So they only changed Romans for Saxons; and these Saxons were driven out by the Danes, and they by the Normans.

Most writers say that the Saxons came first to Britain in the year 449, which doth not agree with the time of Garmon's being here to confute the Pelagian heresy; therefore Camden (in *Britannia*, p. 95) places their coming in A.D. 428), which, as Mr. Selden says upon better consideration may, perhaps, be allowed. (*Mar. Claus.*, p. 232.)

GWRTHEYRNION: see *Gwerthrynion.*

GWRTHGAIN ap Rhys; perhaps the same with Gwrgan ap Rhys. See *Gwrgeneu.*

GWRTHRYCHIAD, properly Gwrthddrychiad, an heir. Spelman, in his Glossary, in *Adelingus*, reads this out of a MS. of the Laws of Howel Dda, by mistake, *Vrchrichiad.* See *Edlin.*

GWRTHRYMUS. Idnerth arglwydd Elfael, Maelienydd, a Gwrthrymus; id. q. Gwrthynion, qu. ?

GWRTYD Sant, qu. ? Llanwrtyd, Brecknockshire.

GWRWARED ap Cyhelyn Fardd ap Gwynfardd.

GWRWARED ap Gwilym.

GWRYDYR DRWM ap Gwedrawc ap Geraint ap Garanawch (an id. quod Caranawc ?) ap Glewddigar ap Cynwae Rychwain o Fod Rychwain yn Rhôs (à *gwr* and *hydr*).

GWRYAT (n. pr. v.).

GWRYAT fab Gwryan yn y Gogledd (*Tr.* 76); one who advanced himself from a native tenant or slave to be a King of some part of North Britain.

GWRYGION: see *Wrygion.*

GWTHERIN, a village in Denbighshire. Fairs kept here.

GWY, the name of a river in Wales, rising in Plumlumon mountain, so to Rhaiadr Gwy, to Buellt, and to Ross in Herefordshire, and emptying itself at Chepstow; by the English called *Wye;* hence Dyffryn Gwy, Glyn Gwy.

Mr. Edward Llwyd says that *guy, uy, uys, ey, y,* and *i,* are as often the final syllable of our rivers as *Tam* or *Tau* is the initial. In the Gothic and modern Swedish *aa* is a river; and in the French, *eau* is water, to which the British word answers. He further adds that, seeing the water between Anglesey and Caer-

narvonshire is called *Meneu*, and that St. David's is called *Meneu*, it, according to that sense, signifies narrow water, because there is a narrow water at Ramsey, near St. David's. But if Mr. Llwyd had been better acquainted with our ancient poets, he would have seen that the water of Anglesey is always called *Menai*, and not *Meneu*. I agree with Mr. Llwyd that *wy* and *gwy* signified water in the Celtic, as appears from the names of several rivers, as Llugwy, Colunwy, Elwy, y Vyrnwy, Dourdwy, Cynwy or Conwy, Mawddwy, Mynwy, Trydonwy, Dyfrdonwy, Duwyfawr, Duwyfach, Edwy, Onwy, Machawy, etc., etc.; and from *awy* or *aw*: Manaw, q. d. Monaw; Alaw. But in nothing plainer than water-fowl: *gwydd, hwyad, gwylan, gwyach, gwyrain, gwylog, gwylym*. Therefore this takes off the strength of Mr. E. Llwyd's argument that the Gwyddelian Britons and us had different languages (see *Wysg* and *Llwch*), for *Gwy* is a river called by the name of water, as he says the river Wysg is. Should not we rather conclude from these things that the Gwyddelian Britons were colonies sent from the country now called South Wales to Ireland, as several words in their language agree to this day not to be found in North Wales; as *ysgadan*, a herring; *llwch*, a lake or lough; *esgair*, a ridge of mountains; *arann*, a kidney; *clebair*, a babbler, etc., etc. [*Ysgadan*, plural, and *ysgadenyn*, singular, is always used in Montgomeryshire for herrings.— *W. D.*]

GWY, a river mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cadwallon.

GWYAR, father of Gwalchmai, nai Arthur, second husband of Anna, qu.? See *Gwalchmai*.

GWYDION or GWDION, son of Don, Lord or Prince of Arvon. This Gwdion was a great philosopher and astronomer, and from him the *Via Lactea*, or Milky Way, or Galaxy, in the heavens is called Caer Gwdion. His great learning made the vulgar call him a conjuror and necromancer; and there was a story feigned that when he travelled through the heavens in search of ....'s wife that eloped, he left this tract of stars behind him. (*D. J.*) See *Math* and *Don*, and *Gronwy Pefr*.

GWYDYR ap Cynfelyn, the 75th King of Britain.

GWYDYR DRWM, husband of the chaste Efiliau. (*Tr.* 55.)

GWYDD, Gweith, the Isle of Wight.

GWYDDAINT, cousin german to King Cadwallon. (E. Llwyd, from Vaughan's *MS. Notes on Camden.*)

GWYDDALUS. Llanwyddalus in Cardiganshire. Fairs kept here.

GWYDDEL, *Hibernicus*, an Irishman (from *gwydd*, wood); plur. *Gwyddyl*, the inhabitants of Ireland. Ireland was originally called by the Britons *Gwydd Ynys*, the Woody Island (by the natives, in their own dialect, ꝑlobınȷ; *i. e.*, Insula Memorosa,—Flaherty, p. 18); and it was natural enough for the Britons, from whom they were descended, to call them *Gwyddyl* or *Gwyddelod*, Wood Men, though they named the island *Y Werddon*, *i. e.*, *Y Werdd Ynys*, the Green Island, which is the British name of it to this day; and yet the inhabitants are never called in Welsh *Gwerddoniaid*, but *Gwyddelod* or *Gwyddyl*. *Gwyddel* (pl. *Gwyddyl*) signifies also foresters, wild men, woodmen, outlaws, wood-rovers, thieves of any nation. In the legend of St. Elian a Saxon wood-rover is called *gwyddel*, from *gwydd*.

I lwyn o goed dan len gel
Efo'i gwyddai y Gwyddel, etc.
Gwedi'r Sais o'r gwaed ar sarn.—*G. Gwyn.*

And *Gwyddelyn* is the diminutive of Gwyddel.

Gwyddelyn mewn gwe ddulwyd.
Huw Cae Llwyd, to the Ape.

Gwyddel is also used as a cognomen. Ieuan Wyddel. Gwyddel in the names of places; as, Pentre'r Gwyddel, in Rhoscolyn, Anglesey; and Cerrig Gwyddel, near Malldraeth, Anglesey; Pont y Gwyddel, in Llanvair, Denbighshire; Pentre'r Gwyddel, in Llysfaen, Denbighshire; Cerig y Gwyddel, near Ffestiniog, Meirion; Cwm y Gwyddel, in Penbryn parish, Ceretica; another in Llanbadarn Vawr, Ceretica; another in Glamorganshire; Carn Phylip Wyddel, in Llanwenog, Ceretica. See *Iwerddon.*

GWYDDELEG, *lingua Hibernica*, the Irish tongue; called also *Iaith Werddonig.* Flaherty (*Ogygia*, p. 63) makes it consist of four dialects; *i. e.*, Law Dialect, Poetry, Picked, and Common. So the language of the poets in the British differs much from common speech, which accounts for the obscurity, at this time, of some poetical writers.

GWYDD ELEN or GWYDDELEN. Llanwyddelen, parish and church in Cydewain deanery. See *Dol Wydd Elen.*

GWYDDYL GORR, the same with Eiddilic Gorr, a noted *hudol* or magician mentioned in the *Triades* (31).

GWYDDELIG. Llysiau Gwyddelig. Dyn Gwyddelig, a brutish fellow (Cardiganshire), or a morose, unmerciful fellow.

GWYDDELWERN, a place in Powys Land, where Beuno built a church, the ground being given him by Cynan, King of Powys, ap Brochfael Ysgithrog; called Gwyddelwern from an Irishman that Beuno raised from the dead, who had been murdered by his wife. (*Buchedd Beuno*, Jes. Coll., Ox.) Q. d. Gwern y Gwyddel.

GWYDDEN, or GWDDYN, or GWYDDIN, or GWYDDYN. Llanwyddyn or Llanwydden, a parochial chapel in the parish of Llanrhaiadr ym Mochnant, county of Denbigh and Salop. [A church in Montgomeryshire.—*W. D.*] Llanwydden, a house in Creuthyn, near Conwy; but no church near. Qu. whether Glan Wydden?

GWYDDFA.

Gwyddfa Rhufawn Pefr.—*H. ap O. Gwynedd.*

GWYDDFARCH (n. pr. v.) is Marchwydd transposed, says Mr. E. Llwyd. Gwyddfarch Gyfarwydd. (Dr. Davies in *Proverbs.*)

GWYDD GWION, a gentleman's seat in Bro Wyddno. (*O. Gwynedd.*)

GWYDDNO (n. pr. v.).

GWYDDNO GORONIR or GARANIR was lord of Cantre Gwaelod, a large flat country overflown by the sea about the year 500.

Cwynfan Gwyddno Garanir
Pan droes y donn dros ei dir.

Mwys Gwyddno Garanir was one of the thirteen rarities of Britain. Meat for one man, when put into it, would be meat for a hundred when it was opened. This is generally taken for some kind of vessel; but I suppose it was some new contrived weir for catching fish. See Dr. Davies in *Mwys.* [This is confirmed by Taliesin comforting Elphin, the son of Gwyddno Goronhir, when his weir was robbed. "Elphin deg, paid ag wylo", etc.—*W. D.*]

Porth Wyddno yn y Gogledd, or Gwyddno's port or harbour in the north, one of the principal harbours of Britain. See *Ysgewyn* and *Gwygyr.*

Cored Wyddno is in the mouth of Conwy river.

Caer Wyddno is a spot of foul ground in Aberystwyth Bay, which comes dry on spring tides. See *Cantref Gwaelod*, *Taliesin*, and *Elphin*.

GWYDDNO ap Emyr Llydaw.

GWYDDYL (anciently wrote *Gwydyl* or *Gwytyl*), the inhabitants of Ireland, the Irish. In the Irish tongue, *Gouidhil* is an Irishman; *Gaoilag* or *Goidheilg*, the Irish tongue. But the original of the name is not found in the Irish. These people, being the first inhabitants of Britain, were called by the conquerors Gwyddyl, from *gwŷdd*, wood, as being obliged to skulk in wood; or from *gŵydd*, wild or savage; and from hence were drove to Ireland, or obliged to transport themselves in colonies.

GWYDDYL ALBAN (in Irish, *Gaoidhil Alban*, the people of Ireland that planted themselves in Alban, now called Scotland. (Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 346.)

GWYGYR (fl.), the rivers Gwygyr and Mathanen, in Anglesey, go to Kemaes harbour. Qu. whether the Porth Wygyr of the *Triades* (No. 5), one of the principal harbours of Britain? Beaumaris rather. See *Porth Wygyr*, *Rhyd Wygyr*, and *Yscewyn*.

GWYL (n. pr. f.), one of King Arthur's concubines. (*Tr.* 60.)

GWYLATHR, Iarll Desmwnt. Vid. *Osbwrn*.

GWYLAWC ap Beli ap Mael Mynan.

GWYLFA. Bryn Gwylfa, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

GWYLFYW.

GWYLLON CELYDDON, the names of the Caledonians.

> Can Wyllon Celyddon cerddant.
>
> *Prydydd Moch*, i Lln. ap Iorwerth.

GWYN (fl.): hence Abergwyn.

GWYN (n. pr. v.). *Triad* 62.

GWYN, appellative; as Rhys Wyn ap Rhys.

GWYN ap Cyndrwyn. (Llywarch Hen, Marwnad Cynddylan.)

GWYN ap Gollwyn: vid. *Ywain*.

GWYN ap NUDD. Adar Gwyn ap Nudd ydynt i'r elyrch.

GWYN GWYARCHEU, mentioned by Myrddin. See *Gruffydd ap Cynan*.

GWYN, father of Coleddawg. (*Tr.* 62.)

GWYNDA GYOET (n. pr. v.), and

GWYNDA REINYAT. (*Tr. Meirch*, 1.)

GWYNDODES, a North Wales woman.

GWYNDODYDD, a North Wales man.

GWYNDYD, North Wales men.

GWYNDOR, *i. e.*, White Breaks, the name of a river in America, said to be given it by the Britons who settled there under Madoc ap Owain Gwynedd, A.D. 1144.

GWYNEDD, North Wales; Lat. *Gwyneddia* and *Guinethia, Venedotia*, and *Venedocia*. (*Leland.*) Mr. Camden thinks it to be the *Germania* of Pausanias, who, in his *Arcadia*, says that Ant. Pius had chastised the Brigantes for making inroads into Germania, a province of the Romans.

Owen Gwynedd, etc.

Llywelyn ei enw o eissillydd
Gwynedd gwr dygorbydd.—*Hoi. Myrddin.*

GWYNFA (n. l.), in Caermarthenshire. Mathraval Wynfa. See *Mathraval.* Peillged o Wynfa i frenin Aberffraw. (*Cyfraith.*)

GWYNFRYN (nomen loci).

GWYNGAD ap Nos ap Hoyw.

GWYNGREGYN (fl.); hence Abergwyngregyn. See *Garth Celyn.*

GWYNHYFAR (n. pr. v.), maer Cernyw a Dyfnaint. (*Ystori K. ap Kilydd.*)

GWYNLLIW (n. pr. v.).

GWYNLLIW ap Cyngor.

GWYNLLIW FILWR, King of the Demetians; in Latin, *Gundleus*, confessor. See his Life in John of Tinmouth. Qu. whether Cynllo, Llangynllo? He divided the kingdom with his six brothers; married Gwladus verch Brychan Brycheiniog, who was father of St. Cynog and St. Keina. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Mar. 29.) Gwynlliw's son was St. Cadoc. He was attended at his death by St. Dubricius and his son Cadoc. (*Brit. Sanct.*) See *Cattwg.*

GWYNNAN ap Gwynawc Farfsych.

GWYNNAWC ap Gildas ap Caw, arglwydd Cwm Cawlwyd. (*MS.*)

GWYNNOG Sant. Llanwynnog in Arwystli; also the church of Aberhavesp. Idem quod Gwynnawc ap Gildas ap Caw, arglwydd Cwm Cawlwyd.

GWYNODL Sant. Llangwynodl in Lleyn. Qu. whether *Guinole* in Vertot.

GWYNOGION. Swydd Wynogion, a commot (from *Gwyn*, or *Gwyn* ap Cyndrwyn in Llywarch Hen, Marwnad Cynddylan, or *Gwynnog* St. Llanwynnog).

Amgylch cyminawc cymynai Saeson
Ar Swydd Wynnogion yd wynnygai.—*Cynddelw.*

GWYNOLWYN (fl.). Abergwynolwyn.

GWYNT. *Caer Wynt*, Winchester (*Th. Williams*), A.D. 520. *Ær. Camb.* (*M. Williams.*) See *Wynt* and *Caerwynt.*

GWYNWAS (n. pr. v.), fair man (à *gwyn* and *gwas*).

GWYNWYS. Madog Gwynwys.

GŴYR was one of the three commots of Eginoc in Carmarthenshire, but is now in Glamorganshire. (Price, *Descript.*)

GŴYR, Tir Gŵyr, in English *Gower* land; by Nennius (Gale's copy), *Guhir*, where he says the *sons of Keian*, a Scot, seated themselves till they were drove out by Kynedhav, a British Prince. (Camden, *Glamorganshire.*) But this *Keian* is called by Sir John Price, in his *Description of Wales, Glam Hector.* See *Glam Hector.*

Aberllychwr yn nhir Gwyr.

GŴYR. Maen Gŵyr, a stone near Cappel Curig in Caer yn Arfonshire, and a cist vaen near it (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden in Caermarthenshire*), where he seems inclined to think they got that name from *gwyro*, bowing, because places of worship in the Druidical times, or else because they are crooked, *i. e.*, bending or inclining. But all stones set on end do bend or incline one way or other. [Hence also *cromlech*, from *crymmu*, to bend in worship.—*W. D.*]

GWYRANGON: see *Wyrangon.*

GWYRFAI (fl.), a river near Llanfaglan in Arfon: hence Is Gwyrfai and Uwch Gwyrfai, two commots in Caernarvonshire; in Cantref Arfon.

Gwyr Werniawn. (*Gwelygorddau Powys.*)

GWYS. Castell Gwys, De Guise's Castle, a castle in Cantref y Coed, Dyfed, taken by the famous Howel ap Owain Gwyneth as an auxiliary to the sons of Gruffydd ap Rhys, who made use of battering-rams and machines to cast great stones, etc. (*Caradoc in O. Gwynedd.*)

One of the commots of Cantref y Coed. (Price's *Descr.*)

Cost oll yw gwin Castell Gwis
Coety yw lle i ceid dewis.—*Ior. Fynglwyd.*
Ag ar Gastell Gwys gogwys yd orfu
Godwrf llu lluchiad gwrys.
Cynddelw, i H. ap O. Gwynedd.

GWYS, the pl. of *gwas*, a servant or a youth. In the termination of the names of places and people: Lloegrwys=Lloegrians; Argoedwys=people of Argoed, etc. According to ancient tenures the lordships and the inhabitants were bought or sold together. So in the Saxon tenures in *Doomsday Book* we find there were in the lordships more or less of these kinds of inhabitants belonging to them,—servi, villani, bordarii, presbyteri, radmani, bovarii, faber, molinarius, francigenæ, præpositus, picatores, ancillæ, etc., etc.

GŴYTH. Bryn Gwyth, a hill near Salop, where Llewelyn ab Iorwerth encamped when he took the town.

Pebyllwys Llywelyn ——
Ym Mryn Gŵyth yn Amwythig.—*Cylch Llywelyn.*

GWYTHELYN (n. pr. v.) Caer Gwythelyn, Watlingaceaster. (*E. Llwyd.*)

GWYTHERIN Sant yn Rhyfoniog. (*MS.*)

GWYTHERIN, a parish and village in Denbighshire. The church is dedicated to St. Winifred, as B. Willis says.

GYFARLLWYD (Y).

GYFFYLLIOG (Y), a chapel in Denbighshire.

GYFYLCHI: see *Cyfylchi.*

GYMWYNAS (Y), or *Y Filltir Gymwynas*, a road in Caernarvonshire, through very rocky ground, supposed to be a continuation of the military way of Sarn Elen made by Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden in Meirion.*)

GYRTHMWL or GWERTHMWL (n. pr. v.), mentioned by Llywarch Hen.

GYRTHMWL WLEDIG, penhyneif ym Mhenryn Rhionedd. (*Tr.* 7.)

H.

HAER, verch y Blaidd Rhudd o'r Gêst.

HAER, daughter of Gyllyn or Gillyn, wife of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn. (*Caradoc* in Bleddyn.)

HAFAIS (fl.). Aberhafais. [It is Hafes (haf hesp)=Summergild, or dry.—*W. D.*]

HAFART. Ienkyn Hafart.

HAFOD (à *haf* and *bod*), a summer habitation, a summer dairy-house. Several places named from hence; as, Hafod y Bwch, a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire,—Roberts; Hafod Uchtryd, a house in Cardiganshire, once a seat of the Herberts; Hafod y Goven, a house; Hafod y Brain, a gentleman's seat; Hafod Lwyddog, a gentleman's seat; yr Hen Hafod; yr Hafod Lom; Hafod y Garreg, a gentleman's seat,—Thomas; Hafod y Maidd, a gentleman's seat,—Wynne's.

HAFOD LWYFOG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

HAFOD UNNOS, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*).—Mr. Lloyd; in Denbighshire.

HAFOD Y WERN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

HAFON, qu. ? Llanhafon.

HAFREN (fl.). The British historian's account of the naming of this river is this: Lloegrin or Llocrin, the eldest son of Brutus, having met with Essyllt, a daughter of a King of Germany, among the spoils of Humer, King of Hunawt, who had made a descent upon Britain about 1,000 years before Christ, he kept her in a place under ground, unknown to his Queen, Gwenddolen, and had a daughter by her, which he called Hafren [q. d. Hafrïain, queen of May—*W. D.*]; and when Corineus, the father of Gwenddolen, died, he advanced Essyllt to the throne, and discarded Gwenddolen, who going to Cornwall, her father's kingdom, got an army, and gave her husband battle on the side of the river Furam, when Locrin was killed, and Gwenddolen ordered Essyllt and her daughter Hafren to be drowned in the river; and ordered by proclamation through her whole kingdom that the river should hereafter be called *Hafren*, in eternal remembrance of the fair daughter of her husband Locrin. Hafren seems to be derived from *Hafriain, i. e.*, the queen of summer; from whence the Latin Sabriana, now Sabrina; in English, Severn. Camden says he could never learn whence this name came, for that it seemed that the story of a virgin being drowned in it was of Jeffrey's invention. He might have seen it in the British copy of Tyssilio, before Jeffrey's time. This river is also

mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cadwallon and Marwnad Cyndylan.

HAFREN. Cwmmwd Hafren, one of the two commots of Cantref Cydewain in Powys Wenwynwyn. (Price, *Descr.*)

HAFREN, enw merch Llocrin Gawr.

HAIADEN. Llanhaiaden in Pembrokeshire. Fairs kept here. Qu. whether Llawhaden?

HAIARNWEDD, wife of Gleisiar o'r Gogledd, and mother of Aedenawc. (*Tr.* 27.)

HAIR ap Llewelyn ap Dafydd Llwck.

HALAWC. Penardd Halawg. Bod Halawg. Coed Halawg. See *Talog.*

HALCHDYN, Halchdun. Ierwerth Hilfawr o Halchdun. [Now Haughton, near the influx of the Verniw and Severn.—*W. D.*]

HALKEN, church and parish in Flintshire, R.; rectè *Helygen.* Pentre Helygen.

HALTERENNES, a place mentioned (in Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 142 and 148) to be in Ewyas land. It is surprising that *Allt yr Ynys* should come out of the learned Dr. Powel's hands in this shape. What can we expect from Speed, Camden, and other strangers to the language, when a man so well read in our antiquities could commit such a blunder?

HAMLADD. Llanhamladd, a manor in Brecknockshire. Qu., Hammwlch? Llan Hammwlch parish in Brecknockshire. See *Ty Illtud.*

HAMON. Caer Hamon, North Hampton. (*T. Williams.*)

HAMTWN. Tir Hamptwn, Hampshire.

Magwyd wr llwyd o'r lle hwn
A'th rent ynn na thir Hamtwn.

HANMER, a church and parish in Flintshire, in Chester diocese. Syr Gruffydd o Hanmer.

HARAN. Llanharan, a church in Glamorganshire.

HARDD. Cadrod Hardd.

HARDDLECH. (*T. P.*)

HARFYN, one of the three commots of Cantref Ffinioc in Caermarthenshire.

HARLECH or ARLECH, a town and castle in Meirion. See *Llech Ardudwy.*

HASA Sant, *i. e.*, St. Asaph, of noble British stock: hence Llanhasa in Flintshire; and in English the town of Llanelwy is called St. Asaph, after his name, because he succeeded Cyndeyrn Garthwys (Kentigèrn) in that bishopric and abbacy, and whose disciple he was. (*Brit. Sanct.*, May 1.) He had 965 monks; 300 were labourers out of doors, 300 were servants within doors, and 365 learned and religious. (*Brit. Sanct.*)

HAVARDEN, a church and parish and village and castle, Flintshire (in Welsh, *Pen ar Lac*, but rightly Penardd Halawc), in Chester diocese.

HAVES, R. Aberhaves; qu. Haf Hesp, dry in summer? Aberhafesp, Montgomeryshire; parish and church in Cedewain, St. Gwynnog. [This gave name to Bedo Hafesp, a poet.—*W. D.*]

HAWAU, HAWAI, or HAWI, a place in Radnorshire, where fairs are kept [close to Llandrindod Wells.—*W. D.*].

HAWCWN or HOWCWN, a river which falls into Malldraeth, at Aberhawcwn, in Anglesey.

HAWDD-DRE, in Baglan, Glamorganshire. Canhawdre in Cardiganshire.

HAWFF. Tir yr Hawff (probably Rhalff), peth o arglwyddiaeth Sir Roger Vychan.

HAWSTYN. Penrhyn Hawstin, a promontory in Cornwall.

HAWYS (n. f., qu. an idem Hawystl?); hence Caer Hawys or Caerwys. Several noted British ladies of this name in ancient times; as, Hawys Gadarn, etc. [hence it came a proverb for a gigantic female, "O yr Hawys fawr!"—*W. D.*] Hawys is derived from *haf* or *hav*, summer.

HAWYS GADARN, *i. e.*, Hawys the Proud, daughter of Ywein ap Gruffudd ap Gwenwynwyn. Hawys Gadarn, canys balch oedd. (*MS.*) She was married to J. Charleton, a Norman, who gave her relations great disturbance.

HAWYSTYL (n. pr. f.), a Saxon name. Hawystl Drahawc, un o dri phorthawr Perllan Fangor o barth y Saeson. (*Tr.* 67.)

HAWYSTL ferch Brychan Brychelniog, santes ynghaer Hawystl. Qu. whether Caer Hawys, *i. e.*, Caerwys?

HAY, a town in Brecknockshire; in Welsh called *Tre Gelli*, or *Gelli Gandryll*. Camden says it was well known to the Romans, for their coins are found there. It was burnt by Owen Glyndwr.

HEDD MOLWYNOG, one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, lord of Uwch Aled, and lived at Llys Maes yr Henllys. (*D.*) Bore *vert*, a hart passant *argent*.

HEDDWCH, a cognomen. Madog Heddwch of Rhiwlas. (*J. D.*)

HEILIARTH, nomen loci in Powys.

Afal yr holl filwyr hen
Dros Heiliarth draw o Sulien.
Ieuan Dafydd Ddu, i Fred. ap Rhys o Geri.

[Qu. Yr Heniarth, near Llanfair ?—*W. D.*]

HEILYN (n. pr. v.), à *hail*. (*Davies.*) Bryn Heilyn. Gwaith Heilyn, which see.

HEILYN ap Llywarch Hen. (*Llywarch Hen.*)

HEILYN FRYCH ap Cynfrig Fychan. [Pentre Heilyn.—*W. D.*]

HEILYN (GWAITH), a battle fought in Cornwall between Adelred, King of Westsex, and Rhodri Molwynog, King of the Britons, A.D. 720.

HELCHENE, in *Doomsday Book*, Cheshire; corruptly for Helygen, a village in Englefield.

HELEDD (n. pr. v.), un o'r tri thrwyddedawg ac anfoddog. (*Tr.* 71.)

HELEDD, a sister of Cyndylan. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.)

HELEDD (*Triad*), some northern islands; I suppose the Hebrides. O Erch a Heledd (*Triad*), which see.

HELEDD WEN (YR), Namptwich (à *halen*, salt). Gyrru halen i'r Heledd.

HELEN: see *Elen*.

HELI, brine, pickle, salt water. Heli 'r môr, sea-salt water (à *halen*, salt). Qu. whether hence Pwll Heli, a seaport in Caernarvonshire, or from Eli? One of the mouths of the Rhine is called Helium, perhaps from *heli*, salt water; but is not the others also salt water?

HELIC ap Glyn Glanoc (vel ap Glanoc).

HÊN. Yr Hên Ierwerth. Llywarch Hên.

HENDREF, in the names of several places, signifying old town, old dwelling, old habitation, anciently inhabited; but is properly the inhabited country distinguished from the uncultivated mountains. There are many places of this name in Wales, or

with Hendref prefixed. Mynydd a hendre', *i. e.*, common and freehold; the same with gwyllt a dof, *i. e.*, wild and tame, or uncultivated and cultivated.

Hendref, name of a house in Llandyfrydog, Anglesey; Hendre Gadog, near Malldraeth; Hendre Velen; Hendref Howel, Anglesey; Hendref Mur, Meirion, a gentleman's seat; Hendre Bippa, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*); Hendref Mynych; Hendref Urien, a gentleman's seat,—Lloyd; [Hendref Hen.—*W. D.*]

HENDRE VIGILL, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*). See *Gorsedd Veigill*, Anglesey. See *Elian.*

HENDWR (n. l.). Madog o'r Hendwr.

HENEGLWYS, a township in Anglesey, and now a parish church. It is mentioned in the Prince's Extent (Edw. III, 1352) to be a *free villa* held of the Saints Franciscinus and Bacellinus. The inhabitants were remarkably free, for they were exempted from bearing arms, and owed the Prince no services, or suits, or rents, except a suit to the two grand turns [circuits—*W. D.*] of the Lord Prince yearly, and a suit to the Prince's mill at Tin Dryvol. See *Franciscinus* and *Bacellinus.*

HENFACHE, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) [Llanrhaiadr Mochnant.—*W. D.*]

HEN FYNYW, Eglwys Hen Fynyw, near Aberaeron in Cardiganshire, which I take to be the *Old Menevia*; so that instead of *Rubus Vetus* (Leland in Dr. Davies' Dictionary) you must read *Rudus Vetus, i. e.*, the old rubbish or ruins of Mynyw, or the ruins of Old Mynyw. See *Hen Fenyw.*

HENFFIG, near Margam (in Modlen), Glamorganshire.

HENFFORDD, the town and county of Hereford, also called Hereford East. It signifies Old Way.

HENFFORDD (GWAITH), the battle of Hereford, between Gruffudd ap Llewelyn ap Seisyllt and Randolph, nephew of Edward the Confessor. He burnt the Cathedral, slew the Bishop, Loeger, spoilt and burnt the town, and killed 500 Saxons, A.D. 1054. See *Machawy.*

HENGWRT, a gentleman's seat near Dolgelleu in Meirionyddshire. Here is a great collection of curious British MSS. containing poetry and history, collected by that great British antiquary, Mr. Robert Vaughan of Wengraig, ancestor of the present owner, Mr. Vaughan.

HENGYS, one of the commanders of the first Saxons that came to Britain (*Tr.* 48); by English historians called Hengist; by Verstigan, Hengistus.

HENLLAN, near Denbigh, a church and parish (V.) dedicated to St. Sadwrn. (*B. Willis.*)

HENLLAN, on the river Gwy, where Dyfrig had a college of 1,000 scholars, among whom were Teilo, Idan, Sampson, etc. (Dubricius' Life.)

HENLLAN, Cardiganshire.

HENLLAN AMGOED, a church and parish, Carmarthenshire. A Roman inscription there.

HENLLEU (n. l.). (*Einion ap Gwalchmai*, i Dduw.)

Boed ef yn diben bod yn dibleu
Heli yn Enlli hyd yn *Henlleu.*—(*I Grist.*)

HENPEN (n. pr. v.), un o'r tri glew. (*Tr.* 27.)

HENWEN (n. pr.). Henwen, hwch Dallweir Dalben. (*Tr.* 30.) This seems to have been the name of some ship which Coll ap Collfrewy went captain of, etc. (*Tr.* 30.)

HENYDD, an id. quod Hunydd? *Sain Henydd*, enw lle.

HENYN (n. pr. v.), father of Garwen, King Arthur's concubine. (*Tr.* 60.)

HENYR: see *Ynyr.*

HERAST (n. l.).

HERAST. Llewelyn ap Herast; hefyd arglwydd Herast.

HERBERT, a surname of several noble families in Britain. This name was here far before William the Conqueror's time, and probably not Norman. It is naturally enough derived from the British, and may be originally a British name. *Hirberth*, in British, signifies *tall and beautiful*; anciently wrote *Hirbert.* Herbeirtion is the plural formed after the manner of the ancients, as Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr in William the Conqueror's time, in naming their clans; so from Tyngyr, Tynghyrion; from Gwalchmai, Gweilchion.

O Herbardiaid aur burdal.

HERCLES (*J. D.*), Hercules. See *Ercwlff.*

HERGEST. Tomas ap Roger, arglwydd Hergest.

HERGEST (n. l.), in Glamorganshire. [There is a place of that

name in Glamorgan; and another, I believe, in Montgomeryshire. —*I. M.* Herefordshire, from whence came the Llyfr Coch MS. in Jesus College.—*W. D.*]

HERGYN, some place in Caernarvonshire. See *Erging* and *Eifl.*

HERWNDEN (n. pr. v.), a Saxon, father of Gweattyrn.

HILFAWR, a cognomen. Iorwerth Hilfawr ap Mael Meilienydd. (*J. D.*)

HIRADDUC, nomen loci [near ..... in Flintshire.—*W. D.*].

Dafyddd Ddu o Hiradduc, a learned poet and grammarian. We have his Grammar of the British tongue and several of his poems extant, but not in print. His translation of the *Te Deum* is curious. He lived about the year 1380, and from his knowledge in natural philosophy and chymistry he got the name of a conjuror among the vulgar, and abundance of strange stories are to this day told of him and the Devil. His shewing artificial snow in summer-time made them insist that he was just come from the Alpes on the Devil's back. His erecting of bridges in difficult places by the Devil's help, and cheating him of his pay, and his outwitting the Devil in everything, even when he expected his body when he was dead, made the poor Devil, in the hearing of all the congregation, cry out at last, "Dafydd Ddu, ffals yn fyw, ffals yn farw!" *i. e.*, false alive, and false when dead. These are stories that very well suited the age he lived in, when the monks made learning a crime.

HIRADDUG (GWAITH), a battle fought at this place, where Cwstenin Ddu, son of Idwal Foel, was killed. (*MS.*) It was fought between Howel ap Ieuaf and Cwstenin Ddu, son of Iago, who had hired Godfryd, captain of the Danes, A.D. 979. (*Caradoc.*)

HIRFLAWDD. Ierwerth Hirflawdd, yr hwn yn yn 'r âch newydd a elwir Ierwerth Hirymladd.

HIRFRYN, a lordship in Ystrad Tywy. (*Caradoc*, p. 274.)

HIRFRYN (CAER), Longcaster (*Th. Williams*); rather Luncaster, from the river Lune in Lancashire.

HIRIETH, a river. Aber Hirieth on the Dyfi river. Rhiw Hirieth, a gentleman's seat [in Caereinion.—*W. D.*].

HIRNANT, church and parish in the deanery of Welsh Poole.

HIRYMLADD: see *Hirflawdd.*

HISPAEN, Hespaen, Spain.

HIRAETHOG, one of the two commots of Cantref Ystrad in Denbighshire: from hence Gruffudd Hiraethog, a sound poet of the 16th century, took his name. He was the teacher of Wm. Lleyn, Sion Tudur, William Cynwal, Simwnt Vychan, poets that flourished in Queen Elizabeth's time.

HIRELL, Uriel, an angel. See *Gabriel.*

HOAN, a King of the Britons (probably the Northern Britons), mentioned by Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 478, in the year 642, who beat Domnal Brec, King of the Scots, in the battle of Ystrad Carmaig.

HÔB (YR), the Hope. Mredydd o'r Hôb.

HOBEU (YR). *Stat. Rhuddlan.* See *Flint.*

HODNANT (n. l.), qu. a river? Llywelyn Brydydd Hodnant, a poet anno Domini 1360. [The little river of Llan-Illtud Fawr in Glamorgan.

Hyd y nant loyw Hodnant lwyd.

Cywydd Illtud Sant.—I. M.]

HODNI, a river which falls into the Mynwy, and together fall into the Wye. In Giraldus Cambrensis called *Hodeni.* It runs by the abbey of Lantony, which was probably Llan Hodni, or, as Giraldus thinks, Nant Hodni. This is often confounded with Honddu, and even by Mr. Edw. Llwyd on Camden (a marginal note), and by Dr. Powel, Dr. Th. Williams, etc. See *Honddu* and *Rhodni.*

HOEDLYW ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrudd. Gorsedd Hoedliw ar dir Carrog, yn Llanbadrig, Môn.

HOFA and HWFA (n. pr. v.): hence Carreg Hova, Castell Carreg Hova, and Caer Carreg Hova, in Shropshire, mentioned in the tenth battle of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth.

Pebyll Llywelyn, etc.
Ynghaer Yngharreg Hova.

See *Hwfa.*

HOLT, in Denbighshire, a town and castle, where fairs are kept; called by the Romans *Leonis Castrum.* So called, as Camden thinks, from the "Legio vicesima victrix", which kept garrison a little higher on the other side Dee. He means *Westchester,* called by the Britons Caerlleon Gawr and Caerlleon ar Ddyfrdwy; but Camden had a mind to throw a veil over the *Leonis*

Castrum, lest the Welsh antiquaries should claim it for Caerlleon. *Leonis Castrum* is literally *Caerlleon*, in spite of all glosses and shifts, where the name of the ancient King Lleon is still retained.

HONDDY or HONDDU (fl., hence Aberhonddu), falls into the Wysg at Brecknock; hence the town of Brecknock or Brycheiniog. (Price, *Descr.*) This by English writers is called Hodni. Caer Hodni, Brycheiniog. (Th. Williams, *Catalogue.*)

Hodni a'i fraint hyd nef fry.—*Huw Cae Llwyd.*
Aber hydrfer Hodni.—*Prydydd y Moch*, i Llywelyn.

See *Rhodni* and *Hodni.*

HOPE (called in Welsh Yr Hôb), part of Powys Vadog, one of the three commots of Cantre 'r Rhiw, now part of Flintshire. Hope Castle, Caergwrle.

HORAN. Llanhoran or Glan Horan, a gentleman's seat in Caernarvonshire. Timothy Edwards, Esq., a captain in the royal navy.

HORS, one of the Saxons' first commanders in Britain. (*Tr.* 48.)

HOWEL, HOEL, or HYWEL (n. pr. v.), à *hy* and *wêl*, *i. e.*, sharp-sighted. There have been several famous men of this name. Hywel, by some made the same with Huw or Hugh.

Howel wyd Huw o Ladin
Haelaf o'r gwyr, heiliwr gwin.

HOWLBWCH neu HOWLBWRCH, qu. whether *Old Burgh?* Llowarch Goch ap Llowarch Howlbwch.

HOWLFFORDD (*Gutto'r Glyn*), Haverfordwest or Herefordwest.

HOWNANT, in the parish of Penbryn, Cardiganshire.

HOYW ap Gloyw ap Caw ap Cawrda.

HOWMON (n. l.). Yn Adis [?] y bu varw Dafydd ap Owain Gwynedd ac yn Howmon y claddwyd ef. (*MS.*) See *Adis* [?].

HU GADARN, an Emperor of Constantinople that held the plough, and would eat no bread but from corn of his own raising. (*Iolo Goch.*)

HUADAIN: see *Llanhayaden.* Llanhuadain, vulgo Llanhaden, South Wales.

Pen ar ddigrain
A chan llaw lludwaw Llanhuadain.
Ein. ap Gwgan, i Ln. ap Iorwerth, Anno 1230.

HUAIL, mab Caw, un o dri thaleithiog cad Ynys Prydain. (*Tr.* 26.) A *hu* and *ail, i. e.*, Hywel; Hugo Secundus. (*Dr. Davies.*) See *Gildas ap Caw.*

HUBERT, esgob Mynyw, A.D. 876.

HUDWYDD or HYDWYDD (n. l.). Carreg Hudwydd, a place mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cyndylan. Mr. E. Llwyd thinks it to be Berry, a hill in Shropshire, near Wroxeter. Hudwydd, as Mr. E. Llwyd reads it, is in *Llyfr Coch Hergest* wrote *Hytwyth, i. e.*, Hydwyth.

Stafell Cynddylan nid esmwyth heno
Ar ben Carreg Hydwyth
Heb ner heb nifer heb amwyth.—*Llywarch Hen.*

HUGANUS, lord of Dyfed.

HUGO DE LACY.

HUGO LUPUS, A.D. 1092.

HUGYN ap Pagan o Gaenan Hâl tuhwnt i Lwdlo.

HUNAWD, Hungaria. (*MS.*)

HUNYDD, daughter of Efnydd (Einudd, *MS.*) ap Gwerngwy, lord of Dyffryn Clwyd, wife of Mredydd ap Blethyn, Prince of Powys. (*J. D.*)

HUNYDD verch Roger arglwydd y Drewen.

HUW, HEW (n. pr. v.), Engl., Hugh; but is a contraction of Hugo. Huw Conwy.

Hywel wyd Huw o Ladin.

HWCH, qu., whether a river or a man?

Dym cyfarwyddiad yn hwch
Ddywal, dwedyd yn ddrws llech.—*Llywarch Hen.*

See *Unhwch.*

HWEN HIR, a woman's name, qu.? (*Gr. Ll. D. ap Einion.*) Huan, qu.?

HWFA (n. pr. v.); hence Carreg Hova. Rhos Tre Hofa, in Anglesey.

Nid er da i Hwfa hen
Namyn er maws im' fy hun.

HWFA ap Cynddelw, lord of Llys Llifon in Anglesey, lived at Prysaddfed, in the time of Gruffudd ap Cynan and Owain Gwynedd, A.D. 1100. One of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales. He bore *gules*, a chevron *or* between three lions rampant of the second. See *Mona Antiqua*, p. 130.

HWLFFORDD, Haverford West, Pembrokeshire; wrote also Hereford West; a town and castle on one of the branches of Milford Haven, one of the three commots of Cantref y Rhos (now Roose), formerly inhabited by Flemings.

HWLKYN. Llywelyn ap Hwlcyn.

HWLKYN ap Bleddyn.

HWNTYNTWN, Angl. Huntington.

HWYSGIN o Hwland, neu Hwysgyn; in another I read it Hwysgwyn; qu. an id. Ysgwyn?

HWNDRWD, corrupt for *Hundred*. Tir yn Hwndrwd, one of the three commots of Cantref Cronerth in Morganwg. (Price, *Descr.*)

HYARTHWY, a place in South Wales where a battle was fought for the Principality of South Wales, in the year 1031, by Howel and Mredyth, sons of Edwyn ap Einion ap Owain ap Hywel Dda, and the sons of Rhydderch ap Iestyn, who they first had killed in another battle. (*Caradoc.*)

HYCHAN Sant. Llanhychan, Denbighshire.

HYDWN DWN ap Ceredig.

HYFEID, or rather HYFAIDD (n. pr. v.).

HYFEID ap Bleiddig yn Deheubarth (*Tr.* 76), one who, from a slave, became King of South Wales. Pentre Hyfaidd, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) See *Maes Hyfaidd*.

HYFEIDD. Llowarch Hyveidd; signifies beiddio'n hŷf, or bold adventurer.

HYMYR, the Humber. (*Tr.* 4.)

HYNAF, an elder, or the oldest in the family, tribe, clan, or society. Hence *brenhyn* or *breienhyn*, a king (à *braint* and *hynaf*, *i.e.*, privilege and eldership); and so Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cynddylan Powys:

> Stafell Cynddylan ys araf heno
> Gwedy colli i hynaf, etc.

HYWEL ab Emyr Llydaw (*Tr.* 83), called Brenhinol Farchog, royal knight, in Arthur's court. Camden derives it from *Hœlius*, sun-bright.

HYWEL DDA, King of Wales, about the year 940, began to rule over all Wales, being Prince of Powys since 914. He revised

the Welsh Laws, and adapted them to the circumstances of the time he lived in. We have several copies of these Laws in MS. in Welsh and Latin, and they were lately published by Dr. Wotton. A little before this, Alfred, King of the West Saxons, with the assistance of his tutor Asserius, a Cambro-Briton, translated the Laws of Dyfnwal Moel Mud into the Saxon, or at least picked out of them what he thought fit.

The ancient Saxon laws were rather customs and traditions, such as are among the North Americans and other illiterate nations, the laws of Ethelbert, King of Kent, being their first written laws, which was above a hundred years after their coming to Britain; and those reached no further than Kent. Then the West Saxons, about a hundred years after that (A.D. 714), under King Ina, had written laws. Then, soon after, the Mercians had written laws. Lastly, Alfred, grandson of Egbert, who in 827 reduced the Heptarchy, did about the year 900 give them a written general law composed from the ancient laws of the island; and this was about 400 years after their conquest of Loegria, now called England.

HYWEL ap Owain Gwynedd, brother of Madoc ap Owain, who first discovered the country called now America, which should have been called *Madoca*. This Hywel was an excellent British poet and a great general. We have several of his works extant. He flourished about A.D. 1140. See Powel's *Caradoc* in Owain Gwynedd.

HYWEL (CASTELL), in Gwinionydd, qu. ?

HYWEL (CERRIG) or Crug Hywel, where Hywel ap Caw, brother of Gildas, was killed by King Arthur or by his orders, which was the occasion of Gildas's inveteracy against the Britons in his Epistle. See Giraldus Cambrensis, and Sir Jo. Price, *Defence of the British History*. See *Huail ap Caw*.

[HYWEL YSTORYN, an ancient bard of the fourteenth century, lived at Cynffig in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

HYWYN ap Gwyndaf Hên o Lydaw, Periglor yn Enlli.

I.

IAEN (n. pr.). [Iaen and Twymyn, two rivers in Cyfeiliog.—*W. D.*] Plant Cyndrwyn a Iaen.

IACO or IAGO (n. pr. v.). This is rendered in the Bible translation for James or Jacobus, and is by some of the old poets used for Jacob the son of Isaac; and the 16th King of Britain being of this name shews it to be purely British. There was a Prince of Wales of this name in the year 948; another, A.D. 1021; and yet the name is not common in Wales, nor in manuscripts, nor in names of places or churches.

Rhyd Iago; Tŷ Iago; Digwyl Iago; crogen Iago, *concha Veneris.* Myn Iago, an oath.

IAGO, the 16th King of Britain.

IAGO, mab Beli, killed with an axe. (*Tr.* 39.)

IÂL, the name of a country; in English, *Yale*; one of the commots of Cantref y Rhiw, part of Powys Vadog. (*Dr. Powel.*) It is in Denbighshire. Camden thinks Iâl has its name from the river Alen. Why not from *ia*, ice? [Is not *Iâl*, cultivated, *anial*, the negative, being uncultivated?—*W. D.*]

IAN, qu. an id. quod *Jane?*

Ian, Owen, hi aeth yn ddydd.

The last is pronounced in English, *eean.*

IANCYN, idem quod Siangcyn, qu.?

IANTO, dim. ab Ieuan, and Ieutyn.

IARLL, an earl; in the Danish, *eorla, erle;* a degree of nobility among the ancient Britons. This title Camden (in *Rem.*, p. 67) says came hither with the Danes. The Saxons might receive it from the Danes, but the Britons always had it; and [it] is a contraction of *arglwydd, i. e.*, a supremè leader; and from *arll* came *iarll* and *earl.* But the Saxon word *earl* was anciently no more than an elder. See Canute's grant. Spelman says the English borrowed the word, but not the degree, from the Danes, and that the title begun in Canute's time, who was a Dane.

Iarll y Mynydd Cadarn, in the time of Arthur.

Iarll ar Went ag Erging ag Euas oedd Gwrtheyrn (*Tyssilio*), about A.D. 400.

Iarll ag Iarlles; pl. *Ieirll. Eorla* in Danish is the same with *alderman* in Saxon.

Ystori Iarlles y Ffynnon. Galfrid translates Iarll Cernyw, *Dux Cornubiæ.* Iarll Caer Lundain a swydd Geint, *Dux Trinovanti.*

IARDDUR (n. pr. v.), wrote by the ancients Yarthur and Iardur.

IARDDUR ab Mervyn, A.D. 952. (*Caradoc* in Ieuaf.) Moses Williams, in Notes on H. Llwyd's *Brit. Descr. Com.*, would have it that the words in Llywarch Hen's Marwnad Geraint should be read "Yn Llongborth llas Yarddur", which Sir John Pryse in his *Def. Brit. Hist.*, and Mr. Edward Llwyd, reads *y Arthur*, and which last reading is backed by the *Triades*, which makes Geraint ab Erbin one of King Arthur's three admirals. Moses Williams is wrong in placing G. ab Erbin in the time of Ina.

Tre Iarddur, a house near Holyhead.

IASEDD neu IASETH ap .....

IAU or IOU (signifying young), Jupiter, Jove, son of *Sadwrn*, a Prince of the Celtic nation before the foundation of the Greek and Roman empires. This is him who his own people having deified, imposed upon those nations afterwards as their supreme god by the name of Jupiter or Iou Pater. The oblique cases, Jovis, Jovem, etc., shew him to be the same, and answer that famous question of Cornelius Agrippa which puzzled all the grammarians, why Jupiter makes Jovis in the genitive case? The Britons and Armoricans to this day call Thursday, or Jupiter's day, Dydd Iou, Dydd Iau, Difiau.

Cwm Iou, a parish in Monmouthshire.

See Pezron's *Antiquities*.

IBRANC. Nennius (Li. Cantab.). See *Efrog*.

ICENI, a people of Britain inhabiting Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire. They are called in Welsh *Uwchcynniaid*. See *Keint* or *Ceint*.

ICH DIEN, the motto of the Princes of Wales, which they use under three feathers. Spelman, in his Glossary, says it is from the Saxon *Ich Thien*, I serve. Bailey derives it from the German *Ich Diennan*. But if it is British it is *Ych Ddien*, you are young; or perhaps *Eich Dyn*, your man. Qu. whether it was not to please the Welsh this was contrived by Edward I? Or whether it was taken, not by Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III, after the battle of Cressy, A.D. 1346, it being said to be the motto and arms of John King of Bohemia, who served in the French wars, and was killed in that battle? [Yes.—*W. D.*] Verstegan, p. 259, says *Ih Thian* is ancient English, and sig-

nifies *I serve.* But if it is true that John King of Bohemia had this motto, it is the Slavonian tongue, the proper language of Bohemia, and is neither German nor Saxon; and it is not very probable that a son of the King of England would make use of a Slavonish motto, or that a King of Bohemia would use a German motto to shew that he served under France.

IDEN, IDAN, or AIDAN; but qu.? Llaniden, a church and parish, Anglesey. If it was from *Aidan* of North Britain, it would have been pronounced *Aeddan*; but this is Iden Sant, in some MSS. *Nidan.*

IDGWYN, neu IDDON, o enw arall. Vid. *Iddon.*

IDLOS and IDLOES Sant. Llanidloes yn Arwystli.

Eos Tref Idlos tra fu.—*Sion Phylip*, i Ieuan Tew,

who resided here with Lewis Gwyn; died old.

IDLOS ap Gwyddnabi; rectè Idloes.

IDNERTH ap Hwfa. (*Rhys Goch Eryri.*)

IDNO ap Meirchiawn.

IDRIAN AMHERAWDYR, Adrian. (*E. Llwyd.*)

IDRIS (n. pr. v.); hence Cader Idris, a mountain fortified in ancient times. Cader Idris Gawr. (*Leland.*) Idris Gawr. (*Dr. Thos. Williams*, Caerydd.)

IDRIS, the third son of Llewelyn Aurdorchog, lord of Iâl. Hence Bodidris, a gentleman's seat, Ial.

IDRIS ARW ap Gwyddo Garanir; unde Cadair Idris.

IDWAL (n. pr. v.), falsely wrote Edwal.

IDWAL ap Edwin, the 41st King of Britain.

IDWAL IWRCH, son of Cadwaladr, last King of Britain. See *Cadwaladr.*

IDWALLAWN ap Morgant Mawr.

IDWALLON, a nobleman of Wales, who died A.D. 841. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 27.)

IDDAWG (n. pr. v.). Iddawg Corn Brydain a wnaeth brad Arthur. *Hist.* (*J. D.*)

IDDIG (n. pr. v.). Madog ap Henri ab Iddig, a poet.

IDDON ap Ynyr Gwent. In *Tr.* 75 a battle is mentioned to be fought by Maelgwn, where the blood turned the colour of the river Severn, where this man is mentioned; but the passage is dark and obliterated, but in *Trioedd y Meirch* the name is entire.

IEITHODD (fl.). Aberieithodd, qu.?

IEITHON (fl.). Aberieithon. Falls into the Wye. Glyn Ieithon. (Price, *Descr.*)

IERWERTH, Angl. Edward. Iorwerth, ait Dr. Davies. Chwaer John Edward un fam un dad oedd Elen verch Ierwerth. (*Llyfr Achau*, fol. 70b.) Ierwerth Swdyrgrin.

IESTYN Sant. Llaniestyn in Lleyn and Anglesey.

IESTYN ap Geraint ap Erbin.

IESTYN ap Gwrgant ap Ithel ap Idwallawn ap Morgan Mwynfawr, Prince of Morganwg, that lost it to the Normans, 1090. Camden tells this story differently from Dr. Powel and Caradoc. (Camden, *Britannia*, Glamorgan.)

IEUFAF, IEUAN, IEFAN, IFAN, and IVAN (n. pr. v.), commonly Latinized *Johannes*. It signified originally *youngest*; the same with *Ieuangc*, q. d. *natu minimus*; and there are now family names of Evan and Evans that should not be translated John. Hence Evan, a modern name, which by Anglifying is turned to Evans, as William is to Williams, Owen to Owens.

IEUAF and GRIFFRI were generals of the Powys forces in a battle fought between Cadwallon Fendigaid and Edwin King of the Saxons, and were both killed, and succeeded by Myngan. (*Tr.* 63.) See *Tr.* 75; and see *Belyn*, 49.

IEVANAWL ap Einion.

IEUAN y Coed. Gwyl Ieuan y Coed: qu. what St. John's Day? [John the Baptist in the wilderness, a festival to celebrate his retiring beyond Jordan.—*W. D.*]

IEUAN, King of Alban, before Brennus' time.

IEUAN ap Howel Swrdwal, a poet of Ceri, an. 1460.

IEUANGC. Rhys Ieuangc.

IVON (n. pr. v.). Camden says the Welsh and Slavonians use *Ivon* for John; but he was quite out, for the Welsh never had the name *Ivon* in their language. The name *Ieuan*, which is the same with *Evan*, looks like Ivon, but is not sounded the same. It is true the name of St. John is pronounced by the common people in Wales Ifan or Ivan, which would be in English *Yevan;* and St. John's Day is called Dygwyl Ifan. But John, as a common name of men, is always pronounced as if wrote in English *Shone;* and St. John's Gospel is translated Efengil Iôan, in two syllables, as if made from Johannes. But Howel ap Syr Mathew has

Mathe, Ifan, maith ddefod,
Marc a Luc, cymer eu clod.

(To Davies, Bp. of Menevia.)

IFOR or IVOR (n. pr. n.).

IFOR HAEL, lord of Maesaleg, was Dafydd ap Gwilym's patron. *Ifor Hael* is Ifor the Liberal.

IFOR, the eldest son of Cadwaladr Fendigaid, the other two being Alan and Idwal Iwrch. See *Ynyr.*

IVOR ap Severws.

IGMOND, a captain of the Black Nation, or Danes, who made a descent at Rhos Meilon, near Holyhead, A.D. 900; now Penrhos Meilon, vulg. Y Feilw.

IKENILD: see *Ystrad Ychen.*

ILAR or ILER Sant, probably St. Hilarius or Elerius, abbot and confessor, of whom there is mention in the Acts of Winifred; educated at Llanelwy and *Ad Vallem Clutinam;* founded a monastery, of which he was abbot; and a nunnery, of which St. Winifred was abbess. (Leland and Pitts, *Brit. Sanct.*, June 13.) He was abbot of Gwytherin, where he buried Gwenfrewi.

Llanilar, Cardiganshire, where their fairs are kept on St. Hilary's Day.

ILLAN (n. l.), Glamorgan.

ILLTUD, ILLDUD, or ELLTUD Sant, appointed by St. German head of a college in Glamorganshire. His scholars, Daniel, etc. His name is Latinized Iltutus. Llanelltud, Meirion, and near Neath. See *Elltyd* and *Llanelltyd.* See *German* Sant.

INDEG, merch Afarwy Hir, a concubine of King Arthur. (*Tr.* 60.)

INERTH verch Edwyn. (*Caradoc*, p. 183.)

INGL (wrote also EINGL), *Angli*, Saeson Lloegr; the English nation.

INGLONT, the manner of writing the word *England* by the Welsh poets:

Bu yn *Inglont* tenont taer,
Bid i *Inglont* byd anglaer.—*L. Gl. Cothi.*

INSE GALL, *i.e.*, Ynysoedd Gall, the Hebrides (*Flaherty*, p. 323), inhabited by Gall Wyddyl, *i. e.*, the most ancient *Gauls*, or first inhabitants of Britain, who were thrust there by later colonies.

Io (n. v.), Job. Golud Io.

Iô-AN (in two syllables), from Johannes.

Ail yw Iôan lân lonydd.—*Iolo Goch.*

IODDION ap Idnerth ap Edryd.

IOHN DAFYDD RHYS, author of the printed British Grammar, in fol., 1592, and of a Dictionary in MS.; also of a printed Italian Grammar which he published in Italy when he followed his studies there, and read lectures on physic. He commenced Dr. of Physic at Sienna, professed Physic at Padua, was practitioner in divers parts of Italy, afterwards in England, and had been reader to most of the Colleges of Physicians; was about sixty years of age in 1606. Fe ddywedir mai mab i glochydd Llanfaethlu ym Mon oedd ef. See note on *Winifred's Life.*

IOL-LO and IOLO (n. pr. v.).

Achau Iolo ni chelir.—*Gutto'r Glyn.*

IOLO GOCH, a famous poet that flourished A.D. 1400, of whose works we have several. Pronounced Iol-lo and Iôlo.

IOLYN (n. pr. v.).

Gair Iolyn gwych wrol naf
Gwr gwiwnerth gwir a ganaf.
Hywel Kilan, i L. ap Gr. v. ap Gr.

IOLYN ap Gronw Gethin: hence *Plas Iolyn*, in Denbighshire, the seat of Thomas Prys, Esq., an ingenious poet in Queen Elizabeth's time.

IONAVAL, son of Meuric, right heir to North Wales, A.D. 984, killed by Cadwallon ap Ieuaf.

IORDDWFN: vid. *Bywyn.*

IORWERTH (n. pr. v.) (*D. ap Gwilym.*) From *Iôr.*

IORWERTHIAWN (*Gwelygorddau Powys*), lands of Iorwerth in Powys.

IOU and IAU: hence Ieuan, Iefan, Ifan, Ivan, Ieuaf (n. pr. v.), commonly Latinized Johannes.

IPPO, Hippocrates. (*Ieuan Tew.*)

IRWON or IRFON, a river near Buellt. Qu. whether Dr. Powel's *Orewyn?* [Vide *Caerau.*—*W. D.*]

ISAERON, the country to the south and south-west of the river Aeron in Ceretica. See *Aeron.*

Isc: see *Wysg.*

Iscerdin.

Iscoed, one of the four commots of Cantref Gwent. See *Bangor is Coed.*

Iscoed is also the name of one of the four cantrefs formerly of Gwentland, containing the commot of Bryn Buga, Uwch Coed, y Teirtref, Erging ac Euas. (Price, *Descr.*)

Isconwy.

Iselwyr, *Inferiores*; hence the Silures in Latin writers. Iselures, because below the river Dyfi. [Essyllwyr; Bro Essyllt.—*W. D.*]

Isheli.

Isgeneny, one of the three commots of Cantref Ffinioc in Caermarthenshire.

Isgennen. (*Lewis Glyn Cothi.*)

Isgwyrfai, a commot.

Islont (*Tyssilio*), Iceland, an island in the North Frozen Sea, belongs now to Denmark, about 300 miles long and 150 broad; said by some to be the *Thule* of the ancients, *i. e., tywell,* dark. It belonged to Britain in the time of King Arthur, A.D. 520; and Melwas, or Gillamwri, was king there, which, by the name, seems to have been from North Britain or Ireland. Quære whether their language be Teutonic or Celtic? Probably the latter. [Teutonic: see Von Troil's account, and that of Sir Joseph Banks.—*I. M.*]

Ismynydd, one of three commots of Cantref Elfael, between Wy and Severn.

Isyrwon, one of the three commots in Cantref Buellt. (Price, *Descr.*)

Ital (Yr), Italy. See *Eidal.*

Itguallon, wrote anciently for Idwallon. (*E. Llwyd.*)

Ithel and Ithael (n. pr. v.). This name seems to be derived from *uthr* and *hel,* that is, a wonderful hunter; and probably by the ancients was pronounced *Uthel.*

> Aeth Ithel fal mab Elen.—*I. ap Howel.*
> Hawdd gyda'm gwahawdd im' gael
> I threth a bath ŵyr Ithael.—*L. Gl. Cothi.*

Ithel ap Urien, the 52nd King of Britain.

ITHEL GAM; neu Iethell and Ithael.

ITHON, river, rectè Ieithon.

A chad Abergwaith a chad Iaithon.—*Ho. Myrddin.*

IUDDEW, *Judæus*, a Jew.

IUDDEWES (fæm.), a Jewess.

IUDDEWIG, *Judaicus.*

IUNO, the sister and wife of Jupiter; in the Celtic, *Gwenno.* See *Venus.*

IWERDDON, the kingdom of Ireland; wrote also *Ewerddon* and *Y Werddon* by the Welsh; anciently *y Werdd Ynys, i.e.*, the Green Island; by Orpheus, Aristotle, and Claudian, it is called *Ierna* (Orph. Ιερνις); by Juvenal and Mela, *Juverna;* by Diodorus Siculus, *Iris;* by Martianus Heracleota, Ιουερνια; by Eustathius, Ουερνια and Βερνια; by the inhabitants, *Erin;* by the English, *Ireland* (*Camden*); by Nennius, from a captain called Irnalph. (*Camden.*)

Priffyrdd cerdd o Iwerddon.—*Gwilym ap Ieuan Hen.*

Rhôn ac Iwerddon i gyd, i'th arfoll.—*I. ap H. Cae Llwyd.*

See *Ewerddon* and *Y Werddon.*

L.

LACHARN (now Larn): see *Talacharn.*

LARES, the spirits of the hearth, etc. Duwiau'r *Llawr*, qu.?

LARINA, a noble woman in Virgil, *En.* ii; in the Celtic, *Lloerwen.*

LASAR, Lazarus.

LAVAN (Y), Traeth y Lavan or Olavan, the sands between Beaumaris and Penmaen Mawr, which some opinionately derive from *oer levain*, which they back with a tradition that all that tract of ground from the entrance of Conwy river to Bangor was once dry land, but for the wickedness of the inhabitants was overflowed by the sea; and they pretend to shew the ruins of houses now under water, in a spot of foul ground over against Penmaen Mawr, which they call Llys Elis ap Glanmor. Such accidents have been caused by earthquakes in many places; and there are at this day, in the Bay of Port Royal in Jamaica, the

ruins of houses and a fort to be seen under water, and great valleys where mountains once stood in the memory of man.

LAWARIAN: vid. *Llaw.*

LAWNSELOT (n. pr. v.), a Gaulish name. Lawñselot di Lâc. (*Tr.* 61.) Camden thinks it is no old name, but was invented by the writer of Arthur's history, meaning the history of the Round Table, wrote by some foreigner. But it is 1200 year old at least.

LEGION: see *Llion.*

LEIL: see *Caerleil.*

LEIN, the British name of Leinster in Ireland. (*Camden* in Lagenia.)

LEIRION: see *Lyrion.*

LERI, a river in Cardiganshire; rectè, Eleri. Aberleri, a creek near Aberdyfi. Glan Leri, a gentleman's seat.

LERION: see *Lyrrion.*

LETHRIGH, a battle in the year 590, in which Aeddan ap Gafran was victor. (*Ogygia*, p. 475.)

LIGACH, the name of some Irish general or prince who once had possessions in Anglesey. His gravestone was shewn me in the high-road near Dulas, and called Bedd Ligach, where tradition had it that he was buried there erect in his arms. Not far off, near Bodavon Mountain, there is a place called Ffridd Ligach, and also Ffos Golmon.

LIGUALID. Caer Ligualid is the name in the Cambridge copy of Nennius of one of the twenty-eight cities of Britain; but in the Oxford copy it is Lualid. Usher hath it Caer Lualid, and says it is Carlisle. It is not in the catalogue in the *Triades* under this name. If *Lugavallium ad Vallum* be Carlisle, the similitude of the name Ligualid would make one think it to be the same; but there is very little dependence on the names in Nennius or any Latin writer, the transcribers having murdered the British names; besides that the orthography of that age blinds the matter very much. Qu. whether Luguvallum from Llyw river in Llywarch Hen?

LIMNOS (*Ptolemy*), supposed to be the Isle of Ramsey near St. David's or Menew. Leland calls this island *Limenus*, and says the name is of Greek original; but why not from the British Mynyw?

LIRION: see *Lyrrion.*

LISIDIT. Caer Lisidit (*Tr.*); another copy, *Lesydit*, one of the twenty-eight cities, qu.?

LONT and LOND, for the Teutonic *Land* in the names of Islont, Gotlont, Esgottlont, and Inglont, *i. e.*, Iceland, Gotland, Scotland, and England, etc.

LOYW. Caer Loyw. See *Gloyw.*

LOCRIN: see *Llocrin.*

LOWRI or LOWRY (n. fæm.).

LOVAN LAU DHIFRO (n. pr. v.), *Archæol. Brit.*, p. 260. Thus Mr. Edward Llwyd writes this name in Llywarch Hen's Marwnad Urien Reged, which is the same as is wrote in the *Triades, Llofan Llawddino.* The person who killled Urien Reged. [*Llaw Ddifro*, the desolating or lay-wasting hand.—*W. D.*]

LUALID: see *Ligualid.*

LUDWAL. Mr. Camden, out of William of Malmesbury, says King Edgar imposed a tribute of three hundred skins of wolves on Ludwal, Prince of *Merionethshire*, or those countries; but, as is observed in the margin, there has been no prince of that name in Wales; and it was Ieuaf and Iago, sons of Edwal, that were Princes of North Wales in the time of Edgar, about A.D. 960. And I also desire it may be observed that no such a man's name at all occurs in Wales as Ludwal, either in MS. or elsewhere. So this story wants a bottom. [Son of *Edwal.* Camden might take it for Ludwal.—*W. D.*]

LUNA, a town and port of Tuscany, from the Celtic *Llwyn.*

LUNED (*D. ap Gwilym*); perhaps the same with Elin, qu.? See *Eluned.*

LUTATIA, the ancient name of Paris in France, from the Celtic Llaidwysg or Laitusc, *i. e.*, muddy water.

LWLEN, dim. of Lowri.

LWNDRYS, *Londres*, a Norman name of London; as if you would say *Llongdref*, or the shipping town. See *Llongddin.*

LWYT COED. Caer Lwyt Coet (*Triades*); in Nennius, *Caire Luit Coite;* in Dr. Thomas Williams' Catalogue, *Caer Lwyd Coed*, Lincoln. [Llwyd Coed: Llwyd o Lwyd Coed, Llangadfan.—*W. D.*]

LYMNOS of Ptolemy: see *Lleyn* and *Enlli.*

LYRRION. Caer Lyrrion. This is in the catalogue of the British cities in the *Triades*. In Nennius it is *Caire Lerion;* in Usher's catalogue, *Caer Leirion;* in some copies of the *Triades*, *Caer Lirion, i. e.*, the city of the people of Llyr, *i. e.*, Llyrion; but I presume it is the same with *Caer Llyr* in Tyssilio, which he says Llyr built on the river Soram, and called by the Saxons Leyrcestyr; now Leicester. Caer Lyr, Lyrcester. (Th. Williams, *Catalogue.*)

LL.

LLADWM.

LLAETHNANT, a river.

Chwechant hyd at Laethnant lwyd.—*Tudur Aled.*

LLAFYR, father of Ussa, A.D. 943. (*Caradoc* in Howel Dda.)

LLAI (fl.). Aberllai. (*Llywarch Hen.*) Qu. whether not *Aberlliw;* or qu. whether Elay of Morden's Map, Glamorganshire, and *Lay* of Price's *Description*, if to be read Llai? [*Llai* is the Welsh name of the river.—*I. M.*] Coed y Llai in Flintshire, Englished Leasewood, as if wrote Llau, lice. Qu. whether there is a river *Llai* there? Then it should be Lesswood or Greywood.

Yn Aberllai lladd Urien.—*Llywarch Hen.*

Pont ar Lai, Glamorganshire. Fairs kept here.

LLAMIWRCH, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Morgan's.

LLAM MWRI, a place in Anglesey.

LLAMRE, enw caseg Arthur. (*E. Llwyd.*)

LLAM YR EBOL, a place in Anglesey.

LLAM YR EWIG, a place in Powysland. See *Llwchayarn.*

LLAN, an ancient Celtic word used in names of places in Britain, etc., and signifies a spot of ground or inclosed area for any use (as *corlan*, a sheepfold; *perllan*, an orchard; *ydlan*, a place of corn; *gwinllan*, a vineyard, etc.), but chiefly consecrated for a church, and is the same with the Latin *fanum*, a plat of consecrated ground; as, Llanvair, St. Mary's Church; Llanbedr, St. Peter's Church; Llandeilo, St. Teilo's Church, etc. And qu. whether Lambeth, on the river Thames, was called so for being St. Peter's Church (the Welsh calling it Llanbed to this day), and Languedoc in Gaul? For Llanfair see *Mair;* Llandeilo, see *Teilo;* and so for the rest.

LLANAMDDYFRI CASTLE, anno Domini 1204.

LLANARTHNE.

LLANBADARN, a collegiate church near Aberystwyth, A.D. 1144. John, archpriest of Llanbadarn, sainted A.D. 1138. Sulien ap Rythmarch, of the College of Llanbadarn, A.D. 1143.

LLANBISTAIR.

LLANBLEDDIAN, a lordship in Morgannwg. [Llanbleiddian, in Welsh Llanfleiddan, a parish and lordship. In the large and fine village stand the church and two castles in ruins. In this parish is the town of Cowbridge, with another church and a grammar school, a member of Jesus College in Oxford. Cowbridge has two markets weekly, many fairs, quarter sessions, etc. At Aberthin, a village in this parish, Owain Glyndwr defeated the forces of Henry IV. Annual races.—*I. M.*]

LLANDAF or LLANDAV, wrote in English Landaff, a town and bishop's see on the river Tav in Glamorganshire. The Cathedral is consecrated to St. Teilaw, once Bishop thereof; and, as Camden says, erected by Germanus and Lupus when they suppressed the Pelagian Heresy. But here was an archbishopric before the time of Germanus. See Price's *Defence*.

LLANDDINAM, a church and parish in Arwystli and Tre Newydd Ynghedewain. Here Owain Gwynedd came to chastise Howel ap Ieuaf, A.D. 1162.

LLANDDULAS, a church and parish (R.), from the river Dulas; dedicated to St. Cymbryd. (*B. Willis.*)

LLANDDWY, in Brecknockshire.

> Meibion myr llenwyr Llanddwy,
> Meddiant teg mae iddynt hwy.—*Bedo Phylip Bach.*

LLANDDYN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

LLANDEILO FAWR, a town in Caermarthenshire.

LLANDUDOCH, a village in Pembrokeshire, on the river Teifi, between Cardigan and the sea. Here a battle was fought between the sons of Cadivor ap Collwyn of Dyfed, Gruffudd ap Mredydd, and Rhys ap Tewdor, their lord, A.D. 1088. Rhys defeated them. Eneon fled to Iestyn, lord of Morgannwc; which Eneon was the cause of bringing an army of Normans there, and had battle near Brecknockshire, where Rhys was

killed; who, after assisting Iestyn and Eneon, took possession of the country of Glamorgan, or Gwlad Forgan, and whose issue mixed with the Britons, and remain there to this day. This happened A.D. 1090. (*Caradoc*, p. 119.)

LLANDUDWG.

LLANEGRYN.

LLANEGWEST or EGWESTL, an abbey called also *Valle Crucis*, built A.D. 1200 by Madoc ap Gr. Maelor, lord of Maelor in Bromfield, near Llangollen.

[LLANFEITHIN, still standing, the College or Monastery of St. Cadoc ap Gwynlliw in Llangarfan in Glamorganshire. It is mentioned by Aneurin in the *Gododin.—I. M.*]

LLANGADOG CASTLE, A.D. 1204.

LLANGARFAN, Glamorgan. [See *Llanfeithin* above.—*I. M.*] Caradog or Cradog, the faithful and impartial author of the History of the Princes of Wales, which he wrote by the order of Galfrid Archdeacon of Monmouth, an. 1155, was of this place. Fairs kept here.

[Nine villages in Llangarfan, viz., Llangarfan, Pennon, Moeldwyn, Llanbydderi, Llangadell, Tre Gof, Tre Wallter, Castell Moel, and Heol Las.—*I. M.*]

LLANGEWYDD [a village in the parish of Trelalys in Glamorgan, where lived Llywelyn Sion o Langewydd, a very ingenious bard, author of the best treatise on Welsh poetry extant.—*I. M.*]

LLANGOED, a parish and gentleman's seat in Anglesey. Williams. Also a gentleman's seat in Brecon. Sir Edward Williams. See *Cathgoed.* See *Tanwyn* Sant.

LLANGOLLEN, in Denbighshire, where Sawyl ap Llywarch Hen was buried.

LLANGORS, a castle in Brecknockshire, near Brecknock town.

LLANGWM, a church and parish in Roose, Pembrokeshire, where a battle was fought between Mredydd ap Owain and Edwal ap Meyric, A.D. 992, and Tewdor Mawr slain.

LLANGWM DINMAEL, a church and parish in Rhose Deanery in Denbighshire.

LLANGYMWCH CASTLE, erased by Llewelyn ap Gruffudd, A.D. 1256. S. W.

LLANGWSTENYN, in Creuthyn, near Conwy, a church where

the Abbots of Aberconwy and Cymer summoned King Henry III to appear before them by a commission from the Pope about a dispute between him and Dav. ap Llewelyn concerning the Principality of Wales. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 309.) But the King bribed the Pope.

LLANGYNLLO.

LLANHAFON. Qu. Llanhafon or Llanafon ?

LLANHAYADEN, one of the two commots of Cantref y Coed, in Pembrokeshire.

LLANHUADAIN, a castle burnt by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth.

A chan llaw lludwaw Llanhaiaden.—*Einion ap Gwgan.*

LLANLLWCH, Caermarthenshire.

LLANLLWCHAYARN (V.), in Cedewain, Powysland.

LLAN Y MEICHIAD.

LLANMELI, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*), Denbighshire, qu. ?

LLANNERCH, a word prefixed to the names of places, signifying an area or spot, a bare spot. (*D. ap Gwilym.*)

LLANERCH, one of the commots of Cantref Dyffryn Clwyd. (Price, *Descr.*)

LLANNERCH BENNAF.

LLANNERCH Y CLWYDAU.

LLANNERCH EURON or AERON, vulgo Llanychaeron, a place in Cardiganshire.

LLANNERCH HUDOL, one of the three commots of Cantref y Fyrnwy in Powys Wenwynwyn.

LLANNERCH FELUS.

LLANNERCH Y MEDD, a market town in the middle of Anglesey

LLANNERCH Y MOR.

LLANNOL, a place in Anglesey, in the parish of Llanbabo, where there is a stone called Maen Llannol with an inscription; corruptly for Maen Llineol, as Mr. Llwyd thinks.

LLAN NON.

LLANNOR, a church in Lleyn. Qu. whether Llanfair or Llanfawr or Llan Ior ?

LLANRHYSTYD, in Cardiganshire. A castle built here by Cadwaladr ap Gr. ap Cynan, A.D. 1148. (*Caradoc*, p. 201.)

LLANRWST, a town in Denbighshire. Qu. from Grwst or Gwrwst Sant ?

LLANSAWYL.

LLANSILIN. (*Tr.* 63.) [A church and parish in Denbighshire. —*W. D.*]

LLANSTEPHAN Castle, Caermarthenshire.

LLANTREDAFF, a church in Herefordshire.

LLANTRYDDYD, the seat of Sir John Aubrey, A.D. 1693 [and is so still. A fine, large, and very ancient house, large park, etc. The house is in the parish and large village of Llantryddyd.—*I. M.*]

LLANTUIT, or Boviarton; some call it Llanelltud; a lordship in Morgannwg. (*Powel.*) See *Camden* in Iltudus. [Llantuit, an ancient town in Glamorgan; in Welsh, Llanilltud Fawr. This is the name of the parish. Boverton (not Boviarton) is a large village in this parish, and gives name to the lordship. It is the Bovium of Antonine. Here is still standing a very ancient seat of the Lords Marchers of Glamorgan. In the town of Llanilltud or Llantwit stands in ruin the College of Iltutus. In the church and churchyard are more ancient British inscriptions than are to be found anywhere else in Wales. There are in a neighbouring field four or five Roman and British camps. The place is famous for the longevity of its inhabitants. It stands in the Vale of Glamorgan, on the sea-shore.—*I. M.*]

LLANVAES seems to be the old name of Beaumaris in Anglesey. "Daeth ystiwart llys Brenhyn Llychlyn a chwech herwlong ganthaw hyd yn Llanvaes ac yspeiliaw y dref a'i llosgi." (*Oeslyfr y Brut.*) Here Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, built a house of barefoot Friers over the grave of Jone his wife, daughter of King John, in the reign of Henry III, A.D. 1237, called now the Friers near Beaumaris.

LLANVIHANGEL YSGEIFIOG, a church and parish in Anglesey. Qu. whether from *ysgaw*, a place of elders; as Celynnog from *celyn*, a place of hollies?

LLANVORDA (from *Mordaf*). A collection of British MSS. here made by Sir W. Williams, chiefly copied out of Hengwrt MSS.

LLANUFUDD: see *Nefydd.*

LLANWANOC (qu. Llanwenog?), in Dyfed, near St. David's, where a battle was fought between the Britons and Harold the Dane, A.D. 981. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 65.)

LLANYCHAN, Caermarthenshire. Fairs kept here.

LLANYNGHENEDL, a chapel and parish, Anglesey.

LLANYNYS, a church and parish, Denbighshire.

LLANYSTINDWY, a parish, Caernarvonshire.

LLARY ap Casnar Wledig.

LLATHWRYD, a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire. (*J. D.*)

LLAWARIAN: vid. *Arian.*

LLAWDDEN, the father of Beren, who was Beuno's mother. (Beuno's Life.)

LLAWDDEN LUEDDOG, or LLEWDDYN LUYDDOG, o Ddinas Eiddun.

LLAWDDIFFRO or LLAWDDINO, the appellative of one Llofan that killed Urien ap Cynfarch. (*Tr.* 38.)

> Angerdd Urien is a gro
> Gennif cyrch ynad ymhob bro
> Yn wisc Llofan Llawddiffro.
>
> *Llywarch Hen*, in Marwnad Urien ap Cynfarch.

LLAWDDOG Sant. Llanllawddog, Carmarthenshire. Qu. whether *Laudatus?*

LLAWESOG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

LLAWFRODEDD FARCHOG COCH (n. pr. v.). Cyllell Llawfrodedd Farchog, or the knife of Llawfrodedd the Knight, was one of the thirteen rarities of Britain. This knife would serve twenty-four men from one table to another, and when wanted was ready at the call of every one. The Bretons of France are allowed but one knife for each table, and that chained to the table. See *Eluned.* Buwch Llawfrodedd Farchog. (*Tr. y Meirch*, 2.)

LLAWGAT TRWM BARGAWT EIDYN killed Afaon, son of Taliessin. In Mr. Vaughan's Index, Llowgat Trwm Bargot Eiddyn. (*Tr.* 38.) Some Scot of Edenbrough, it seems.

LLAWHIR, generous; lit. *longimanus*, long-handed, perhaps liberal; the epithet or surname of several men; as, Caswallon Law Hir; Angharad Lawir; Aireol Lawir, etc., etc.

LLAWR (n. pr. v.). Llynges Llawr mab Eirif, un o'r tair Llynges gyniweir. (*Tr.* 72.) This Llawr was admiral of some famous fleet of pirates, probably of the Lochlin men about the Baltic, that pestered the British coast.

LLAWR or LLAFYR ap Llywarch Hen. Bwlch Llorion.

LLAWR CRACH o Feifod. Collwyn ap Llawr Crach.

LLECH, an ancient Celtic word in the composition of names of places, etc., signifying a stone, or sometimes a flat rock; hence Llechgynvarwy in Môn; Llech Oronwy in Blaen Cynfael in Ardudwy. (*Tr.* 35.) Llech Ysgar. (*Tr.*) Llech Ardudwy is Harlech in Meirion. Llech Elidir. (*Tr.*) Y Benllech in Anglesey. Hence also *Leuca*, a league; that is, milestones among the Romans; as much as to say, *Llechau, i. e.*, stones.

LLECH, a river. Aberllech. (*Llywarch Hen.*)

LLECH ARDUDWY. Caer Llech Ardudwy, now Harlech or Arlech town and castle, Meirion.

LLECHAU (n. pr. v.). Llechau, a son of King Arthur, was killed at Llongborth. (*D. Js.*, 1587.)

Fal y llas Llechau is Llechysgar.—*Bleddyn Fardd.* (*Tr.* 10.)

[*Llechau*, afon ym Morganwg.—*I. M.*]

LLECHCYNFARWY: see *Cynfarwy.*

LLECH Y DRYBEDD, a cromlech, or Druidical monument, or altar, in the parish of Nevern in Pembrokeshire.

LLECHDDYFNOG, one of the three cantrefs of Elfel.

LLECH ELIDIR, a place in North Britain; also in Anglesey. See *Penllech.*

LLECHEU ap Brychan, in Llangayan (Tregaian, qu. ?). See *Cayan.*

LLECH GELYDDON ymhrydyn. (*MS.*) Nefydd ferch Brychan, gwraig Tudwal Befyr, Santes yn Llech Gelyddon ymhrydyn.

LLECH Y GOWRES, a monument near Neuadd in Cardiganshire, very curious.

LLECHID, Santes yn Arllechwedd, merch Ithel Hael o Lydaw. (*MS.*) Llanllechid, Caernarvonshire. (*B. Willis.*)

LLECH IDRIS, in the parish of Trawsfynydd, Meirion, near which is a stone with a Latin inscription which hath been ill copied by Mr. E. Llwyd in his *Notes on Camden.*

LLECHOG, a river: hence Mynachlog Lechog.

LLECHOG, MYNACHLOG MAENAN, the Abbey of Aberconwy. Here Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was buried.

Aethodd o fewn i wythawr
Fynachlog Lechog i lawr.—*I. Llwyd.*

LLECHRIDDIAWR, enw lle. [Llecheiddiawr.—*W. D.*]

LLECHRYD, a place in Cardiganshire, on the river Teifi; peth o arglwyddiaeth Syr Roger Vychan. Here a battle was fought between Rhys ap Tewdwr and the sons of Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, where Madoc and Riryd were killed, and the other fled. Rhys ap Tewdwr had in this battle a strong power of Irish and Scots which were in his pay, A.D. 1087. (*Caradoc* in Gr. ap Cynan, p. 117.)

LLECHWEDD (Y) Isa ag Ucha, cwmwdau. Madog ab Iarddwr o'r Llechwedd; properly Arllechwedd.

LLECHWEDD LLYFN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

LLECHYSGAR (n. l.), the place where Llechau, the son of King Arthur, was killed. Llys Madog am Mhredydd.

Bre uchel braint ar ddangos
Lle trydar Llechysgar llys.—*Cynddelw.*

LLEDR, a river near the town of Penmachno. See *Machno* and *Siglvaen.*

Ai hwn yw 'r maen graen grynno llwydwyn
Rhwng Lledr a Machno?
Geill dyn unig ei siglo
Ni chodai fil a chwedyn fo.—*W. Cynwal.*

LLEDROD or LLEDRAWD, a parish in Cardiganshire.

LLEDROT, a town near Oswaldstry, and a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) (Powel, *Chronicle*, p. 3.)

LLEDWIGAN. Two villas or townships of this name in the commot of Malldraeth, in Anglesey, when the Extent was taken by Edward III, 1352; *i. e.*, Lledwigan Llys and Lledwigan Llan.

Lledwigan Llys, or belonging to the palace or prince, was called a free township, and yet paid the prince 26*s.* 10*d.* yearly in money, with a suit to the commots and hundreds with relief, gobr and amobr, 10*s.* It contained but one *wele* under several coheirs who had a mill of their own. But there was Llewelyn ap Ednyfed, one of the coheirs of the said *wele*, who owed neither relief nor amobr either before or after the Conquest (meaning the Norman Conquest); but the others paid relief, gobr and amobr, 10*s.*, when due. What, then, is a *wele?* It is not a messuage. There was a hamlet of two boviats of land belonging to Lledwigan Llys, which paid £1 1*s.* 3*d.* yearly, who owed suit to the prince's mill of Dindryfol and to the commot

and hundred, and also relief, gobr and amobr, with three boviats of escheat land which had been *crau swch* (soccage tenure), but paid to the prince 17*d.* a year; so the lands in soccage tenure, it seems, were only to plough instead of rent. Howel ap Madog ap Llywelyn was sole heir of Lledwigan Llan, or that held under the Church, and he owed no suit to the prince except an appearance at the first commot held after Michaelmas yearly (*i. e.*, as we call it now, the court leet), but to other commots or hundreds neither relief nor amobr; but he and all his villans were to attend the two grand turns yearly in lieu of all services. But Lledwigan y Llys, held under the prince, had heavy services though called a free village in the Extent.

LLEENAWC, father of Gwallawc, one of the tri phost cad. (*Tr.* 11.)

LLEFETHYR, one of the three commots of Cantref Emlyn, Pembrokeshire.

LLEFNYDD, one of the four commots of Cantref Gwent. See *Gwent.*

LLEFOED WYNEBGLAWR, a poet.

LLEIAN, verch Brychan, gwraig Gawran, a mam Ayddan Vradog, mentioned by Beda, *Ædanus.*

LLEISION (n. pr. v.). Lleision, abad Glyn Nedd. (*L. Gl. Cothi.*) Gwelygordd Lleisiawn.

LLEISION ap Philip ap Caradog ap Rhys. (*MS.*)

LLEISION or LLEISIAWN, a country or lordship in Powysland; or qu. whether people of Llês, mentioned in the eighth battle of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth. See *Cylch Llywelyn:*

> Teyrndud Lleisiawn ac alasswy dir i deyrn Dyganwy.
> Rhac Madawc mechdeyrn Lleisyawn.
>
> *Gwalchmai*, i Mad. ap Meredydd.

LLE HERBERT, in the mountains of Meirionyddshire, where W. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, passed with great difficulty to besiege Harlech Castle maintained by David ap Jenkin [Ieuan—*W. D.*] ap Einion against Edward IV siding with the house of Lancaster.

LLEMENIC, mab Mawan. (*Tr.* 11, No. 7.) Llemenig ap Maon (n. pr. v.), (*Tr.*), un o'r tri trwyddedawg ag anfoddawg. (*Tr.* 71.) Llwmhunig ap Maon. (*Dr. Davies* in Trwyddedawg.)

LLEINIOG, a place in Cwmmwd Menai, Anglesey. Mredydd of Lleiniog; and Lleiniog or Llienog, near Beaumaris.

LLEN ARTHUR Ynghernyw a Dyfnaint, one of the thirteen rarities of Britain, *i.e.*, King Arthur's veil. Whoever went under it could see, but would not be seen. See *Eluned.*

LLENVODDEN. Meiriawn Llenvodden ap Roet.

LLEON, called also Lleon Gawr, the 7th King of Britain. The British history says he was the founder of Caerlleon in the north of the island, which must be Caerlleon ar Ddyfrdwy, or else Leonis Castrum, which hath been called since the City of Legions, on the river Dee, and by the Saxons Legeacester. This in the *Triades* is called Caerlleon, and by British writers and the poets Caerlleon Gawr; Lleon Gawr signifying Lleon the Prince, and not the Giant, as is imagined by persons ignorant in the Celtic tongue. It is now called West Chester, on the river Dee. See *Ogyrfan Gawr, Benlli Gawr*, etc.

Llys llawr Lleon Gawr llun gwawr gwimpaf.
Gr. ap Mer. ap Dafydd, i'r Grog o Gaerlleon.

But rather Holt or Lyons in Flintshire.

Rhag ffalsed, rhag oered oedd
Gaer Lleon Gawr a'i lluoedd.—*L. G. Cothi.*

Mae hwpp arvau mab hirfawr
Mae llun gwych mal Lleon Gawr.
S. Ceri, i S. ap Rhys.

LLEON (taid Iddic ap Llywarch) ap Cilmin Droedtu.

LLEON LLYCHLYN, some Prince on the coast of the Baltic in alliance with the Britons.

Mi fum Vardd Telyn
I Leon Llychlyn.—*Hanes Taliessin.*
Engil ar gychwyn
Rhag Lleon Llychlyn.

LLÊS (n. pr. v.; Latinized *Lucius.*

LLEIDDAWD ap Marchnad. (*Rhys Goch Eryri.*)

LLÊS AMERAWDR RHUFAIN. (*Tyssilio.*) This, in Galfrid's Latin, is Lucius Tiberius, Procurator of the Republic. He was general of a Roman army in Gaul that fought with King Arthur and the Armoricans about the year 541. Others call

him Lucius Hiberus. The British writers use to call the generals of armies by the titles of emperors and kings, and at that time Rome hardly knew its emperors. See Procopius.

LLÊS ap Coel, the 79th King of Britain, said to be the first Christian King, and converted by Ffagan and Dwywan, two preachers sent by one Eleuther, a Pope of Rome. Usher produces twenty-four different opinions of the time this Prince received the Christian faith. By Latin writers he is called *Lucius;* and by S. Beulan's note on Nennius, *Lever Mawr*, which he interprets *magni splendoris, i. e.*, great light. But none of our writers in the British tongue mention this cognomen of Lleufer Mawr. Bishop Lloyd is ready to give him up as never to have had a being, and he thinks Bede might find him in that mixen of fable, the *Gesta Pontificum.* Some are so whimsical as to derive the name from St. Luc's Gospel, and to deny the very being of Lucius; but they should have shewed the affinity between *Lles*, his real name, and Luke, for Lucius is only bastard Latin.

It is the tradition of the churches of the Switzers and Grisons that he went to France and Germany to preach the Gospel, and is said to be consecrated Bishop of Chur or Coire, the capital province of the Grisons. There is an ancient monastery near the city of Chur which bears his name, and his feast is solemnly kept there, and his sister Emerita is honoured as virgin and martyr. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Dec. 3.)

This Lles ap Coel died, according to Tyssilio's British History, A.D. 156. See also Usher's *Primord.*, p. 340.

LLES LLAW DDEOC.

LLESTR, and Morlestr, a ship or any sea vessel. This word is to be found in *Doomsday Book*, in *Cheshire*, but corruptly wrote *Lesth*, an *h* for an *r*. "Quatuor denarios de unoquoque *Lesth* habebant Rex et Comes."

LLEUCI, LLEUCU, and LLEUCY (n. pr. f.); Latinized *Lucia.*

Ynghylch dy dy Lleucy Llwyd
A chlyd fur a chlo dur du
A chliccied yn iach Lleucu.—*Llewelyn Goch.*

LLEUDDAD Sant, (Latinized *Laudatus*), first Abbot of Enlli, as some say cousin-german to Beuno.

LLEUFER MAWR, a cognomen. See *Lles ap Coel.*

LLEW (n. pr. v.), an ancient and a natural name enough for a British commander, if it be true that they painted the shapes of beasts and birds on their bodies. The name signifies a lion; and the famous Prince Llew ap Cynfarch of North Britain, who married King Arthur's sister, should have been translated by Galfrid *Leo*, and not *Lotho;* but he hath often mistaken as well as here. Names of fierce or strong creatures were commonly given to men among the Britains; as, *Arth*, a bear; *Blaidd*, a wolf; *Gruff*, a griphon; *Gwalch*, a hawk; *Eryr*, an eagle; *March*, a horse.

LLEW AP CYNFARCH, King of Llychlyn (Norway, or some country near the Baltic). He was made King there by Arthur, his brother-in-law, being entitled to the crown in his mother's right. He married Anna, daughter of Uthur Bendragon, and sister of King Arthur, whose son Medrod claimed the crown of Britain because Arthur was not begot in wedlock. Gwalchmai, the other son of Anna, was, it seems, of another opinion, for he was one of King Arthur's chief generals, if both had the same father. His name should be translated into Latin, *Leo;* but I cannot tell for what reason Galfrid has made it *Lot* and *Lotho*, unless in order to make British history tally with the Scotch; perhaps a mistake for Llewddyn Luyddog o Ddinas Eiddun, who Mr. Ed. Llwyd Latinizes *Leodinus Bellicosus.* But this was wrong: let every history stand on its own bottom, true or false.

LLEW, river. Old orthography, *Lleu.*

Yn Aberllew lladd Urien.—*Llywarch Hen*, Marwnad Urien.

Mr. Edward Llwyd reads it *Llay.*

LLEWELUS and LLEFELUS (n. pr. v.), a King in Gaul, brother of Lludd ap Beli, King of Britain, and of Caswallon. (*Tyssilio.*) A dispute between him and Lludd, called Cyfrangc Lludd a Llewelys (*MS.*); by others, Ymarwar Lludd a Llewelus. (*Llewelyn Fardd*, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.)

LLEWELYN or LLYWELYN (n. pr. v.), generally Latinized *Leolinus;* perhaps from *llew* and *eulyn*, lion's form or lion-like, or else from *llew* and *gelyn*, lion's enemy. This name seems not to have been used till after the Romans left Britain. See *Hoiane*

Myrddin. The first Prince of this name was Llewelyn ap Seisyllt. Math. Westminster mentions him in the year 940.

It is also by the poets taken to be the same name with *Lewis*, as Lewis Glyn Cothi, the poet, is called Llywelyn Glyn Cothi; and the sneer of an Anglesey gentleman on his countryman in Dublin, that had Anglified his name, explains it.

Nuper *Iorwerth ap Llewelyn*
Nunc *Ned Lewis* o Dre Ddulyn.

LLEWELYN AP GRUFFUDD was the last Prince of Wales of the ancient British races, betrayed into the hands of the English by his own subjects of Buellt and one Madog Min, a Bishop, in the year 1282, and his head put on the highest place of the Tower of London by Edward I. He was son of Gruffudd ap Llewelyn ap Iorwerth Drwyndwn.

LLYWELYN AP IORWERTH DRWYNDWN was a Prince of Wales that bravely defended his country against Richard I, King John, and Henry III. He is called by historians Leolinus Magnus. He began his reign, 1194; died, 1240; reigned fifty-six [forty-six] years.

LLEWEI, or LLEWMEI, or LLOWMAI (n. f.). Llewei ferch Seithwedd (*Tr.* 64); un o'r tair gwrforwyn, *i. e.*, hermaphrodite.

LLEW LLAWGYFFES, mentioned *Tr.* 35; in a battle at Llech Oronwy in Blaen Cynfael, Meirion (*Tr.* 77), Llew Llaw Gyffes and Gwdyon getting names and arms of Rhiarot y Fram.

LLEWENI FAWR Ynghegengl (n. l.).

LLEWON. Caer Llewon, Holt, Flintshire, or Castle of Lions, made by Jno. Barlow [Earl ?] Warren and William his son. But I think this is rather the old Caerlleon Gawr, or Llewon Gawr, which Camden has kept such a rout about, and not the city of Westchester, which I take to be a later thing, and perhaps built by the Romans.

LLIANA. Llanlliana, a chapel in Môn.

LLIAWS (n. pr. v.), a very ancient British name. Lliaws mab Nwyfre o Arllechwedd (*Tr.* 40), father of Gwenwynwyn and Gwanar.

Rhag colofn Lliaws maws mab Nwyfre.
Prydydd y Moch, i Gr. ap Cyn. ap O. Gwynedd.

See *Gwanar*.

LLIBIO Sant. Llanllibio Chapel, Anglesey.

LLIENI. Llanllieni, the town of Lemster in Herefordshire; in Latin, *Leonminster* and *Leonis Monasterium*, from a lion that appeared to King Merwald in a vision, and upon this he built a nunnery. (Leland, *Itin., MS.*) But Camden says Llanlieni is in British a church of nuns. Some, says he, derive it from *linum*, flax, the best kind of which grows there. (*Camden.*) It is true that *lleian* in the British is a nun, and that the life of nuns is called *lleianaeth;* but the plural of *lleian* is *lleianod*, and not *lleiani;* so this etymology goes for nothing. To derive it from *lliain*, linen cloth, as some do, is as little to the purpose, for the plural of *lliain* is *llieiniau.* We have Llanlliana in Anglesey, a chapel dedicated to St. Lliana, a woman; but as the Oney river falls into the Wye at Lemster, might it not have been *Llanllionwy*, as Llanllyfni, Llangefni, etc., have their names from rivers?

LLIENAWG. Aber Llienawg in Anglesey, a castle built by Hugh Earl of Chester there. (*Camden.*) Rightly *Lleiniog*, qu.?

LLIENOG, father of Lloeger and Gwallog. This Lloeger is probably the same name with the Irish Loegarius, son of Neill Maighialach. (*Flaherty*, p. 394.)

LLIFON or LLIWON, a river in Anglesey, whence Cwmmwd Llifon has its name. Another river in Caernarvonshire, whence Glyn Llifon has its name. Llivon mentioned by Llywarch Hen:

Pyll wyn pwyll tân trwy Livon.—*Ll. Hen.*

LLIGAN or LLUGAN. Llanllugan, an abbey, once in the diocese of St. Asaph, deanery of Cedewain, and a nunnery. (*B. Willis.*)

LLION. Caer Llion, a market town on the river Wysc in Monmouthshire, sixteen miles south-west of Monmouth. Some say it is called so from a legion of Roman soldiers placed there. Nennius, in his *Catalogue*, hath a city called Caer Legion, to distinguish it, I suppose, from *Caer Lleon.* The poets have taken care to write this Caer *Llion*, and not *Lleon.*

Am fi y nhref Gaerllion
—— a'r ford gron.

This Caerllion was the seat of the kings of Britain when they retreated over Severn, it being a city vying in pride for lofty towers, etc., with Rome itself, as Giraldus Cambrensis describes

it. Here was the Archbishop of Wales's seat till it was, on account of the wars, removed to St. David's, and then Britany. Usher, in his *Catalogue*, calls it Caerlleon ar Wysg; but if this city and Westchester came to be called Caer Legion from the Roman legions quartered there, why are not all the Roman quarters called so?

The British writers say that this town was built by Beli ap Dyfnwal, and called Caerwysg; but that after the coming of the Romans, because they quartered there in the winter, it was called Caerlleon ar Wysg. (*Tyssilio* and *Galfrid.*) The Legio Secunda Augusta, called also Britannica Secunda, were quartered here. (*Camden.*)

Llio (n. pr. f.).

Llio eurwallt lliw arian
Ar iâd Llio rhoed lloweth
A noblau aur yn ei bleth.—*D. Nanmor.*

Llivan. Llyn Llivan (*Tyssilio*), a lake in Wales, said to be near the banks of the Severn, which on the flood ebbs or swallows all the water that comes into it, and on the ebb-tide vomits and overflows its banks. (*Tyss., Brit. MS.*) This passage is ill translated by Galfrid and Thompson.

Lliw and Lyw (fl.), qu. whether Luguvallum?

Pell oddyman Aber Lliw.—*Llywarch Hen.*

Lliwelydd (n. pr. v.). Caer Lliwelydd, mentioned in Gorhoffedd Hywel ap Owain Gwynedd.

Arglwydd nef a llawr gwawr Gwyndodydd
Mor bell o Geri Gaer Liwelydd.

Qu. whether the Caer Ligualid of Nennius (Cotton copy)? In the Cambridge copy, Caer Lualid. Usher makes it to be *Luguvallia* or Carlisle; but this is not in the *Triades.*

Lliwer ap Llywarch Hên. (*Llywarch Hen.*)

Lliwon, a river.

A glan llewod Glyn Lliwon.—*W. Lleyn.*

See *Llifon.*

Llobliw.

Llocrin Gawr, Locrinus, the son of Brutus, the 2nd King of Loegria.

Lle doe ynoch llid unawr
Llai crynnai gas Llocrin Gawr.

Thos. Gwynedd, i Edwd. Gruffydd o'r Penrhyn.

See *Llvegr.*

LLODDI, qu. whether a man's name? Marwnad Iago ap Lloddi. (*Taliessin, Arch. Brit.*, p. 256.)

LLOEGR, England, exclusive of Wales and Cornwall; from Lloegrin. Saxonum regionem. (*E. Llwyd.*)

Er ergryd angen rhag aughywir Loegyr
Ni lygraf fy mawredd, ni ddihunaf rianedd.

Llywarch Hen.

LLOEGR ap Llienog, in *Llyfr Du o Gaerfyrddin.* (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 261.)

LLOEGRIN (n. pr. v.), Locrinus, the 2nd King of Britain; Llocrin Gawr.

LLOEGRWYS, the Loegrian Britons; also the Saxons since inhabiting there.

Yn y ddaw Lloegrwys drwy Dren.—*Llywarch Hen.*

LLOFAN (n. pr. v.). Llofan Llawdino killed Urien ap Cynfarch. (*Tr.* 38.) See *Llawddiffro.*

LLOFION: see *Llowion.*

LLOGAWD, q. d. Lowgate, in Anglesey.

LLONGBORTH, a place mentioned in Marwnad Gereint ab Erbin by Llywarch Hen, where there was a sea-fight between Gereint and the Saxons, or a descent by sea, and where Gereint was killed. Some take it to be Llanborth in Cardiganshire; but a sea-fight could not properly be there, nor Saxons to fight with. Gereint was one of King Arthur's three chief admirals, as appears by the *Triades;* and I should rather think this Llongborth to be Portsmouth, or some such great seaport in the possession of the Saxons, where a descent was made by this Gereint and his fleet, for the battle is plainly described to be on shore.

Yn Llongborth gwelais drabludd
Ar vain, brain ar goludd
Ag ar grann cynrhan madrudd.

And Gereint, in the same Marwnad, is said to be of Dyfnaint, *i. e.*, Devon and Cornwall.

LLONGDDIN, in Latin *Longidinium.* (*Edward Llwyd.*)

LLONIAW Sant. (*B. Willis.*) His church at Llanddinam.

LLONIO ap Alan Ffrigan ap Emyr Llydaw.

LLONWEN, or LLOFION, or LLONION (n. l.), a place in Penfro noted for barley.

LLORIEN. Bwlch Llorien mentioned by Llywarch Hen, where Llavur, son of Llywarch Hen, was buried. Qu. whether Lloren on the borders of Montgomeryshire ?

LLOWDDEN, a poet, 1450.

LLOWION, LLOFION, or LLONWEN, a place in Pembrokeshire famous for barley. (*Tr.* 30.)

LLOWNI (n. l.).

LLUARTH. Bryn Lluarth.

> Pen bryn cun iawn dydd yr Ion
> Lluarth gwell na Chaerlleon.
>
> *Rhys ap Cynfrig Goch.*

LLUDD ap Beli Mawr, the 71st King of Britain, just before the Roman conquest, whose sons being under age on Julius Cæsar's landing here, his brother Caswallon was chosen generalissimo of the British forces. Mr. Camden (in *Middlesex*, p. 312, Gibson's edition) calls him Luddus, and allows Ludgate to have been called after his name. But he often allows and disallows the same thing. One of the ancient names of London is Caerludd; and the British history mentions a quarrel between his brothers and Lludd for changing the ancient name of the city.

["*Ludgate* (all the six gates of London then standing) à *Luddo* rege, omnium antiquissima, cujus nomen etiamnum hodie, supra portum incisum extat; sive *Flutgate* quorundam opinione, à fluviolo subjecto (ut porta Fluentana Romæ) nunc à reginâ Elisabethâ renovata, cujus statua, ab altera quoque parte videtur." (*Itinerarium Angliæ*, scriptum à Paulo Hentznero. Breslæ, 1627. Scriptum A.D. 1598.)—*W. D.*]

LLUDDYCCA and LLUDDOCCA ap Tudur Trefor. (*J. D.*)

LLUDLAW, LLWDLO, or LLWYDLAW, Ludlow in Shropshire. See *Dineu.*

LLUEDDOG: see *Elen Lueddog.*

LLUG, a river which runs by Presteign and Lemster into the Wye.

LLUGAN. Llanllugan Ynghedewain.

LLUGWY or LLIGWY, a river in Anglesey, and a gentleman's seat. A river also that falls into Dyfi (à *lli* or *llug* and *gwy*); from *llug* and *wy* (*E. Llwyd*), clear water. Rhos Ligwy; Traeth Lligwy.

LLUN, *Luna*, the moon; in Irish *luan;* hence a woman's name, Eiluned.

LLUNDAIN and LLUNDEIN, London; wrote in *Triad* 45 Llunden, q. d. *Llongddin*, or ship-fort; and so Llongborth, port of ships, is the ancient British name of Portsmouth, which I take to be the Londinis of the ancients (though I know Mr. Edw. Llwyd and Baxster make it to be Lyme.) The Gaulish name, Londres, which is almost literally *Llongdref, i. e.*, town of ships, shews it also to be of that original; and nothing more plain and strong than the Londinium of Antoninus, or, as it is in the Naples MS., Longiduno, which is literally Llongddun or Llongddin. In Nennius it is called Caire Lunden; in the *Triades*, Caer Lundein; by Usher, Caer Ludd; the Londonium and Longidiunum of the Romans. Its first name was Tro Newydd, or New Troy; and the inhabitants were called by the Romans Trinobantes; its next, Caer Beli ap Dyfnwal, *i. e.*, the City of Belius; its next name, Caer Ludd, the City of Lludd; and its next, Llongddin or Llundain. John Major says the Britons call it Londonias; so little did this Scotchman know of our British history.

LLWCH, a lake, and in the Irish *lough;* used in Brecknock and Caermarthenshire: hence came the name of Llwch Tawe, Llwch Sawdde, Llwch Cyhirych, Llyn Llanllwch (qu. Llawnllwch), Tal y Llychau, Llwch Garmon.

Mr. Edward Llwyd calls this word Gwyddelian British; but this word doth not prove that the Gwyddelian and the present British were different languages, no more than the South Wales and the North Wales people speak different languages, though the names of some things are different among them. It only shews they have been different dominions, and that each prince chose to have his subjects known by their dialects, when at the same time the language of the poets was the same.

LLWCHAIARN (n. pr. v.). There is a church dedicated to a saint of this name in the commot of Cedewain, near the Severn,

called Llanllwchaiarn. Sion Keri, a poet of that neighbourhood, who flourished about the year 1520, wrote a cywydd of the legend of this saint. He says he was son of Cynvael:

Mae hap canfod mab Cynvael;

and that he was cousin-german of Beuno:

Cefnder ith rodder o thrig
Beuno dyfal bendefig;

and that he had a church at Llam yr Ewig; that he had been a bishop and a soldier; and that he was an abbot of a bishoprick; that he had heard the sound of bells at the place where he afterwards built his church and monastery; that he made him a shirt of hair which he wore nine months and nine days, praying with his knees on the blue stone; and that there he obtained nine petitions; that the men and castle were his:

Dynion da dinad oedd;

that his land was a sanctuary as much as Ynys Enlli:

Seintwar yw dy ddaiar di.

In regard to the pronunciation of his name he says,

Llwchaiarn wynn llawchwynn wyd.

Again:

Gwellhaech euog Llwchaiarn.

He also mentions some dark story of a doe that leapt into a pool, without destroying of which his people could not live.

Ni chaid einioes ich dynion
Heb roi cwymp ir ewig hon;

and there is a parish adjoining called Llam yr Ewig.

Gair aeth draw gwyrthiau a drig
Lle mawr yw Llam yr Ewig.—*S. Keri.*

Llwch Garmon, Lacus Garmon, the haven of Wexford; in Irish called Loch Garmon. (*Ogygia*, p. 20.)

Llwch y Lloi, in Irish *Loch Laigh, i. e.*, Vituli Lacus; a lake in Ulster in Ireland.

Llwg, qu. whether a river? Gwaunllwg and Gwenllwg in Glamorganshire. See *Gwentllwg*.

Llwyd, in the surnames of men and names [of places], signifies *grey* colour. Gwr Llwyd (literally a grey man) also signifies a vassal

or tenant, or one of the commonalty poorly dressed in grey, and that is not a gentleman; and it is probable that *Leudis*, *Leudus*, and *Leodis*, among the French and Saxon writers, which meant the same thing, came from this, as also the Saxon *lowt* or *loute*, a rustic fellow; and the passage in Chaucer of a leud man must be so understood:

> Blessed be the *leud* man
> That nought save his belief can;

i. e., an illiterate, simple, poor countryman that doth not trouble himself with disputes about religion, and knows nothing but his creed. I know some learned men (Burton, etc.) urge against the authority of the British History, which says that Ludgate was so called from Lludd, a king of Britain; but that Ludgate was so called because it was Leodgate, the *people's* gate, for that *leod* in Saxon signifies the people. Is not this stretching hard, and drawing language and sense by the hair of the head to be an evidence against an ancient national history that positively says it was so called from Lludd? And without any one author in the world to back this evidence, or even common sense, for was there ever heard of a gate of a city that was not the people's gate? But if these hot-headed authors were only to consider that London had its walls and gates before the Saxons or Saxon language had anything to do with giving names to gates there, it would save these kinds of lame guesses.

Llwyd is also used in cognomens: Llyr Llwyd; Iorwerth Fynglwyd. In family surnames: Edward Llwyd; Humphrey Llwyd; and by corruption and pride wrote Lloyd, Loyde, Floyd, and Flyde. Ithel Llwyd ap Ithel Gethin; Dafydd Llwyd. Places: y Berth Lwyd; Cae Llwyd; Caer Lwydcoed (*Tyssilio*); Llwydiarth; y Ty Llwyd; y Cefn Llwyd; y Bryn Llwyd; Cil Manllwyd; y Greiglwyd; y Garreglwyd, a gentleman's seat.

LLWYDIARTH or LLWYDDIARTH, enw lle ym Mon ag yn Meirionydd [Nhrefaldwyn—*W. D.*]; q. d. Garth Lwyd.

LLWYDION Sant. The church of Heneglwys dedicated to Sant or Saint Llwydion.

LLWYDDOG: see *Elen Lwyddog*.

LLWYN, literally a bush or grove, is put to the names of several places in Britain; as, Trysglwyn; Llwyn Gwryl; Llwyn y

Graws; Llwyn Iorwerth; Llwyn y Piod; Llwyn Dyrys; y Llwyn Glas; Derlwyn; Llwyn y Maen; Llwyn Gronwy; Llwyn y Gog; Llwyn Arth; Llwyn Melyn, a gentleman's seat; Dyryslwyn; Derwlwyn, a gentleman's seat; Llwyn Deri, a gentleman's seat; Llwyn Dafydd; Llwyn y Chwilbo.

LLWYN Y CNOTTIAU, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Lloyd.

LLWYN DAFYDD. Gwaith Llwyn Dafydd, a place in Cardiganshire. (*D. ap Ieuan Du.*)

LLWYN DOLWEN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

LLWYN DYRYS, in Egremond, Penbrokeshire.

LLWYN EGRYN, a gentleman's seat in Mouldale. (*J. D.*) See *Llanegryn.*

LLWYN GWERN, a gentleman's seat, Meirion.

LLWYTHLAWR, an abbey whose abbot, Gwrgene, was killed by Cynan ab Owen Gwynedd, A.D. 1168.

LLWYTHONWG (n. loci). *L. Gl. Cothi.*

LLWYVAIN. Gwaith Argoed Llwyfain, a battle fought between Flamddwyn, the Saxon general, and Urien Reged, King of Cumbria, with his auxiliary, Ceneu ap Coel, who led the northern men, and Owein ap Urien, who was Urien's general, where Urien obtained the victory. Llywelyn ap Iorwerth fought a battle at this place too. (*Einion ap Gwgan.*)

A mi ddisgoganaf cad Coed Llwyfain.—*Myrddin.*

LLYCHLYN, the Baltic Sea.

LLYCHLYNWYR, Danes, Norwegians, Normans, and all nations that bordered on the Baltic. Gwyr Llychlyn Ddu, which the Irish called Dubh Lochlonnach, the black nation or black Lochlin men; and Ffion Lochlonnach (Finlochlunion), or white Lochlin men, people of Finland. All these nations were by the Britons called Llychlynwyr and Nortmyn.

Beth os daw heibiaw hebom
I'r Traeth Coch lynges droch drom?
Pwy a ludd werin, pwl ym,
Llychlyn a'u bwyall awchlym?
Marwnad Tudur ap Gronwy.

In the year 987 these Danes came and destroyed the religious houses in South Wales, and to get rid of them Meredudd ap Owain

ap H. Dda was obliged to pay them a penny for every man within his land, which was called the tribute of the Black Army. (*Caradoc*, p. 71.)

LLYCHWAEL ap Bran ap Prydu.

LLYCHWR [*Leucarum*, is in Glamorgan, east of Llychwr river, and called Castell Llychwr, a borough town—*I. M.*], a river in Caermarthenshire (the Leucarum of the Romans, qu. ?); in English, Loghor. It falls into the sea at Bury, near Worme's Head. Aberllychwr.

LLYDANWYN. Elidir Lydanwyn.

LLYDAW (old orthography, Lledaw), the country of Armorica in France, part of which now called Little Britain, called in the Gaulish tongue *Ar y Mor Ucha, i. e.*, on the upper sea. H. Llwyd says it was called Llydaw quasi Litoris Gallicani regio. (*Brit. Descr.*, p. 14, ed. 1731.) But is it not more probable that it was so called by the insular Britons in their dialect for the same reason as the Gauls called it *Ar y Mor Ucha*, from *Lled* and *aw*, Lledaw, *i. e.*, on the water-side ? Hence *litus*, the sea-shore.

There are different opinions about the time the colony of insular Britons first settled there. Radulph Niger says in the time of Constantius Chlorus; William of Malmsbury says it was in the time of his son, Constantine the Great; Nennius and Tyssilio say it was in the time of Maximus the Tyrant; but the French writers and some English will not allow them to be ancienter than the time of Childeric, which was after the Saxons came into Britain. All these might be true as to colonies going there at these different times, though the first might settle there among the old Gauls in Constantius' time. Vertot labours hard to invalidate all but that after the Saxons' coming.

O Lydaw o draw o drwy mor Hafren
Hyfriw ei beleidr ymhorthaethwy.
Prydydd y Moch, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

LLYDAWEG, *lingua Armorica.*

LLYFENI or LLEVENI (fl.); hence Aber Lleveni in Meirion; perhaps Llwyfeni.

LLYFNANT river, or LLYFNNANT, or LLIFNANT, the boundary between Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire, falls into Dyfi river.

LLYFNI (fl.), in Caernarvonshire [and in Glamorgan—*I. M.*], at Llanllyfni, a church and parish. Another that falls into the Wye, which Camden calls Lleweny, and thinks the city Loventium was where Llyn Savathan is.

Llofn aur ynglan Llyfni wyd.
Hywel Dafi, i Ph. Thomas o Langoed.

LLYFFANT (FFYNNON Y), a lake in Eryri.

LLYGAD GWR, a poet of Edeirnion. (*Marwnad Trahaern.*)

LLYGLIW. Einion Vychan ap Einion Lygliw.

LLYGOD (YNYS), an island near Anglesey, where monks resided who were kept in order by mice.

LLYN. Caer Llyn (*Triades*); qu. whether Luncaster, from Lune river, now Lancaster, which some write Longcaster. See *Lleyn.*

LLYN ARCHAEDDON, a small lake on the top of Bodavon Mountain in Anglesey.

Rhed uwch Llyn i'w herbyn hi
Archaeddon, eiriach weiddi.—*D. ap Edmund.*

One would suspect that this mountain was anciently called Mynydd Bodaeddon, and not Bodavon, but that the same writer says

Dyfal yngwern Bodavon.

See *Aeddon* and *Treaeddon.*

LLYN CAWELLYN, a lake in Eryri.

LLYN CRAFNANT, a lake in Eryri.

LLYN DECWYN UCHAF, in Meirion; a town swallowed up.

LLYN DULYN, a lake in Eryri.

LLYN Y DYWARCHEN, a lake in Eryri.

LLYN EIGIAU, a lake in Eryri.

LLYNGHEDWY ap Llywarch Hen.

LLYNGHESAWL LLAW HAEL, father of Treul Difefyl. (*Triad.* No. 5.)

LLYNGWYN (Y), a pool in Radnorshire, where tradition says a town was swallowed up.

LLYN LLANLLWCH, in Caermarthenshire, where tradition says a town was swallowed up.

LLYNLLEODD or LLYNLLO, a place near Machynllaeth; perhaps *Llynllaeth:* as Cynllaeth, Ystum Llaeth.

LLYN LLYDAW, a lake in Eryri; q. d. Llwydaw.

LLYN LLYNCLYS, in Shropshire [near Oswestry—*W. D.*]; a town swallowed up.

LLYNON, a house near Llanddeusant in Anglesey, named from a lake Llyn Onn, q. d. Ash Pool.

LLYN PERIS, a lake in Eryri [near Llanberis.—*W. D.*].

LLYN TEGID, a lake near Bala in Meirionyddshire, called in English Pimble Mear, and by Mr. Camden corruptly Plenlyn Mear, for Penllyn Mear, it lying in Penllyn, one of three cantrefs of Meirionydd, which took its name from the pool. Mr. Charles Edwards, in *Hanes y Ffydd*, fancies it sounds like the Greek words *Limne Cataigidos.*

The river Dee runs into it, and retains its name on a water that comes out of it; but I cannot answer for what Mr. Camden says, that it passes through it entirely and unmixed, carrying out the same quantity of water it brought in. If Jeffrey of Monmouth had made such a blundering puff as this, he would have been knocked in the head for it by Mr. Camden. The lake is about three miles long, and about a mile broad; and you may judge whether a small river of three or four yards wide can pass through all that water without mixing with it. The river Ex in Devonshire may as easily run over to Normandy without mixing with the sea.

LLYN TEIRN, a lake in Eryri.

LLYMONYW. Llyn Llymonyw (*Tyssilio*); probably a mistake for Llymonwy (perhaps Lomond Lake in Scotland). It is said in that MS. to have in it sixty islands, and sixty rivers ran into it, and it had sixty rocks with eagles' nests in them. Here King Arthur besieged the Picts and Scots who had fled there after a defeat, and starved them, so that the clergy of Scotland came and petitioned him to save their lives.

This river gives name, in Latin, to Levinia, contr. Lennos and Lenox, near Dunbritton, and is called by the natives *Leavuin* (*Ogygia*, p. 383), as if you would say *Llifwyn, i. e.*, white flood; but probably Llymonwy is the right name, as rising from a mountain called Llumon, if it doth. One river runs out of it.

LLYR (nom. prop. viri).

LLYR, the 10th King of Britain; hence Caer Lyr, Leirchester. He is Latinized Leirus, qu.? The father of Bendigaid Fran.

LLYR ap Brychwel Powys.

LLYR LLEDIAITH, father of Manawydan. (*Tr.* 14 and 50.) See *Branwen.*

LLYR LLWYD and LLYR MERINI ap Einion Yrth.

LLYR LLYDDAWC, one of the three knights of war. (*Tr.* 23.)

LLYR MERINI (n. pr. v.). *Tr.* 69.

LLYR, a river in Cardiganshire (*E. Llwyd*), qu. ?

LLYR, the sea. Mr. Edw. Llwyd says that *llŷr, mâr, mêr,* and *môr,* signified anciently water as well as sea, whence Llyr and Leri in Cardiganshire, and Loire in France. (*Letter to Nicolson.*) There is no manner of reason to derive the name of *Leri* from water, no more than any other river. The word was wrote anciently Eleri, and the harbour on the mouth of it, Abereleri; a gentleman's seat on it, Glan Eleri. So some other more rational derivation must be found. See *Eleri.* Llyr river might have its name from a man, as there were men of that name, as we know several rivers have, as Meurig, Einion.

Llyr signified also the sea in the time of Myrddin Wyllt, about A.D. 570, who says in his Hoiane,

Er gwaith Arderydd mi ni'm dorbi
Cyn syrthiai awyr i lawr *Llyr* Enlli.

A nunnery at Llan Llyr (Cywydd i ofyn Ab gan Th... dros Annes, Abades Llan Llyr). (*Huw Cae Llwyd.*)

Dâm Annes sy'n dymunaw, etc.

See *Môr.*

LLYS, a palace, court, hall; used in composition of names: y Gadlys, in Anglesey; yr Henllys, in Anglesey, a gentleman's seat,—Jones; Llys Ednywain ap Bradwen; Llys Maelgwn; Llys Mathravel; Llysdin Hunydd, in Tegengl; Llyssin, in Powys; Llys Maes yr Henllys, in Llangerniw.

LLYS Y CUL, in Iâl, a township. (*J. D.*)

LLYS DULAS, a gentleman's seat in Anglesey; qu. whose llys anciently ?

LLYS ELIS ap Glanmor, near Conwy, on Lavan Sands, overflown by the sea, as tradition has it, and buildings are pretended to have been seen under water.

LLYSFAEN, a parish and church in Caernarvonshire, part of Rhos deanery, in Denbighshire, dedicated to St. Cynfran. (*Dr.*

Powel.) ["Rhad Duw a Chynfran lwyd ar y da," etc.—*W. D.*] [*Llysfaen*, a parish and church in Glamorgan, where lived the ancestors of Oliver Cromwell.—*I. M.*]

LLYSFASI, a gentleman's seat near Ruthyn.

LLYS LLIVON, in Anglesey, the seat of Hwva ap Cynddelw. (*J. D.*)

LLYS YN LLUNDAIN (Y), the king's palace in London.

> Gelyn traws ryfel tros Rufain yd wys
> Tros y Llys yn Llundain.—*Cynddelw*, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

LLYSWYNAF, q. d. Llys Wynaf, a cantref of Powys Wenwynwyn containing the commots of Caereinion and Mechain uwch Coed. Qu. whether hence Gorsedd Orwynion? (*Llywarch Hen.*)

LLYSSYN, a place in Powys mentioned in the 9th battle of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth. See *Cylch Llywelyn.*

> Pebyllwys fy llyw yn Llyssyn dref fad
> Am drefred Wenwynwyn
> Clawr Powys, etc.

LLYW, a river that falls into the Llychwr at Loghor town. This, I suppose, was Llywarch Hen's Aberllyw, the British name of Leucarum. Another Llyw [falls] into Llyn Tegid.

LLYWARCH ap Bran, lord of Cwmmwd Menai in Anglesey, one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, lived in Porth Amal. (*Mon. Ant.*, p. 130, 131.) Bore *argent*, a cheveron *sable* between three rooks with ermine in their bills.

LLYWARCH GOCH.

LLYWARCH HEN (Lat. *Lomarchus*) ab Elidir Lydanwyn ap Meirchion ab Grwst ab Ceneu ap Coel Godebog. (*Archæol. Brit.*, p. 259.) In the genealogical tables, Llywarch Hen ap Elidir Lydanwyn ab Meirchion Gul ab Grwst Ledlwm ap Edeyrn ab Padarn Beisrudd ab Cenau ab Coel Godebog. A Prince of North Britain (Cumberland, says E. Llwyd), an excellent poet, and a great soldier, one of King Arthur's chief counsellors. (*Tr.*) He had twenty-four sons, and all of them killed in the wars with the Irish, Saxons, and Picts, and in the civil wars among the Britons themselves. He was buried at Llanfor, near Bala, where there is in the window of the church a stone with an inscription (*I. P. P.*). Few Princes besides him and Howel ap Owain Gwynedd have described their own wars in verse. He

was old in the time of King Arthur, and had been drove out of his country by the Saxons. Some make him a Cumbrian Prince. D. Jo. says, "O dyedd Scotland", and that five of his sons had gained the gold chain, the torques, "Pump o honynt yn aurdorchawg."

Llywarch Hen's sons killed in the Saxon wars [mentioned] in his poem: Gwên, Pyll, Selyf, Sandde, Maen, Madog, Medel or Meddel, Heilyn, Llawr or Llafur, Lliwer, Sawyl, Llyngheddwy or Llygedwy, and Gwêll. He had also Cenllug, Llawenydd, Cenau, Urien, Nudd, Deigr, Gorwynion, Dilig, Nefydd, Diwg, Mychydd; and three daughters, Rhyell, Cainfron, and Rhagaw.

Llywarch Hen, un o'r tri thrwyddedawg ag anfoddawg (*Tr.* 71); un o'r tri lledd unben (*Tr.* 14); Cynghoriad farchog. (*Tr.* 86.)

LLYWARCH HOWLBWRCH.

LLYTH. Deinis Lyth ap Cadwr.

LLYTH HAIARN. Llanllythaiarn, plwy; vulgo Llychaiarn.

LLYWEL, Brecknockshire, qu. river? Blaen Llywel. Selydach in Llywel. Trecastell in Llywel. Fairs kept there.

LLYWENI, a place in Denbighshire.

> Lle mae gyda llew ai medd
> Llyweni a holl Wynedd.—*D. ap Edmwnd.*

LLYWRI ap Cynan Cilcelph.

LLYWYN Sant o Lydaw.

M.

MABEDRYD, where Llywelyn ap Iorwerth came with an army against W. Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. Caermarddenshire, qu.? (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 283.)

MABGLA or MAPGLAF ap Llywarch, qu.?

MABINOGI [pl. -ion—*W. D.*], the name of an ancient MS. of British history once in Hengwrt Library; quoted by Mr. Robert Vaughan in *British Antiquities*. Mr. Edward Llwyd mentions a British romance under this title. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 262.)

MABLI verch Davydd Llwyd ap Howel.

MABON (n. pr. v.). Llanvabon in Glamorganshire.

MABON o'r Creuddyn.

MABON ap Dewenhen, the husband of the chaste Emerchret. (*Tr.* 55.)

MABON ap Tegonwy.

MABWYNION, a lordship or manor in Ceredigion. The castle is called in Powel's *Caradoc* the Castle of the Sons of Winnion, which is a mistake.

> Mawr a wnaf, myn Mair a Non,
> O Bennardd a Mabwynion.—*Deio ap Ieuan Du.*

MABWYS, a house in Ceretica.

MACHAWY, a river in Brecknockshire, falls into Gwy. Here a great battle was fought, A.D. 1145, called Gwaith Machawy, between Gr. ap Llewelyn and Randulph Earl of Hereford, and the English Bishop was killed by Llewelyn.

> A mi ddisgoganaf Gwaith Machawy
> Adfydd geloran rhudd yn rhiw dydmwy.
>
> *Hoiane Myrddin.*

See *Gwaith Machawy* and *Bachwy.*

MACHE, a parish, Monmouthshire, qu. ? [*Machen* or *Mechain.* The inhabitants always say Mechain.—*I. M.*]

MACHNO, a river: hence Penmachno. See *Lledr.*

MACHRAETH or MACHRETH. Llanvachraeth in Mon and Meirion. Lat. *Macaritus,* qu. ?

MACHUTUS or MECHELL Sant. Llanvechell in Anglesey. His life is in John of Tinmouth, the Libr. of Fleury, etc. Machutus or Maclou was son of Went, a noble Briton, by his wife Arwela, sister to Amon, the father to St. Sampson and to Umbravel, the father of St. Maglorius, born in the vale of Llancarvan in Glamorganshire, in the church of the Monastery of St. Cadoc, where the Abbot St. Brendan presided, who, after he had brought him up, ordained him priest. Hence he passed over to Armorica, and turned hermit. Iudicael, King of Armorica, forced him to be Bishop of Aleth, the see of which, from his name, was called St. Malo. Here he was Bishop forty years, and worked miracles. A party rising against him, he was obliged to retire to Aquitain, to Bishop Leontius of Saintes, and there remained seven years. He excommunicated the people of Aleth, and they had no rain, and famine followed the drowth. They repented, and called him home; and as soon as he entered the land he brought them rain, etc. He went to Bishop Leontius to end his days,

where he died A.D. 630, about 130 year old. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Nov. 15.)

In the churchyard of Penrhos Lligwy, in Anglesey, there is a stone with this inscription: HIC IACIT MACVTVS ECCETI, which some think is the grave of this saint. (*Mona Antiqua.*) So that it seems our Anglesey Macutus, to whom the church of Llanvechell is dedicated, was not Machutus, Bishop of St. Malo.

MACHYNLLAETH, a town and church in Montgomeryshire, in the lordship of Cynllaeth (q. d. Bach Cynllaeth), one of the parishes of the deanery of Cyfeiliog. It is probable the river Dyfi was anciently called Llaeth (milk), as it should seem by the Cynllaeth, and the name of a curve of that river, *Carreg Ystum Llaeth.* The town is situated near the river Dyfi (Dovey). Camden thinks it to be the Maglona of the Romans, where, under the Emperor Theodosius the Younger, the præfect of the Solensians lay in garrison under the *Dux Britanniæ.*

MACMORWCH, the name of an Irish prince or general mentioned by Iolo Goch, A.D. 1400.

Gwna *fwysmant*[1] bid trychant trwch
Maccwy mawr a Macmorwch.
Iolo Goch, i Syr Roger Mortimer, E. of March.

MACSEN WLEDIG, the 91st King of Britain. This is Maximus the Emperor, or Maximinianus.

Cywlad loes moes Maxsen.
Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

MAD.

MADLE, Bewdley. Madle, *i. e.*, Bonus locus. (*Vita Sti. David. Ep. Menev.*)

MADOG or MADOC (n. pr. v.), from *mâd*, good, *i. e.*, goodly. Several noted Britons in history of this name. Allt Vadog; Gelli Vadog, etc.

MADOG GLODDAITH.

MADOG o'r Hendwr.

MADOG ap Idnerth died A.D. 1148.

MADOC ap Lloegrin was the 3rd King of Brutus' race, according to Tyssilio.

MADOG MIN, a Bishop of Bangor, who betrayed Llewelyn ap Gruffydd into the hands of his enemies at Buellt. (*W. J. MSS.*

[1] Ambushment.

at Earl of Macclesfield.) But Einiawn was that year Bishop of Bangor. (*B. Willis.*)

MADOG ap Mredydd ap Bleddyn, King of Powys, died A.D. 1160.

MADOG ap Owen Gwynedd, 1169.

MADOC ap Uthur, brother of King Arthur. (*Tr.* 82.)

MADOGION, the people and land of Madog. The tenants or slaves were as much a freehold as the lands. (*Gwelygorddau Powys.*)

MADOGYN (dim. à *Madog*). Gwridyn ap Madogyn. Ty Wridyn ap Madogyn, a place in Anglesey.

MADREN verch Gothevyr Frenin; in another place it is Gwrtheyrn Frenin.

MADRIN or MADRYN, a gentleman's seat near Carn Madrin in Lleyn. Wm. Bodvel, Esq. Q. d. Madfryn, *i. e.*, Good Hill. Hinc John Madrun.

MAED, or perhaps Mâd (fl.); hence Abermaed in Ceretica, a house on the fall of Mad into Ystwyth.

MAEL (n. pr. v.), brother of Membyr, King of Britain. In names of places: Gwrthmael, a gentleman's seat; Brychfael; Dinmael; Cynmael or Cinmael; Maelienydd.

MAEL, lord of Maelienydd; called also Mael Maelienydd ap Cadfael ap Clydawc ap Cadell ap Rhodri Mawr. (*J. D.*, Geneal.)

MAEL ap Bleddyn o Feirionydd. (*MS.*) Hence Maelienydd.

MAEL o Lydaw.

MAELDAF (n. pr. v.): see *Traeth Maelgwn.*

MAELDERW (n. pr. v.). Gwarchan Maelderw o waith Taliessin. The same with Derfael. (*E. Llwyd.*)

MAELERI, base son to Ywain Cyfeiliog, lord of Llannerch Hudol and Broniarth. (*J. D.*)

MAELGAN Sant (neu Baglan or Maglan) Ynghoedalun.

MAELGWN (n. pr. v.); Latinized Maelocunus; corruptly Maglocunus; id. quod Cynfael. (*E. Llwyd.*)

MAELGWN GWYNEDD ap Cadwallon Law Hir ap Einion Yrth ap Cunedda Wledig. Maelgwn was first a Prince of Gwynedd, and afterwards the 104th King of Britain. He is, for his great valour, called by Gildas the Island Dragon. That angry monk could not afford him a good word, for Maelgwn held the crown as next relation to Arthur; but Gildas was son of Caw o

Brydyn (*i. e.*, Scotland); and Medrod's sons, who were slain before the altar by Constantine of Cornwall, were Gildas' nephews; and no wonder he scolds and abuses the other party which prevailed. In this Prince's time the famous poets Taliesin and Myrddin Wyllt flourished. In Latin he is called Malgunus Gwynedus, Malgunus, Malgonus, Maglocunus, Malgon, Mailgunus, Mailgon, Mailcunus Magnus (*Nennius*), Malconus Magnus in *Vita S. Catoci.* (*R. Vaughan.*)

There are also mentioned in Nennius some names of persons cotemporary with Maelgwn, who it is impossible to make out, having been botched by transcribers; such as Dutigern, who stoutly fought the Saxons; and of poets,—Talhaern Tatanguen, Naieuin (Aneurin), Taliessin, Bluchbar, Cian or Gueinth Guaut (Gweydd Gwawd).

MAELGWYN, or rather Maelgwn.

MAELGYNIG, belonging to Maelgwn. (*Breiniau Powys.*)

Calchaidd eu caeroedd cylchwy Maelgynig.
Prydydd y Moch, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

MAELIENYDD or MELIENYDD, and by English writers Melienyth (so called from Mael ap Bleddyn), one of the four cantrefs between the Wye and the Severn, formerly belonging to Mathrafael or the Principality of Powys, containing the commots of Ceri, Swydd y Gro, Rhiwalallt, and Glyn Ieithon. (Price's *Descr.*) Camden says it is called Melienydd from the yellowish mountains and barren .....

MAEL MYNAN ap Selyf Sarph Cadeu (Mael ap Mynygan, sed qu.?) ap Cynan Warwyn ap Brychfael Ysgithrog.

MAELOEGR.

Tau hyd ymylau Maeloegr
Biau'r lle gorau yn Lloegr.

MAELOG Sant. Llanvaelog, Anglesey. Son of Caw o Brydyn, and brother of Gildas, Gallgo, Eigred, Howel or Huail, and their sister Dona. See *Gildas.*

MAELOG GRWM, lord of Llechwedd Isa, one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, A.D. 1172; bore *argent*, on a cheveron *sable* three seraphims *or*.

MAELOR, lands in Powys Vadog. Gruffudd Maelor, lord of

Bromfield, had the two Maelors and Mochnant is Rhaiadr. Maelor Gymraeg in Denbighshire, and Maelor Saesnig in Flintshire. (*Powel.*) See *Maeloron.*

MAELORON, the two Maelors, two commots in Cantref Uwchnant; from Maelor ap Gwran ap Cunedda Wledig. Maelor Gymraeg is in Denbighshire, and Maelor Saesnig is in Flintshire. (Note on Price's *Description*, W.'s edit.)

MAELRHYS Sant. Llanvaelrhys in the parish of Aberdaron, qu.?

MAEN, an ancient Celtic word in the names of places, signifying a stone; as, Maen Addwyn (*Proph.*); Maen Meudwy; y Maen Du'n Llanfair (*Tr.* 30); y Maen Gwyn, Meirion; Maen Arthur; Maen Twrog (n. l.), *i. e.*, Twrog's Stone; Maen Gwynedd; Maen y Cenawon; Llysfaen; Bodfaen; Maen Meudwy; Llyn Maen Meudwy. Maen gwlaw, the *manalis* or *maenlau* of the Romans, a stone which they rolled about when they wanted rain. I suppose a chrystal stone. (*Non. ex Varr. et Fuly. Labeone.*)

Ai mwnwgl oll fal maen glaw.

MAEN ap Llywarch Hen.

MAENAN, lands in Denbighshire.

MAEN Y CHWYFAN, a monument or carved pillar on Mostyn Mountain, which Mr. Edward Llwyd, in *Notes on Camden*, thinks inexplicable. *Cwyfan* or *Chwyfan* was a person's name, to whom a church in that country is dedicated (Llangwyfan); and another near Aberffraw, in Anglesey, of the same name. Is it not probable that this was a cross erected in memory of that saint?

MAEN CLOCHOG, a castle in Dyfed, Penbrokeshire, A.D. 1215.

MAENEN, a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire. [Maenan.—*W. D.*]

MAENERCH ap Gruff. ap Gruffudd. *Maynyrch*, id.

MAEN GWYN (n. l.). Ynys y Maengwyn, Meirion.

MAEN GWYNEDD, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

MAEN MODRWY ELUNED: see *Eluned.*

MAENOL. *G.*

MAENOR BYDVEY, a lordship in Ystrad Tywy.

MAENOR BYRR, Pyrrhus's mansion, a castle mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, near Tenby in Penbrokeshire, adorned then with stately towers and bulwarks; now in ruins. One of [the] three commots of Cantref Penvro. (Price's *Descr.*) See *Ynys Pyr.*

MAENOR DEILO, one of the three commots of Cantref Bychan, Caermarthenshire. (Price's *Descr.*)

MAENOR DEWI, church and parish in Penbrokeshire.

MAENOR RUTHYN, one of the commots of Pennythen, Morganwg.

MAENOR TALAFAN, one of the commots of Cantref Pennythen in Morgannwg. See *Talafan.*

MAEN SIGL, or rocking stone, within half a mile of St. David's. Several of these in Cornwall and Ireland, remains of Druidism. See *Lledr* a *Machno* and *Siglfan.* See also *Pen Machno.*

MAENWYN (n. pr. v.), one of the warlike friends of Llywarch Hen. Maenwyn nag addo dy gyllell. See *Padrig.*

MAERDY, a gentleman's seat near Corwen.

MAERDRE, in Edeirnion, a gentleman's seat. Castell y Faerdre in Dyganwy.

MAERLYS ap Gwyddno.

MAES, a very ancient Celtic word in the composition of names of places, and signifies properly a field of corn; also a field of battle. Some critics make the Latin termination *magus* to have signified *maes,* as Citomagus, Cæsaromagus, etc. Maes y Geirchen, Caernarvonshire; Meissir; Llanvaes, Maes y Llan, etc. *Cad ar vaes,* a field, a battle (Anglesey).

MAESALEG, the seat of Ifor Hael, the patron of Dafydd ap Gwilym the poet; and a lordship belonging to it of that name. It was in Glamorganshire in the poet's time, but now is part of Monmouthshire. Wrote by some *Massaleg.*

A cherddau tafodau teg
A solas ym Maesaleg.—*D. ap Gwilym.*

Again:

Arglwyddiaeth dugiaeth deg
A seiliwyd wrth Fyssaleg.—*D. ap Gwilym.*

MAES BELI.

MAES CALETTWR (n. l.), Brecknockshire.

MAES CARNEDD, where Owain Gwynedd was buried, as says Cynddelw in Marwnad Owain Gwynedd. There is a place of this name near Dolgelleu.

MAES GARMON, a battle between the Britons and the joint armies of the Scots and Picts, under the conduct of St. German,

Bishop of Auxerre, who came to Britain to confute the Pelagian heresy. (*Bede*, l. i, c. 20.) It was, as Usher says, in Flintshire, near Yr Wyddgrug. He calls it *Victoria Alleluiatica*.

MAES GWENITH, a place in Gwent, famous for wheat and honey, mentioned in the *Triades* (30).

MAES Y GWIG.

MAES MAODDYN, dan dom Elwyddon. (*E. Llwyd.*) See *Maoddyn*.

MAES MAWR, ym Mynydd Emrys, lle gwnaeth Hengist dwyll y Cyllell Hirion.

MAES MOCHNANT, in Llanrhaiadr.

MAES MYNNAN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Mostyn.

MAES Y NEUADD, a place in Meirion.

MAES Y PANDY, a gentleman's seat in Meirion.

MAESTAN, qu. ? Gwrgenau Maestan o Benllyn.

MAES URIEN, yn emyl Caerwynt.

MAES USWALLT, now Croesyswallt; in English, Oswestry; so called from Ussa ap Cunedda Wledig. (Price's *Descr.*) [From Oswald Mæserfelt.— *W. D.*]

MAESYFED, MAESYFEDD, MAESHYFAIDD, and MAESYFAIDD, the town and country of Radnor in South Wales. Mr. Camden says that in the middle age writers called this country Magesetæ, and mention Comites Masegetenses and Magesetenses, and thinks it is the city Magos which Antoninus seems to call Magnos, and was the station of the Pacensian regiment under the Lieutenant of Britain in the reign of Theodosius the Younger; and that the English name Radnor was formed from Rhaiadr.

Llew Maesyfaidd gwraidd y gras.— *D. H. K.*

MAESYFED HEN (Old Radnor), called by the natives Penncraig; burnt by Rhys ap Gruffudd in the time of King John. (Camden, *Brit.*)

MAETHLU Sant Ynghaernadog Ymôn. Llanfaethlu Church, Anglesey.

MAFON or MABON (n. pr. v.): hence Bodfafon in Creuthyn. See *Rhiwabon*.

MAGDDU ..... Gulfoel o Benllyn.

MAGEDAWC or MEGADOC (nomen loci).

Gwaith Megadoc (*MS.*), or, as Caradoc, Magedawc, a battle

fought between the Britons and Phichtieit (Picts), where Dalargan, King of the Picts, was slain A.D. 750. (*Caradoc*, p. 16.)

MAGLAN. *G.* Llanvaglan.

MAGLOCUNE, the Latin name of *Maelgwn Gwynedd* in the corrupt copies of Gildas. If Gildas understood the British tongue, he wrote it in his Latin book *Malgo Guinet* in the orthography of those days. He was first King of Gwynedd, and afterwards supreme King of the Britons. See *Traeth Maelgwn.*

MAGSEN, qu. Maxentius ?

MAIG. Trefaig, Hirdrefaig, in Anglesey. See *Meic.*

MAIN GWYNEDD, qu. or Maen Gwynedd ? Madog ap Evream o Fain Gwynedd.

MAIR, Maria, Mary (n. pr. f.). Mair Forwyn, the Virgin Mary.

MALANGELL verch Tudwal.

MALCAWN : see *Maelgwn.* (*E. Llwyd.*)

MALI verch Ifan Llwyd.

MALLAEN, one of the three commots of Cantref Bychan in Caermarthenshire. (Price's *Descr.*)

MALLDRAETH, a small harbour or tract of sand in Anglesey, which took its name from the very dangerous quicksands there, and the shifting fords on the river, it having a boggy bottom (à *mall*, evil, and *traeth*, sand).

> Fe'm gwnaeth ym Malltraeth ym Mon
> Yn gored penwaig irion.

It gives name to one of the six commots of Anglesey, viz., Cwmmwd Malldraeth ; and in it stood the seat of the Princes of Wales, called Aberffraw.

MALLT (n. pr. f.) ; Latin, *Matilda* or *Mathiltis.*

MALLT vel MAHALLT verch Rhys Gethin.

MALLTEG Sant. Llanvallteg in Penbrokeshire.

MALLWCH (n. pr. v.). Caerfallwch. (*J. D.*)

MALLWYD, a church and parish in Merionethshire, q. d. *man llwyd.* It is dedicated to Tydecho Sant. Here the industrious and learned Dr. John Davies, author of the British-Latin Dictionary and the British Grammar, was rector. He died the 14 May 1644. (*MS.*) He published his Grammar, 1620, and his Dictionary, 1632.

MALPAS, in Flintshire ; another in Monmouthshire.

MANAWYDAN ap Llyr, un o'r tri lleddf unben (*Tr.* 14), cotemporary with Llywarch Hen, pan fu hyd ar Ddyfed. (*Tr.* 77.) See *Gwgon Gwron* and *Llywarch Hen*, the other two.

MANNOD, a mountain in Merionethshire. (*E. Llwyd.*)

MANAW, the Isle of Man, probably at first Monaw, *i. e.*, Môn in the sea, the other Mon (Anglesey) being close to the mainland. If so, the dispute between Humphrey Llwyd and Hector Boetius was only about sounds. This is probably the Mona of Julius Cæsar, unless he was misinformed about the distance of Mon from Britain and Ireland, for he places it half way. The Latin name of this is Eubonia. See *Mon* and *Orc.*

MANAVAN or MANAVON, a parish in Montgomeryshire, deanery of Cedewain.

MANAU GUOTODIN, the country in Scotland where Cunedda Wledig lived, and was drove out of it by the Scots, 146 years before Maelgwn the Great reigned over the Britons in Gwenedota. (*MS. Nennius R. V.*) This Manau Guotodin may possibly have been pronounced in the British Menai Gododin, it bordering on the narrow straits between Ireland and North Britain. At this very time that Nennius mentions the Scots from Ireland took possession of Argyleshire. (Usser's *Primord.*) It may be the country of those people called by Latin writers Catini or Ottadini.

MANOGAN, the 69th King of Britain, father of Beli Mawr.

MANAUON, enw lle. Ierwerth Vanauon (or Manafon) ap Einion.

MAODDYN (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cynddylan). Mr. Edw. Llwyd thinks it to be *Mwythig*, or Salop; from the similitude of the name, I suppose. But he was certainly wrong, for Pengwern, which is the known name for Salop, is mentioned in the same elegy.

Eryr Pengwern pengarn llwyd.

MAON or MAWAN (n. pr. v.). Maon, father of Llemenig.

MÂR.

MARAN, qu. ? (*Gwelygorddau Powys.*)

MARCH AM MHEIRCHION, a Prince of Scotland or some part of North Britain. The poets feigned that he had horse's ears, and whatever he touched turned into gold. The meaning was that

he was a great miser and very rich, and was an ass for suffering himself to be cuckolded by his nephew Trystan ap Tallwch. He lived in the reign of Arthur. He was one of King Arthur's three admirals. See *Essyllt* and *Trystan.*

MARCHAN ap Cynddelw Gam.

MARCHEN. Castell Marchen, the castle of Morgan ap Howel got by Gilbert Earl of Clare, A.D. 1236; qu. Carmarthenshire? Coed Marchan in Denbighshire.

MARCHAN. Coed Marchan near Rhuthyn. Cefn Varchan in Caermarthenshire.

MARCHAN (n. pr. v.); hence Coed Marchan. [There is a place in Glamorgan called Coed Marchan.—*I. M.*] Rhys ap Marchan had a daughter, Gwenllian, married to Gwaeddgar or Gwaeddfawr, father of Gwernog, father of Efnydd ap Gwernog, lord of Dyffryn Clwydd. (*J. D.*)

MARCHELL, a river.

MARCHELL, merch Teudric, the mother of Brychan Brycheiniog. (*Ach Cynog*). Also a daughter of his wife of Gwrlyn. Probably the founder of the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell.

MARCHELL Sant and MARCHELLYN Sant. The church of Llanddeusant, Anglesey, dedicated to them.

MARCHELL verch Arwystli Gloff; hence Ystrad Marchell.

MARCHGWN and MEIRCHION (n. pr. v.), the same with Cynfarch. (*E. Llwyd.*)

MARCHNANT, a river between the lordship of Mevenyth and Ysbytty or Ystwyth. [Aber Marchnant, Marchnant falling into the Evyrnwy.—*W. D.*]

MARCHOG O RYFEL, knight banneret.

MARCHUDD ap Cynan ap Elfyw, lord of Uwch Dulas and Abergeleu; his seat at Bryn Ffanigl; one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales. Bore *gules,* a Saracen's head erased. A.D. 846.

MARCHWEITHIAN, lord of Islaled in Denbighshire, lived at Llys Lleweni about A.D. 740. Bore *azure,* a lion rampant *argent.* One of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales.

MARCHWEITHIAN (*Pymtheg Llwyth*).

MARCHWYDD, Mr. Edward Llwyd says, is *Gwyddfarch* transposed.

MARCHWYN.

MARCLOIS, Esgob Bangor; died A.D. 942.

MARCULPHUS, an historian of Little Britain.

MARCWLFF (n. pr. v.), un o'r tair colofn y celfyddodion. (*Prydydd y Moch*, i R. ap Owen Gwynedd.)

MARED neu MAERED (n. f.); hence Maredydd (n. pr. v.).

MAREDA verch Gruff. ap Cynan.

MAREDUDD or MAREDYDD (n. pr. v.) seems to have been made from a woman's name, Mared, or one from the other. Camden Latinizes it *Mereducius*.

MAREDYDD, rectè Maredudd (n. pr. v.), and Mredydd, and Meredydd.

Targed Vadog Amhredydd.—*D. Namnor.*

MARGAM or MARGAN, a village in Glamorganshire. Fairs kept here. Margam, the seat of the Mansels.

MARGAM (MYNYDD), a mountain in Glamorganshire, on which there are ancient rakes of mine works.

MARGAN (n. pr. v.).

MARGAN, one of the goddesses of the deep.

Pan yw Margan dwywes o annwfyn.—(*Ed. Llwyd.*)

MARGEM, a village, Glamorganshire.

MARLAIS is the name of the river in Carmarthenshire, and not Marlas, whence Abermarlais, a gentleman's seat on the aber of that river of Glan Gwy (*J. D.*); and all the poets, who are our eternal standards of pronunciation, agree in this. The word is *marwlais*, as *marnad* is wrote for *marwnad*, and *marddwr*, neap tide, for *marwddwr*.

MARS, the kingdom of Mercia; also the borders or marches of Wales. Gwyr y Mars.

MARSIA, a queen of great Britons [Britain?], who reigned during the minority of her son Seisill, after her husband Cyhelyn, the 24th King of Britain. Leland (*Script. Brit.*, c. 8) praises her greatly for that the laws made in her reign were called after her name, as the Moelmutian Laws were called after Dyfnwal Moelmud; that they were translated by King Alfrid into the Saxon, and called the Marsian Law. Others will have it that the Law was so called from being the law of the *Mercians*. Nicolson says that Lombardy and all the rest were mistaken in calling

the Saxon laws *Mercenlege*, etc., for that *lege* did not signify law, etc. See Nicolson.

MARSLI (n. pr. f.); Lat. *Marsilia;* Engl. *Margery*, qu. ?

MARTHEN, qu. whether Marthin or Martin ?

MARTIA. *G.*

MARWERYDD. (*Dr. Davies.*) See *Morwerydd.*

MARWRED verch Madog, or rather Marfred or Marvered.

MARY. *G.*

MARYFRED, the mother of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth Drwyndwn. (*MS.*)

MAR YSGVARNAWC, Marius Lepidus. (*Tyssilio.*)

MARWYSTL vel MARCHWYSTL ap Marchweithian. (*Pymtheg Llwyth.*)

MASERVETH (*Bede*, l. iii, c. 9.), the place where Oswald was killed by Penda, King of Mercia, and the Britains. Bromfield calls it Marshfield; the *Saxon Chronicle*, Maſepelð; and so King Alfred's paraphrase. Leland says there is a church at Oswestry (*i. e.*, Oswald's tree) dedicated to St. Oswald, formerly called White Church; and the English annotator on Bede says the Welsh call it *Croix Oswald;* which are mistakes, for they call Oswestry Croesyswallt, which see. Qu. whether the above be Maeserwydd ?

MATH ap Mathonwy, hen frenin gynt o Wynedd. (*D. J.*) See *Arianrhod.* Un o'r trywyr hud a lledrith (*Tr.* 31); qu. second sight ? Hud mab Mathonwy, un o'r tri prif hud (*Tr.* 32), cotemporary with Gwdion ap Don (*Tr.* 32) and with Gronwy Pefr o Benllyn (*Tr.* 35).

MATHAFARN, nomen loci (à *mad* and *tafarn*), a gentleman's seat in Montgomeryshire, famous for being the house of David Llwyd ap Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, lord of Mathafarn, in the time of Richard III. This gentleman being a good poet wrote several prophecies, in verse, of the coming of Henry VII, for whom he was a great stickler. His wife, who knew he was no prophet, asked him how he could venture to advance such things as truths. He answered her, "If Henry carries the day, he will reckon me a true prophet; if he loses, he'll hardly come to upbraid me for it." Besides these political prophecies we have several other pieces of this poet's works extant. His *cywydd*

describing Dovey River is a curious piece, and his disputes with Llewelyn ap Guttyn the poet are common.

MATHAFARN EITHAF, a place in Anglesey: hence Llanfair ym Mathafarn Eithaf, a church and parish. Another Mathafarn in Denbighshire.

MATHANEN, river (in Morden's map), joins Gwygyr, and goes to Cemaes in Anglesey; but qu. ?

MATHAU, not Mathew.

Na ddotto Pedr gloau
Mair a Seinlyn, Marthyn, Mathau.

MATHAU PRYS.

MATHAYARN ap Brychan Brycheiniog.

MATHE ap Cadwaladr. Vid. *Mathau.*

MÂTHIAS (n. pr. v. dissyll.).

I'th was cred Mathias Cradog.—*Ior. Fynglwyd.*

MATHLU, qu. Maethlu ?

MATHOLWCH (n. pr. v.); qu. Mothlaius? (*Ogygia*, p. 390.). An Irish name. Matholwch Wyddel, or Matholwch the Irishman, married and abused Branwen the daughter of Llyr. (*Tr.* 51.) He was a noted Irish enterprising Prince.

Tegwch gwlad Fatholwch fu
Calon y Werddon orddu.—*Iolo Goch.*

MATHONWY.

MATHRAVAL, the name of the kingdom or principality of Powys, after Offa, King of Mercia, drove the Britains from Salop over Severn; and that the Prince's palace was fixed at Mathrafal in Montgomeryshire. To this kingdom belonged the country of Powys and the land between Wy and Severn. (Price's *Descript.*) A castle built here by Robert Vepont, a Norman, about A.D. 1204.

A thrwy efyll Mathraval
Aur o'r Twr i'r warr a'r tàl.—*Ieuan Dafydd Ddu.*

MATHRAVAEL WYNYA: see *Gwynfa.*

MATHRI or MATHRY, a village in Penbrokeshire. Fairs are kept here.

MATHUTAFWR (n. pr. v.), perhaps Mathuta Fawr (qu. Britomarus), the officer that came with Urp Lluyddawc, a Prince of the Cimbrians, to raise auxiliaries in Britain to go against the Romans. See *Urp Lluyddog.* (*Tr.* 40.)

MATHYGRYN.

MAUNGUID. Caer Maunguid, in Nennius' Catalogue of British Cities; and Usher hath also Caer Menegyd; but neither in the *Triades* or Dr. Williams' Catalogue.

MAUOG. Bryn Mauog, in Caio, Carmarthenshire.

MAW (fl.) or MAWDDACH, in Merionethshire: hence Abermaw, vulgo Abermo and Bermo; in English, corruptly, Barmouth; a good small harbour and village.

MAWD ferch Ieuan Blaene, and Mawd Wen.

MAWDDWY, a river which falls into Towy, near Llangadog, or rather Myddfai, qu. ?

MAWDDWY, one of the two commots of Cantref Cynan, part of Powys Wenwynwyn; now the lordship of .....

MAWGOR, a village in Monmouthshire. Fairs are kept here.

MAWL ap Madawy, King of Britain.

MAWGR.

MAWR, great, large. Llanfawr, a church and parish in the deanery of Penllyn, Meirion. Llannor and Llanfawr, in Lleyn; qu. Llanfor? Coedmawr or Coedmor, in Arfon; Llanfawr, a house near Holyhead; y Mynydd Fawr, a mountain in Eryri; Y Ddolfawr, *i. e.*, Dolfor, Cardiganshire; Maesmawr, *i. e.*, Maesmor; Dinmor; Trefor; Pen Maen Mawr; y Frenni Fawr. Cantref Mawr, one of the three cantrefs of Brecknockshire. (Price's *Descr.*) See *Bychan.*

MAWR, a river which gives name to Traeth Mawr. (Price's *Descr.*) But qu.?

MAWRTH, the name of a Celtic Prince, afterwards a god, and called by the Romans *Mars, Mavors, Mamers.* Dydd Mawrth, *Dies Martis.* Mis Mawrth, March. Q. d. Mawrwyrth or Mawrwth; called also Theuth or Teuth, q. d. Duw Taith, the god of journeys.

MECHAIN, nomen loci in Powysland. Mechain is Coed in Powys Vadog, Uwch Coed in Powys Wenwynwyn, two commots.

Ar derfyn Mechain a Mochnant.

Prydydd y Moch, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

Gwaith Mechain was a battle fought at this place by Mredydd and Ithel, sons of Gruff. ap Llywelyn, and Bleddyn ap Cynfyn and Rhiwallon, Kings of North Wales. Mredydd, Ithel, and

Rhiwallon, were killed, and Bleddyn made King of Powys and North Wales, A.D. 1068.

Gwerfyl Mechain, a poetess. (*Caradoc.*)

Hence Llanfechain, a church dedicated to Garmon.

MECHELL and MECHYLL (n. pr. v.).

MECHELL Sant. Llanvechell, a church in Anglesey.

MECHELL verch Brychan Brycheiniog.

MECHYDD, a river, qu. ?

Ger elfydd Mechydd a Machawy.

Prydydd y Moch, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

MECHYLL, neu MECHILL. Rhys Mechyll ap Rhys Gruc ap yr Arglwydd Rhys. This, it seems, is the masculine of Mechell, from *hyll* and *hell*.

MEDCANT, an island on the coast of Northumberland, mentioned in Nennius, c. 65; supposed to be Lindisfarn. Bede (l. iii, c. 16) calls this same island Farne. It is two miles from Bamborough Castle. Here was a monastery built by St. Cuthbert; and here Aidan the Bishop was when Penda attempted to burn the city of Bebbanburg, the regal city of the Northumbrians. R. Hoveden says that Lindisfarn is by Gildas called *Medcant* in the British, meaning Nennius.

MEDEL ap Llywarch Hen.

MEDERAI BADELLVAWR. (*Tr.* 64.)

MEDLAN ach Eurog Gadarn.

MEDRAWT or MEDROD (n. pr. v.). Medrod ap Llew ap Cynfarch, called Brenhinol Farchog in *Tr.* 83, was King Arthur's nephew, and was left to take care of Britain and of his Queen in his absence, while he followed his wars in Gaul; but Medrod hearing of the defeat of Arthur beyond the Alps, dethroned Gwenhwyfar the Queen, and took the government into his own hands. This occasioned Arthur's return to recover his crown, which brought on the civil war and the great battle called *Cad Gamlan*, where Medrod was slain, and Arthur received his death's wound. See *Gwenhwyfar* and *Llew ap Cynfarch*.

MEDROD vel MEDRAWT ap Cowrda.

MEDRON, father of Madoc. (*Tr.* 50.)

MEDWYN, one of the two noble ambassadors sent by Lles ap

Coel, King of Britain, to Pope Eleutherius to desire to be instructed in the Christian doctrine. (Leland, *Script. Brit.*, c. 1 and c. 13.) He says he found the names in the Latin copy of Galfrid Mon.; but they are not in the British copy of Tyssilio, nor in any of the printed copies of Galfrid (I have three of them), nor in a very ancient MS. of Galfrid's Latin I have upon vellum.

MEDD: see *Gardd y Medd, Llannerch y Medd.*

MEDDEFUS ferch Ywain Cyfeiliog; q. d. Meddwefus, *i. e.*, meadlip, a proper name for a fair woman.

MEDDLAN verch Cyndrwyn. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.)

MEDDYGON MYDDFAI. Rhiwallon a'i feibion, Cadwgon, a Gruffudd, ac Einion. Dr. Davies places them in 1230. (Dr. Davies in *Myddfai.*) They collected together the empirical remedies of the Britons into a book, at the command of Rhys Gryg, Prince of South Wales. I have a MS. of it on vellum. It is wrote in the British language, and all Galenical, and chiefly empirical, there being then no occasion for physicians.

MEGADOC (GWAITH), *MS.*, or, as Caradoc, Megedawc, a battle fought between the Britons and Phichtieit (Picts), where Dalargan, King of the Picts, was slain. (*Caradoc*, p. 16.)

MEGDOD (*Nennius*): see *Meivod.*

MEGEN, Megge or Margaret.

MEGUAID (*Nennius*): see *Meivod.*

MEGUID: see *Meivod.* (*E. Llwyd*, from Usher's *Nennius.*)

MEIBIONAIN. Gwlad Feibionain.

> Pan wnelont meiriau dadlau bychain
> Anudon a brad Gwlad Feibionain.—*Hoi. Myrddin.*

Qu. whether Mabwynion in Cardiganshire?

MEIDRIM, a village in Caermarthenshire. Fairs kept here.

MEICHIAD (fl). Glan y Meichiad [Nant y Meichiad—*W. D.*] in Meivod.

MEILFRYCH or MEILYRCH (n. pr. v.). Mr. Edward Llwyd says it is Brychfael transposed.

MEIC (n. pr. v.), probably ought to be wrote in the present orthography Maig: hence Hirdrefaig in Anglesey.

MEIC MYGOTWAS (father of Anan, one of the three gohoyw riain) is in Vaughan's Index *Mogotwas*, and explained *Aneirin.*

MEIVOD, a church and parish in the deanery of Poole, Montgomeryshire. The church is dedicated to Tyssilio Sant. (*B. Willis.*) Mochnant, Mechain, Meichiad, and Meivod, seem to have some affinity; but Meivod is plainly, without any conjuration (though Mr. Llwyd could not hit it), compounded of two ancient British words, *mai* and *bod*, which signify the month of *May* and *habitation*, which is as much as to say summer quarters. So *hafod* is compounded of *haf* (summer) and *bod* (a dwelling-place), and is an ancient word for such summer-houses on the mountains where the ancient Britons attended their cattle, to make butter and cheese. *Bod* is a word prefixed to the names of abundance of houses in Wales, but more particularly in Anglesey: Bodorgan, Bodowen, Bodfeirig, etc., etc.

Here was an ancient British city of the Britains called in the *Triades* Caer Mygit. Mr. Llwyd, in his *Notes on Camden*, from Usher's *Nennius*, calls it *Cair Meguid;* and in other copies of Nennius, *Cair Metguod*; but I know that in the Cambridge MS. of Nennius it is *Cair Megdod*, and in the Cottonian MS. *Cair Meguaid.* So I'm afraid there is a mistake in printing Mr. Llwyd's notes.

As for the name of Mediolanum, it comes naturally enough from *Meiddlan*, the place of curds and whey, which is of the same nature and sense with Meivod and Hafod; or else it is *Meddlan*, the place of mead,—a drink made of honey, in great vogue among the ancient Britons; and we have in Anglesey a town of that name with the words transposed,—Llannerch y Medd, Llannerch being a diminutive of Llan.

Caradoc ap Gollwyn o Feifod. Glan y Meichiad in Meivod. [Nant y Meichiad.—*W. D.*]

MEIG ap Cynlas Coch.

MEIGEN, a place in Powys; in Nennius, *Ineicen.* A battle fought here between Cadwallon ap Cadvan and Edwin King of Northumberland. On account of their behaviour in this battle (it is supposed) the men of Powys got those fourteen privileges (Breiniau Powys) which exempted them from many services and payments. See *Breiniau Powys* by Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr.

Bryn Meigen in Creuthyn, Cardiganshire. Meigen is mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Caswallon.

MEIGEN (RHYS), *i. e.*, Rhys of Meigen, a poet about the year 1380, whom Dafydd ap Gwilym killed with a lampoon.

MEILIENYDD, enw lle. Mael Meilienydd.

MEILIR, Eryr gwyr gorsedd, and Meilir Meilirion.

MEILIW Tawarch ap Esgudaur.

MEILON. Maes Rhos Meilon, a battle fought here between the black nation under Igmond, and the Britons, A.D. 900. Penrhos Efeilw, near Holyhead, q. d. Penrhos Meilon. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 42.) See *Molerain.*

MEILLIONYDD, a gentleman's seat. Williams.

MEINI HIRION (Y). About a mile from the top of Penmaen Mawr, on the plain mountain above Gwddw Glas, in the parish of Dwygyfylchi, stands the most remarkable monument in all Snowdon: a circular entrenchment of about 26 yards diameter, with several pillars, and these encompassed with a stone wall; several carneddau and graves; and a tradition of a battle fought here between the Romans and Britons; the Britons getting the day, buried their dead under heaps of stones to secure them from the wild boars. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden*, from a MS.) See *Braich y Ddinas.*

MEIRCH MORDWY, *i. e.*, sea-horses, q. d. ships.

> Meirch mordwy uwch mawrdwrf toniar.
>
> *Prydydd y Moch*, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

MEIRCHION ap Rhys ap Rhydderch, A.D. 1074.

MEIRCHION or MEIRCHIAWN Gul ap Grwst Ledlwm.

MEIRIAN Sant. Llanveirian Chapel, Anglesey.

MEIRIN, river. (*Ll. Hen* in Marwnad Cadwallon.) Qu. whether Merin? See *Twythwal Merin.*

MEIRION (n. pr. v.). Meirion ap Tibion ap Cunedda Wledig, lord of Meirionydd, had Cantref Meirion to his share in right of his grandmother, Gwawl, wife of Edeyrn ap Padarn Beisrudd, and mother of Cunedda; the Irish Scots, children of Glam Hector, attempting then to seize on all Wales. (Price's *Descr.*)

MEIRIONYDD, a county in North Wales, called by the English Merionethshire, and by the natives Meirion, Sir Veirion, Sir Veirionydd, and Meirionydd; in modern Latin, Mervinia, probably from Mervyn, son of Rhodri Mawr, part of whose land it

was; for Powys is called by the poets Merviniawn, or lands of Mervyn; and by one of the poets, *Lleudir Mervyniawn.* See *Gallt Gadwallon.* But it was called Meirion from a grandson of Cunedda Wledig many ages before this, and was but one cantref of what is now called Meirionydd; by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Itinerary,* "Terra filiorum Conani", the lands of the sons of Conan. Neither Camden nor E. Llwyd attempt to give any etymology of this name.

MEISSIR. Dyffryn Meissir, a place mentioned in Llywarch Hen's Marwnad Cyndylan. [Maesir, Llysfaesir.— *W. D.*]

MEL. Bodfel; perhaps pro Mael, as Bodvael.

MELA (n. l.). Wynne of Mela.

MELANGELL verch Tudwal.

MELANGELL is Mihangel, St. Michael [Monacella.— *W. D.*] Pennant Melangell.

MELAN, Mediolanum urbs. (*Dr. Davies.*) Recte Meddlan, meaning that in Gaul.

MELANDREF, Mediolanum.

MELCHIN, an ancient British author, a MS. of whose historical works was seen by Leland in the Abbey of Glassenbury, which he takes to be ancienter than Myrddin Emrys. He says it appeared he was of Cambrian original, and had there studied, and had read the Cambrian bards. Our Cambro-British writers mention nothing of him under that name, unless he be *Myllin,* to whom the church of Llanvyllin in Montgomeryshire is dedicated.

MELE: vid. *Bele.*

MELEN (n. pr. v.). Ellyll Melen. (*Tr.* 70.) See *Melyn.*

MELGAD (n. pr. v.), the same with Cadfael. (*E. Llwyd.*)

MELGOED. Cefn Melgoed in Cardiganshire, which see.

MELIDEN, chapel. St. Meliden. (*B. Willis.*) Allt Meliden gives name to a prebend of St. Asaph.

MELINDREF (n. l.), corrupt for Mileindref, a farm held in villain soccage, a tenure abolished by 22 Car. II. Melindref Sawddau, in Llangattwg, Caermarthenshire.

MELINGWM, village, Carmarthenshire.

MELIRION or MEILIRION.

MELKIN and MEWIN, names which Capgrave and Hardinge mention as British writers, which seem to have taken their rise

from bad transcripts of Nennius, for the Cambro-Britons know of no such authors or names as Melkinus and Mewinus. If there ever were such authors they were Loegrian Britons; but Mevinus is plainly Aneurin, a cotemporary of Taliesin. See *Melchin.*

MELOCH, a river (qu. ?) in Penllyn. Uwch Meloch, Is Meloch, and Micnaint, are three commots in Cantref Penllyn. (Price's *Descr.*)

MELSYRN, tad Bran. (*Llywarch Hen.*)

Pwyllei Vran vab y Melsyrn
Fy nihol i llosgi fy ffyrn.

Mr. Edward Llwyd reads it Melhyrn. (*L. K. H.*)

MELWAS, brenin Peittwf, a Gaulish name; Lat. *Bellovesus;* General of the Gauls in their first irruption to Italy in the time of Tarquin the Elder, the 165 year of the city. Latinized by Galfrid, Melga, who he makes King of the Picts; but he was a Gaul, and King of Poictou.

MELWAS, a Prince of North Britain, that carried away King Arthur's wife or concubine. See *Gwenhwyfar.*

MELWR: see *Cae'r Melwr* (n. l.), near Llanrwst.

MELYDYN, esgob Caerludd, A.D. 613. Militus.

MELYN, mab Cynfelyn. (*Tr.* 36.)

MELYNDDWR, a river and dyffryn in Cardiganshire.

MÊLLT, a man's name. A rock, called Maen Mêllt, on the coast of Lleyn. Aedan, son of Mellt, a nobleman of Wales, died ...

MELLTEYRN, enw lle.

MEMBYR, the 4th King of Britain, son of Madog ap Lloegrin.

MENAI (fl., *Tr.* 30), the river or arm of the sea between the Isle of Anglesey and Caernarvonshire. Some say from *main,* small; but qu. ? Hence Abermenai, the south-west entrance of that water. In Nennius, Menei, Menai, and Mene. Gives name to one of the six commots of Anglesey.

Afon Fenai ni threiodd,
Arian y mab yr un modd.—*Huw Cae Llwyd.*

MENEGID (*Caradoc*), ONEGIT (*MS.*, App. Tyssilio), a place in Anglesey where Roderick the Great fought a battle with the Danes in the year 873; another, the same year, at Bangole, which see. This name is not to be found in Anglesey. These are supposed to be Halden and Hungare, two Danish captains, that

afterwards landed in South Wales. These Danes were called by the Britons *Llychlynwyr*, or Lochlin Men, as they did all that came from the coast of the Baltic.

MENEIFION, the people about Menei.

Yn Aber muner Meneifion
Yn aniwair yn diwair Deon.—*Cynddelw*, i Hywel.

MENEW: see *Mynyw*.

MENEW HEN, *Rubus Vetus*. (*Leland.*) This is a mistake in Dr. Davies' Dictionary, and ought to be read *Rudus Vetus*. Hen Venew, Eglwys Hen Fenew, in Cardiganshire. See *Hen Fynyw*.

MENVENDAN, a name on a stone in the parish of Henllan Amgoed in Caermarthenshire, which Mr. E. Llwyd says he has never met with in genealogical manuscripts. (*Notes on Camden.*) See *Menw* and *Menwaed*, and *Manawydan ap Llyr*. (*Tr.* 14.)

MENW (n. v.). Hud Menw. (*Dr. Davies.*)

MENWAED, o Arllechwedd, one of the three Cadfarchog, knights of war. (*Tr.* 23.)

MENYW (n. pr. v.), Menw. (*Dr. Davies*). Menyw mab Teirgwaed, un o'r tri hud a lledrith (*Tr.* 31); un o'r tri phrif llediurithawc. (*Tr.* 33.) A great philosopher cotemporary with Arthur. Hud Uthur Bendragon (*i. e.*, Myrddin) a ddysgodd i Fenyw mab Teirgwaed. (*Tr.* 32.)

MERCHAEL ach Eurog Gadarn.

MERCHYR or MERCHER, the name of a Celtic Prince, afterwards a god, son of Iou, adored as a god by the Greeks and Romans. One of the days of theweek, Dydd Merchyr (*i.e., Dies Mercurii*), is called after his name by the Britains. Perhaps *Marchwr*, from his being a horseman, and messenger of his father; and from thence might come *marchnad*, a market, because he was the first *merchant* that carried his goods on a horse,—the god of merchandizing.

MERDDIN WYLLT neu ap Morfran, A.D. 635 and 683. *Merlinus Sylvestris*, o Nanc ..... yn .....

MERDHYN EMBRYS, *Merlinus Ambrosius*, A.D. 471. His ..... was named Ældan. Y meudwy a barodd ei alw ef.

MEREDUDD, King of N.....

MEREDUDD ap Bleddyn, 1113.

MEREDUDD ap Owen, King of N[orth Wales], A.D. 986. Meredudd ap Owen ap Edwyn, King of S[outh Wales], 1050.

MEREDUDD ap Gr. ap Rys, lord of Keredigion.

MERFFORDD, a commot in the Cantref of Uwchnant in Powys Vadog. It is in Flintshire. (Price's *Descr.*)

MERFYN (n. pr. v.).

MERFYN FRYCH, a *Gwyddel* or Irishman, son of Gwyriad (*Caradoc*, p. 22) of Ireland, married Essyllt, daughter to Cynan Dindaethwy, and was father of Rodri Mawr. His mother was next daughter of Cadell ap Brochwel ap Eliseu ap Beli, and so on to Gwrtheyrn, to demand the crown.

Merfyn, one of the sons of Rhodri Mawr, was made Prince of Powys. Giraldus Cambrensis makes him the eldest son; but all others make him the third, and Prince of Powys: hence Powys Land was called Merviniawn.

MERIADOC or MERIADOG (n. l.). Cefn Meriadog, Denbighshire; qu. a region in Denbighshire? (H. Llwyd, *Brit. Descr.*)

MEIRIADOG (CYNAN), a nephew of Eudaf, King of Britain, whom Maximus settled in Armorica, in Gaul, A.D. 383. As his uncle Eudaf was Earl of Erging and Euas before he got the crown, one would expect to find this Meriadog in that country. The *Triades* calls him brawd Elen verch Eudaf; but he was only her half-brother, or else her cousin-german, the British word *brawd* signifying in ancient times cousin as well as brother. (See H. Llwyd, *Brit. Descr.*, p. 14, ed. 1731.)

MERIN, a river in Creuddyn, Ceretica, runs into the river Mynach. Qu. whether Meirin, river of Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cadwallon? Blaen Merin. Twythwal Merin in the poets.

MERINI. Llyr Merini.

MERS, Mercia, a Saxon kingdom. Gwyr y Mers, the Mercians. (*H. Llwyd.*)

MERTHYR TYDVYL in Glamorganshire.

MERTHYR MAWR, a village [church and castle—*I. M.*] in Glamorganshire.

MERVINIAWN, lands of Merfyn, the third son of Rhodri (*Cynddelw*), which was Powys Land. See *Gallt Gadwallon*.

MERWERYDD.

Ni foddes mawredd y Merwerydd
Yngwaith y Waederw chwerw chwelidydd.
Meilir Brydydd, i Gr. ap Cynan.

MERWYDD (n. pr. v.). *Gr. ap Gwrgan.* Gwledd Merwydd. (*Tudur Aled.*)

MERWYDD GOCH ap Gollwyn ap Gellan.

MERWYDD GOCH ap Tryffon ap Mervyn.

MERYN Sant. Bodferyn Chapel, Lleyn; qu. gave name to Merin fl.?

METHLAN or MEDDLAN, commonly called Medlam, in Lleyn. (*G. S.*)

METGUOD: see *Meivod.* (*E. Llwyd*, from Usher's *Nennius.*)

MEVENYDD, one of the three commots of Cantref Canawl in Cardiganshire. (Price's *Descr.*)

MEVINUS, corruptly wrote for Aneurin by Leland, c. 2 and 25; and by John Harding in his historical poem published in the time of Henry VI; and by the ignorant transcribers or publishers of Nennius it is wrote NVEVIN. See *Aneurin.*

MEUGAN Sant. Cappel Sant Meugan at Beaumaris. (*B. Willis.*)

MEUGANT ap Cyndaf, gwr o'r Israel.

MEURIG, a river which falls into Teifi, and gives name to Ystrad Meurig, a village and the ruins of a castle in a pass between mountains in Cardiganshire. This castle is often mentioned in Caradoc's History.

MEURIG, MEURIC, MEURUG, and MEURYG (n. pr. v.). Some kings of Britain of this name, and Latinized *Marius* by Galfrid, etc., but falsely for Meuricus. Camden makes it Merric, and translates it Meuricus.

A mwy ddoe i mi a ddug
Y môr gar Ystrad Meurug.
G. Glyn, i Rys Abad.

Gorwyr Rhys aur dywys dug
Gyda mawredd gwaed Meurug.—*D. H. H.*

Gwych y cawn lle'r awn ith wyrennig wledd
Yn win a mawredd gan lîn Meurig.
D. ap Meredydd ap Tudur.

MEURIC (GWYS), in Tyssilio (*Brut y Brenhinoedd*), a monument erected in Westmorland by Meuric in memory of a battle.

MEURIG ap Adda, 1169.

MEURIG ap Arthpoel, 1019.

MEURIG, Bishop of Bangor, died A.D. 1160.

MEURIG ap Cadell, 936.

MEURIG, King of Dyfed in King Arthur's time.

MEURIG ap Gweirydd, the 77th King of Britain.

MEUTUR ap Hedd Molwynog.

MEWYRNIAWN or MEIRNION. Dyffryn Meuyrnyaun, mentioned in Llywarch Hen's Advice to Maenwyn.

MEYSCYN, one of the four commots of Cantref Pennythen in Morgannwg.

MIAN FERDIC, one of the three red-speared poets; Cadwallawn ap Cadfan's poet. In Mr. E. Llwyd's book called *Avannedig*. See *Afan Verddic*.

MICNAINT, a river in the Cantref of Penllyn in Meirion; also one of the three commots of Penllyn.

MICHEL, a modern n. pr. v.; Engl. Michael.

MIHANGEL, Michael the angel.

MILAIN ARADRGAETH, a villan in soccage-tenure.

Os gwrthodi lliw'r ewyn
Fab a'i felyn gudynau,
Cei it filain aradr gaeth
A fo gwaeth ei gyneddfau.

So the poet takes this to be the lowest kind of vassalage. See *Terra Nativa*.

MILCHUO, a King of the Picts mentioned by Flaherty, p. 397. Qu. whether the same *Milchuo* that had St. Patrick in bondage (*id.*, p. 472), and the *Melchu* of Nennius (c. 54), and perhaps Bede's Meilochon (l. iii, c. 4)? Nennius says that St. Patrick, a Briton, was captive with the Scots, and that his lord was Melchu, whose swineherd he was. Flaherty says he was six years a swineherd in the great valley of Arcail, near the mountain Mis, in the north part of Dalriada, at a place called Scirie Arcail, which he takes to be the Dalriada in the county of Antrim in Ireland; and says his lord or master was Milchuo, who would not release him without a ransom, and one of the hogs dug up a lump of gold with which he bought his liberty.

MILFFWRDD, corruptly, à Milford.

MINCIUS, a river which watereth the city Mantua in Italy. In the Celtic, Myngwy or Mynwy. See *Myngwy*.

MINDDU. Owen Finddu, un o feibion Maxen ap Llywarch. See *Peblig.*

MINWYN (Y), author of a British grammar. (*E. Llwyd.*)

MIRMANTUN, in Nennius (c. 21), Caer Cwstaint in some copies, Caer Segent or Segunt, which is said to be Caer yn Arvon, where Constantius Chlorus is by some said to be buried, by others doubted. Some take it to be York, without any foundation but a marginal note in one of the copies. In some MSS. of Nennius it is called Mirmantun, Mimmaton, Mirmantoniam, Mermantum; and by Camden read Murimandum. But, after all, should it not be read *Murmaendin, i. e.*, the stone-walled city? Nennius says that Constantius sowed three kinds of seed in the pavement of that city, so that the place might never be poor (viz., gold, silver, and brass, as the Cottonian copy has it). The meaning is, he buried great quantities of Roman coin there, as the Romans did in most places where they settled.

MITHRAS, a Persian deity worshipped all over the Roman empire and in Gaul and Britain (Stukely's *Palæol.*), called by the Romans *Sol Invictus.* There were horse-races instituted in honour of the Sun or Mithras, the Mediator or Messias. There are no remains or tradition of the worship of Mithras in the British, it being no part of the Druidical religion.

MOCHDRE, Montgomeryshire.

MOCHGARN (n. l.). Rhys Goch o Fochgarn, a poet.

MOCHNANT, a river's name; literally a swift brook: hence Llanrhaiadr ym Mochnant. Here is a surprising cataract called Pistyll Rhaiadr: hence Mochnant, a country in Montgomeryshire.

Ar derfyn Mechain a Mochnant.
Prydydd y Moch, i Lln. ap Iorwerth.

Mochnant diheuchwant erchwynawc gwledig,
Gwlad Vrochfael Ysgithrawc.
Cynddelw, i Ywain ap Madog.

MOCHNANT IS RHAIADR, a commot of Cantre Rhaiadr, part of Powys Vadog. (*Powel.*)

MOCHNANT UWCH RHAIADR, part of Powys Wenwynwyn, a commot of Cantre'r Fyrnwy.

MOCHNANWYS, the people of Mochnant.

Glew glyw Mochnanwys o Bywys beu.—*Hirlas O. Cyfeiliog.*

MOCHNO: see *Cors Fochno.*

MOCHROS, where Dyfrig had a college for study and devotion. See *Henllan.*

MOCHUDD (n. l.).

MODRON, merch Afallach. (*Tr.* 52.)

Ceisio medru cais Modron
O'r gaer fraith ar gwrr y fron.—*D. ap Gwilym.*

MODYR, a governor.

Ef medrws Modyr henuriaid
Mal medru modrydaf ar haid.
Prydydd y Moch, i Rodri ap Owain.

I. e., he can govern the elders like putting a hive on a swarm of bees.

MOEL, in English, bald; used in the composition of the names of places and surnames of men, and doth not mean *mons*, as Dr. Davies says. Moel Ehedog; Moel y Wyddfa; Moel Wnnio or Wynnio; Moel y Don; Tal y Foel; Moel Llwydiarth; Moelfre; Moel Sioba; Y Foel; Y Voelgoch; Y Voel-las; Moelwyn, a gentleman's seat and a mountain in Meirion (*E. Llwyd*); Y Foel in Rhiwlas (*J. D.*); Idwal Foel, a Prince of Wales; Iorwerth Foel, etc., etc. Hence the Vale, a hill near Abergavenny.

MOEL Y GLO, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

MOEL ENLLI, a mountain not far from Dyffryn Clwyd, on the top of which there is a military fence or rampire. (*Camden.*) Probably Moel y Benlli Gawr, who was lord of Ial A.D. 450.

MOEL Y DONN, a place in Anglesey where there is a ferry over the Menai; corruptly called Bol y Donn. Tal y Voel is a place not far off, anciently called Tal *Mc Uvre.*

MOEL YR HENLLYS, in Montgomeryshire, where some British brass weapons were found in the last century. (*E. Llwyd.*)

MOEL Y WYDDFA, the highest mountain in Eiryri. See *Y Wyddfa.*

MOEL Y FAMMAU.

MOEL GYLAN.

MOEL Y MWND.

MOEL SIABOD.

MOELERI, a base son of Ywain Cyfeiliog.

MOELGROVE, Penbrokeshire.

MOELVRE, a mountain near Cors y Gedol (à *moel* and *bre*).

MOELFRE, a harbour and village in Anglesey.

MOELFRE, a gentleman's seat. Llwyd's of Moelfre. [Llanslin. —*W. D.*] See *Tal y Foel.*

MOELFRYCH. Ieuan Foelfrych. Llewelyn Crach ap y Moelfrych. Llewelyn Moel y Pantri. Surnames now wrote Moyle, as John Moyle, Wm. Moyle, etc., etc.

MOELGRWN. Llywelyn Foelgrwn.

MOELIWRCH, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

MOELRHONIAID (YNYS), the Skerry Island near Holyhead literally the Isle of Seals.

MOELTAF: see *Maeldaf.*

MOELWYN (Y), a mountain in Meirion. (*E. Llwyd.*)

MOELYN (Y) o Fuellt. Llewelyn oedd ei enw bedydd. (*Llyfr Ache*, fol. 117.)

MOELYRCH. Y Plas ym Moelyrch. (*Gutto'r Glyn.*)

MOESEN, Moses.

MOETHUS. Llewelyn Foethus.

MOGOTWAS and MYGOTWAS, in the *Triades* (74), explained by Mr. R. Vaughan *Aneirin*. See *Aneurin.*

MOLD, parish in Flintshire, a village and castle; in Welsh, Yr Wyddgrug.

MOLERAIN, a place in Anglesey mentioned by Caradoc (Powel's edit., p. 42), where, in A.D. 900, a battle was fought between the natives and Igmond the Dane. Dr. Powel, in his Notes, says that in some copies the battle was called Maes Rhos Meilon, and that Mervyn was slain there; but the manuscript Appendix to Tyssilio says he was killed by his own men in the year 898. This may possibly be Rhos Feilw near Holyhead; but there is no place in Anglesey that sounds like *Molerain* except *Moelvre*, which is in another part of the island.

MOLWYNOG, full, plenteous; used as a surname; as, Rhodri Molwynog; Hedd Molwynog; Meilir Molwynog. (*Englyn. Bedd.*)

MÔN, Tir Mon, Anglesey; the Mona of Tacitus; called also Mon mam Cymru, or Mon the Mother of Wales, for its plenty. See my notes on Mon in Dict. Dr. Davies. See *Anglesey.*

MON FYNYDD, a name of Anglesey to distinguish it from the other Mon or Monaw, the Isle of Man, the first being *Mountain Mon*, the other *Sea Mon*, or Mon in the Sea.

MÔR, the sea, used in names of some places and people; as, Llannerch y Mor; Glan y Mor; Dinmor or Dingmor; Ar y Mor Ucha, *i. e.*, Aremorica in Gaul. Morinwyr, *i. e.*, Morini (à *mor* and *Rhin*).

Mr. Edward Llwyd says that *mor* and *mâr* and *mêr* anciently signified *water* as well as sea, as does *llyr* also; and in order to prove this, that Ogmor, the name of a river in Glamorganshire and in Caernarvonshire, means *eogmor*, or salmon-water; and that Marlas, a river in Carmarddenshire, and Morlas, a river in Glamorganshire, are of the same origin; and that *mêr* in the word *cymmer* signifies water, and in *mêrhelig* or water-willow.

All these are guesses, but backed by no manner of authorities. As such positions as these tend to confound all languages by making one word to run through all the vowels, which etymologists are too apt to do when they are at a loss for the derivation of a word, we 'll see what can be said to the contrary, so that every word may keep its own primitive sound, as the wise founders of languages certainly intended they should, and as the nature of things requires. Ogmor might signify the greatest Og, if there is another hard by, or runs into it, that was called Og-fach, as Dwyfor and Dwyfach, near Criccieth in Caernarvonshire; for *mawr* in composition is often pronounced *mor*, as Coetmor for Coedmawr; Mordaf, a man's name, for Mawrdda; and Mordaf, a river in Shropshire, as Mr. Llwyd confesses, signifies a great brook, which, by the by, means the great Tav, as no doubt there is a little Tav hard by [not to my knowledge.—*W. D.*]. But the true name of the river which in our times they called Ogmore, is Ogwr. So the whole argument has no foundation. Glyn Ogwr, etc.

MOR ap Pasgen ap Uried Reged.

MÔR AWST, the mouth of the Severn, q. d. Augustus's sea. A street in Caermarthen called Heol Awst.

MÔR MAWR (Y), the great sea or ocean.

MÔR MARW (Y), (this is said to be the only word extant of the language of the ancient Cimbrians, produced by Pliny out

of Philemon,—*Morimarusa*), the Dead Sea (*Camden*); and H. Llwyd before him, which he doth not own.

MÔR HAFREN, the Severn Sea, Bristol Channel.

O Lydaw o draw o drwy Mor Hafren.
Prydydd y Moch, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

MÔR UCHA (Y), the upper sea. This was the ancient Celtic or Gaulish name of the sea between Gaul and Britain, and the inhabitants on that sea-coast were called *Gwyr ar y mor ucha*, which was Latinized *Aremorica*. This sea was by the Irish called *Muirnict* (Flaherty, p. 403), and by Latin writers *Maris Ictii;* and *Calis*, its chief sea-port was called *Portus Iccius* (H. Llwyd, *Brit. Descr.*), naturally enough made out of *Porth Ucha;* and the Armoricans are called in Irish *Armuirich*. See *Armorica*.

MORACH MORFRAN.

Pan fu gyfeddach Forach Forfran.—*Hirlas Owen*.

MORBEN. Rhisiart Owen o'r Morben.

MORDA and MORDAF (n. pr. v.). Several men of this name, both Irish and Welsh. Hence Llanvorda.

Llaw *Forda* rasol llaw Fair drosoch.—*Tudur Aled*.

MORDAF HAEL, one of the three generous men of Britain. He was the son of Servan. (*Tr.* 8.)

MORDAI, a man's name in Hoianau Myrddin.

MORDEIRN (n. pr. v.), rectè Mordeyrn.

MORDEIRN Sant, yn Nantglyn. I have a poem in praise of this saint by Davydd ap Lln. ap Madog. The poet makes him a grandson of Cunedda Wledig, and son of a king, and a relation of Dewi Sant. His legend is—

"When many of thy relations of the 20,000 saints went to Ynys Enlli, a causeway arose out of the sea, and suffered them to go to the island; and when the sea, after their passing over, overflowed the place, thou went on thy golden-maned horse over the waters without wetting a hoof; and from thence thou had thy name, Mordeirn [the sovereign of the sea.—*W. D.*] Thou wert a confessor, and thy home is in the valley of Nantglyn, where thou hast a house and a sacrifice (*aberth*), and thy grave is there, and thy curious image which gives health to the

sick. Thou art a blessed doctor, curing pain, deafness, blindness, the mad and dumb, preserving the person's cattle for a year that visits thy tomb. Several gifts of wax and gold are brought thee."

The fryers had a share with him of these presents we may suppose.

MOREIDDIG or MORIDDIG (n. pr. v.).

Oedd rym gwr Moreiddig ynn
Oedd garw Moreiddig Warwyn.
Rh. Iorwerth, i Sir W. Vychan.

MORFAWR ap Caden ap Cynan,—an id. Mor?

MORFIL or MORFUL, a parish in Penbrokeshire.

MORFRAN (n. pr. v.).

MORFRAN, father of Myrddin Wyllt.

MORFRAN, a poet mentioned by Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr.

MORFRAN, mab Tegit, a man so notoriously deformed that he escaped in the battle of Camlan from being killed because they thought he was the Devil. (*Tr.* 85.) Morfran eil Tegit. (*Tr.* 29.) See Hanes Taliesin in prose. The poetical story is this: He was so ill favoured in his youth that his mother, Caridwen, being well skilled in chymistry and philosophy, and intending to give him some qualifications of the mind, as he had none of the body, gathered all manner of plants which she knew would make a decoction of that virtue as to make him a poet and an orator. Gwion Bach, the poet, happening to come by, was employed to attend the fire of this chymical process, and, watching the critical minute, ran away with the virtue of the decoction; who afterwards, by the transmigration of his soul, became Taliesin the poet, who, like Pythagoras, remembered himself to have been Gwion Bach, Myrddin Emrys, and great many other learned men, and all his transmigrations before he came to be Taliesin, beginning

Prif fardd cyffredin
Ydwyf i Elphin,

foolishly called the errors of Taliesin by Nicolson, etc.

MORFYD.

MORGAIN, a woman's name. There was a lady, a noble matron of this name, called Morgain le Fay, a relation of King Arthur

(probably the Abbess of Glastonbury), who conveyed the body of King Arthur after the battle of Camlan, and buried it in Ynys Avallon. Giraldus Cambrensis says the Britons in their songs feigned this Morgain to be a goddess who understood the cure of Arthur, who, when he recovers, is to reign over them again. (See Sir John Price, p. 131.)

MORGAN and MORGANT (n. pr. v.), the same with Cynvor; Ir., Keanmôr; Arm., Penfras; and Greathead. (*E. Llwyd.*)

> Pwylla Forgant ef a'i wyr.—*Llywarch Hen.*
>
> Neu'r orwydd yngorenw Morgant
> Ar filwyr Prydain pedrydant.
> *Prydydd y Moch*, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

MORGAN ap Arthal, the 39th King of Britain.

MORGAN MWYN VAWR, *i. e.*, Great Morgan the Kind; un o'r tri rhuddfoawc Ynys Brydain. (*Tr.* 25.)

Carr Morgan Mwyn Vawr was one of the thirteen rarities of Britain,—un o'r tri thlws ar ddeg. Any one sitting in this chariot or chaise, and wishing himself in any place, was there immediately. It seems this was a common and free chariot kept by this generous man, or some kind of a carriage of that nature.

MORGAN MORGANWG. Bedd Morgan Morganwg, between Margam and Cynffig, where the inscription is of Pumpeius Carantopius. (*Camden* and *Llwyd.*) This name was by the ancients wrote Morgant.

MORGANT VYCHAN ap Morgant ap Howel.

MORGANWG, Gwlad Forgan, and Gwlad Morganwg, the country called in English, by corruption, Glamorgan, for Gwladmorgan: so named from Morgan, a Prince of that country. Camden would derive it from *môr*, the sea, because it lies on the sea, and says that some would derive it from a monastery there. Had not the country a name before the use of monasteries? And why is not Penbrokeshire and all other countries on the sea called Morganwg? And lastly, why should not a national tradition take place before Mr. Camden's guesses?

MORGENEU Ynad, ap Madog.

MORGENEY (n. pr. v.), or Urgeney; perhaps Gwrgeneu. (*Caradoc* in Edwal ap Meyric.)

MORHAIARN Sant. The church of Trewalchmai in Anglesey is dedicated to him. (*Br. Willis.*)

MORIAL ap Cyndrwyn. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.)

MORIDDIG ap Sandde Hardd.

MORIEN, a man. Tir Morien, Morien's land.

Adar Mair o dir Morien
Dyma sail o Domas Hen.
D. ap Edmwnt, i Domos Salbri o Leweni.

Marw Morien mur trin.
Cyf. Myrddin a Gwenddydd.

MORINWYR (à *mor*, the sea; *Rhin*, the Rhine; and *gwyr*, men), the people inhabiting between the river Rhine and the sea, called by Bede (l. i, c. 1) Morini. A colony of these came over in ancient times, and settled about Portland in Dorsetshire, and were called by the Britons by a name equivalent to Morini, *Dwrdrigwyr*. See *Durotriges*.

MORLAIS, river. Rhyd Morlas, where Gwên, son of Llywarch Hen, was killed by the Saxons.

MORLAIS is also the name of a river in Glamorganshire, and signifies *mawr lais*, or great sound; and it is possible that Cymmer may be a mistake for Cymmar or Cydmar, a fellow; q. d. fellow rivers, or the confluence of rivers. *Mêrhelyg* may be for their softness and pliable nature beyond other willows, may be called so, as the *marrow* of willows, which is the meaning of *mêr* in the British.

MORLAIS Castle in Morganwg, near the confines of Brecknockshire [about three miles north-east of Merthyr Tudful, on as bold a situation, on a high hill, as any inland castle in Wales. Steepness on one side, and Taf Fechan on the other, and deep trenches cut in the solid rock. It forms an irregular pentagon. All the works within and without the trench include an acre of ground.—*W. D.*]

MORLAIX, in Britanny in France, and the surname of the family of Morley, from Morlais Castle in Morganwg (à *mawr-lais*). See *Rhyd Forlas*.

MORRAN: see *Caervorran*.

MORRIS, Maurice, Morice, Moris, is a modern name in Wales, as some say from the British Mawr rwysg, but more probably from the Latin Mauritius, for it is not to be met with in very ancient manuscripts.

MORTUN (n. l. in Cylchau Cymru), Moreton. Sandde Hardd o Fortun. [Rhedyn Mortun, near Maesir.—*W. D.*]

MORUDD (n. pr. v.).

> Y mae eryr fal Môrudd
> A llew yn Iâl a llaw Nudd.—*Ieuan Brydydd Hir.*

Hence Caer Forudd, corruptly Caer Forwyn.

MORUDD, the 29th King of Britain.

MÔRÛDD, corruptly Morrudd, the Channel between Britain and Gaul; from *môr*, sea, and *udd*, king; *i. e.*, the king's sea.

> Fy nhafawd yn frawd ar Frython
> O *For Udd* hyd For Iwerddon.—*Prydydd y Moch.*
>
> Rhoist ar gythlwng rhwystr gwythlawn
> Ar *For Udd* aerfa fawr iawn.
>
> *Iolo Goch*, to Edward III.
>
> Gelyn fuost i'r Galais (*i. e.*, Calais).

MÔR-RUDD, the Red Sea (*Dr. Davies*); the British Sea says D. Llwyd ap Llewelyn ap Gruffudd.

MORWERYDD. Camden (in Lothien) says that the *Eulogium* (*i.e.*, Nennius) calls Edenborough Frith *Morwiridh;* but this must be examined into, for Morwerydd is Solway Frith, and called so because opposite to Ireland, q. d. Mor y Werddon. This is a slip of Mr. Camden, for Nennius doth not mention Morwerydd; but perhaps it is another *Eulogium.* Rhun ap Maelgwn landed with his fleet after he had chased the fleet of the northern princes who, with Elidir Mwynfawr, had come to North Wales to claim the crown in right of his wife. So that it could by no means be Edenborough, which is on the German Ocean. See *Penrhyn Rhionydd.* See also Camden in the beginning of his description of Ireland, where he calls the Irish Sea *Morweridd.* H. Llwyd Latinizes it *Mare Virginis* or *Mare Hibernicum.* See *Ewerddon.*

MORWYDD, daughter of Urien Reged. (*Tr.* 52.)

MOSTONE, in *Doomsday Book*, corruptly for Mostyn in Flintshire.

MOSTUN and MOSTYN, nomen locorum et virorum.

Llaw Duw'n Ial lle doe yn un
Llew aur feistr a lloer Fostun.—*Wiliam Lleyn.*
—— ond gressyn, yn byw
Na bai Domas Mostyn.—*W. Lleyn.*

MOSTYN, the name of a place in Flintshire; and since Henry VIII's time, as Camden says, is the surname of the family that have since enjoyed it. These are his words: "An ancient worshipful gentleman of Wales being called at the pannel of jury by the name of Thomas ap William ap Thomas ap Richard ap Hoel ap Evan Vaughan, etc., was advised by the judge to leave that old manner, whereupon he after called himself *Moston*, according to the name of his principal house, and left that surname to his posterity." (Camden, *Remains*, p. 145.)

MOWDDWY, part of Powys Wenwynwyn. Llan y Mowddwy, a parish and church in Merionethshire, said to be once part of the deanery of Cyfeiliog. St. Tydecho. See *Dinas y Mowddwy.*

MUGNACH GORR, father of Fflur.

MUNICIP. Caer Municip (*Nennius*), Verulamium, now St. Alban's.

MUR, a wall (Lat. *murus*), in the names of places. Hendre'r Mur, a gentleman's seat, Traw-fynydd, in Meirion; and qu. whether Mirmantun in Nennius be not of the same origin, *Mur-maendin*, because enclosed with a stone wall.

MUR SEVER, Severus's Wall. See *Gwal Sever.*

MURDDIN, *i. e.*, Caer Vyrddin; supposed by some of the same origin.

MURNACH: see *Urnach* and *Caer Furnach.*

MURCASTELL, a place on the borders of North Wales. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 173.) Thus far came Henry I with all the power of England, Scotland, and Cornwall, against Gruffudd ap Cynan, A.D. 1113, to Pennant Bachwy; but peace was made. See *Bachwy.*

MUROTRIGES, Somersetshire.

MWG MAWRDREFYDD, a Saxon Prince, father of Gwyllty Drahawg, and son of Ossa Gyllell Fawr, who fought with Arthur in Mynydd Baddon,—the battle on Badon Hill, A.D. 520, O. C.

MWNCTON, q. d. Monkstown, near Pembroke town.

MWREYF, a country in North Britain, called also Reget, of which Urien Reged, King of that country, took his cognomen. See *Urien Reged.* Here the Scots and Picts had three battles with King Arthur. (*Tyssilio.*)

MWROG Sant. Llanfwrog in Denbighshire and Anglesey; also Bodfwrog, a church, vulgo Bodwrog.

MWSOGLEN or MWSOGLAN (n. l.), in Anglesey.

MWYNDEG, I suppose an appellative, for I find it explained thus: Davydd i gelwid y Mwyndeg yn iawn enw a hwnnw (the author) oedd Lewis Aled.

MWYNFAWR. Morgant Mwynfawr.

MWYTHIG: see *Amwythig*, q. d. Amwyddig.

MYCHDEYRN, a prince.

Myr meddgyrn mychdeyrn Mechain.
Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

MYDDWY river. See *Dinfyddwy.*

MYDDFAI (fl.), falls into Towi, qu. ?

MYDDFAI, a village near Llanamddyfri in Caermarthenshire. See *Meddygon Myddfai.* Fairs kept here.

MYFANWY, vulgo Myddanwy, verch Llewelyn ap Ywain, or Mefanwy.

O fynaig byd rwymgwyd rwy
O fynor Gaer Fefanwy.—*Howel ap Eignion.*

MYFYRIAN, a gentleman's seat, Anglesey.

MYGIT. Caer Mygit. (*Tr.*) See *Meivod.*

MYLLIN Sant. Llanvyllin in Powysland. See *Melchin.* Camden says he is fully persuaded that this is the Mediolanum of Antoninus and Ptolemy; for Millano in Italy, Le Million in Xantoigne, and Methlan in the Low Countries, were also called Mediolanum. (*Camden* in Montgomeryshire.) Mr. Edward Llwyd in his notes, after praising Mr. Camden for his ingenuity, disagrees with him, and places Mediolanum at Meivod, three miles south of Llanvyllin, a mile below Matluraval, on the north side of the river Myrnwy, where Dr. Powell had placed it in his notes on Giraldus Cambrensis, before Camden wrote his *Britannia.* Meivod, as Bishop Usher supposes, is called by Nennius Caer Metguod; but what the words Meguid, Metguod, Meivod, or Mediolanum, might signify is hardly intelligible (says Mr.

Llwyd) at present; at leastwise I cannot discern (says he) the modern British affords us any information concerning the origin of these names. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden,* Montgomeryshire.) But see *Meivod,* and perhaps you may be informed.

MYLLTEYRN, a parish, Caernarvonshire. See *Edeyrn.*

MYMBYR or MEMBYR, a man's name. Caer Fymbyr, Coventry. (*Thos. Williams.*) Ffynnon Fymbyr, a lake near the Gludair, within a mile of Troed y Widdfa. The water of this lake runs through two other lakes, and so to Capel Curig, and so to the river Llugwy. See my map.

MYNACH, a river in Cardiganshire. Pont ar Fynach, the Devil's Bridge.

MYNAICH or MYNYCH, vulgo Manachod; in English, monks. Llan y Mynych, church and parish, Shropshire. Tir y Mynych, a lordship, Cardiganshire. Mynachdy or Monachdy, *i. e.*, monk's house, places where monasteries have been.

MYNACH NOWMON, or Manach Nowmod, Elidir Mwynfawr's counsellor. (*Tr. M.* 1.)

MYNAN. Mael Mynan.

MYNGAN (n. pr. v.). Cyrchu Myngan o Veigen. (*Tr.* 63.)

MYNGUY, wrote anciently for Mynwy.

MYNNAU and MYNNE, the Alps. Mynydd Mynnau. (*Tr.* 90.)

MYNOGAN, or MONOGAN, or MINOCAN (as Nennius), the 69th King of Britain.

MYNOGI, qu. whether a pr. n. ?

> Am Vadawc mynawc mynw haeloni
> Medel glyw glewdraws maws Mynogi.
> *Cynddelw,* i Gad. ap Madog.

> Hydraws hydraidd maws a Mynogi.
> *Llewelyn Vardd,* i Enlli.

MYNYDAWC EYDYN (n. pr. v.), at the battle of Cattraeth. (*Tr.* 36.) See *Eydyn.*

MYNYDD, properly a mountain. Cwmmwd y Mynydd, one of the four commots of Cantref Gwent in Swydd Gwent.

MYNYDD BANNAWC: see *Bannawc.*

MYNYDD CADARN (Y), q. d. Montfort. Iarll y Mynydd Cadarn a 3000 o wyr a laddodd Drahaern fal y caffai Eudaf y gorou.

(*Brut y Brenhin.*) Galfrid, in the Latin, has it the magistrate of a certain privileged town.

MYNYDD CARN, in South Wales, where a battle was fought for the Principality of Wales by Gruffydd ap Cynan and Trahayarn, A.D. 1079, and Trahaern killed. (*Meilir Brydydd.*) Called by Caradoc Mynydd Carno; but in Oeslyfr, Mynydd Carn.

MYNYDD FAWR (Y), a mountain in Eryri.

MYNYDD GELLI ONNEN: see *Gelli Onnen.*

MYNYDD MIHANGEL, a place in Armorica. See *Bedd Elen.*

MYNYDD MAON.

Un yssym a rown Mynydd Maon.—*Hoian. Myrddin.*

MYNYDD Y DRYMMAU, by Neath.

MYNYW, or MENAI, or MENEU, and anciently wrote Menew (*E. Llwyd*), Menevia, St. David's.

Pennaf i'th farnaf i'th fyw
O Fon hyd yn nhŷ Fynyw.
R. Llwyd ap Rh. ap Rhiccert.

See *Hen Fynyw.* The archbishop's see was removed by Dewi from Caerllion. See *Dubricius.*

MYNWY, Monmouth town in Monmouthshire, on the river Mynwy (à *mon* and *gwy*, says Leland). Fairs are kept here.

Lloegr wrthryn tra llyn Llwmynnwy.
Prydydd y Moch, i L. ap Iorwerth.

MYRNGWY, wrote anciently for Myrnwy.

MYRNWY river, anciently Myrngwy. (Maravonia. *Dr. Powell.* —*W. D.*) See *Y Fyrnwy.*

MYRDDIN (n. pr. v.). There were two noted Britons of this name. The first was

MYRDDIN EMRYS, called Emreis in the *Triad* 90, a great mathematician and philosopher, who flourished about the year 450. He was a Cambro-Briton, and born at Caer Fyrddin, *i. e.*, Caermarthen, in Wales. His mother was a nun, and daughter to the King of Dyfed or Demetia. His father was probably the abbot, or some nobleman, otherwise his mother would have [been] prosecuted; but she was suffered to conceal his father, and to give out that he was begot by a spirit who lay with her in her sleep. The poets call him *Anap y Lleian;* that is, the mischance of the nun; which Dr. Davies, in his Catalogue, mistook for a

proper name, and wrote it An ap y Lleian, and so has Mr. E. Llwyd, as if his name had been An the son of the Nun; but Lewis Glyn Cothi explains this:

Tad y mab nid adnabu
(*Anap ei fam*) neb pwy fu.

Some Latin writers call him Merlinus Ambrosius, from Aurelius Ambrose, as Sir John Prise thinks in p. 10. Nennius' interpolator confounds him with Aurelius Ambrosius, and calls him Embreys Glautic; but Emrys Wledig is the British name of the King Aurelius Ambrosius; and he says his mother was afraid of owning the father lest she should be sentenced to die for it. But that the boy owned to King Vortigern that his father was a Roman, says nothing of his being the son of an Incubus. (*Eulog. Brit.*, c. 42.) He says that King Vortigern's messengers found him "ad Campum Electi in regione quæ vocatur *Glevising*." Mr. Edward Llwyd owns he doth not know any places of this name (Llwyd's Note); but in his Notes on Flintshire there is a place of this name mentioned.

I have met with nothing of his works that I am sure is his, except some political prophecies which he wrote, no doubt, to serve the turn of the reigning Prince, his great learning and knowledge in philosophy, mathematics, and mechanics, having acquired him the character of a prophet. These prophecies are chiefly in prose. He is often confounded with Myrddin Wyllt the poet. He is called Hut or Hud Uthur Bendragon (*Tr.* 32), un o'r tri phrif hud.

He was called Myrddin from the town *Caer Fyrddin*, where he was born, which is the Muridunum of Antoninus, and Maridunum of Ptolomy. The word is derived from *myr*, the seas, and *din*, a fort, as Dr. Davies says; but as it is an inland town, I take this derivation to be bad, for it is not *urbs maritima*. But qu. whether it was called so from its being the first walled town in that country,—*Murddin*, *i. e.*, the walled fort,—or from the river Byrddin?

Myrddin Emrys's address in persuading Uthur Bendragon's army, on the death of Emrys Wledig, that a comet then appearing prognosticated a victory over the Saxons, gave him a great character among them; for upon this they believed Heaven

took their part, came to battle with the Saxons, and beat them. See Iolo Goch's Cywydd y Seren.

Nennius says that Gwrtheyrn, on his leaving North Wales and his going to fortify himself at Caer Gwrtheyrn, gave Myrddin the castle he had built in Eryri, and all the provinces of the west country of Britain: "Cum omnibus provinciis plagæ occidentalis Britanniæ" (*Nennius*, c. 44.); and he and his magi (wise men or poets) went to the country of Gwenesi (Gwenwys). The King had been excommunicated by Garmon, who hunted him from place to place; and we find a chapel of his (Cappel Garmon) even in Eryri, which might be the cause of his leaving his castle to Myrddin; and also the title of being chief poet or *penbardd* (prophet or chief herald, or *prif-fardd*, as the *Triades* calls him) of the western parts of Britain; or, as other MSS., *arwyddfardd*, a herald of arms. Penbardd, prif-fardd (poet and prophet), were synonymous terms among the Britons; and the arwyddfardd was the herald to treat about peace.

Nennius could not mean that he gave him the dominion of the countries, or else there would have been no occasion to give him one castle if he had power over all the castles. But he made him an *arwyddfardd*, or herald, for the west part of Britain. See Jo. David Rhys' *Grammar*.

The second Myrddin was

MYRDDIN AP MORFRYN (*Tr.* 70), and generally Myrddin Wyllt, by Latin writers called Merlinus Sylvestris and Caledonius; so called because after the misfortune of killing his own nephew, son of his sister Gwenddydd, he grew mad, or pretended to be so. We have a tradition that his madness affecting him but every other hour,

> Awr oi gôf gan Dduw ry gai
> Awr ymhell yr amhwyllai.—*Iuan Dyfi.*

He was born in Caer Werthefyn, which is called *Tref Myrddin ap Morfryn* (*MS.*); and it seems he had great property there, which he lost in the war between his lord, Gwenddolau ap Ceidio, and Aeddan Vradwg, against Rhydderch Hael. This town was in or near the Forest of Caledonia in Scotland, from whence he was named by some writers *Merlinus Caledonius;* and thence arose the mistake of some in attributing some of his works to a

third Merlin. He flourished about the year 560. See *Canon Cynllaith.*

I have seen abundance of MSS. containing some of this poet's works dispersed all over Wales; and though he was a *Pictish* Britain, and wrote so long ago, his works are intelligible to a person that is tolerably versed in the Welsh. The troubles and civil wars in Scotland drove him to Wales; and we have dialogues in verse between him and Taliessin, the Gwynethian poet. Ymddiddan rhwng Myrddin a Thaliessin.

He was buried in the Isle of Enlli (Bardsey), where there was a college of *Manachod Cwflau duon,* black-cowled monks (Colidean monks). See *Enlli.*

MYRDDIN. Caervyrddin, a town in that part of West Wales called now, in English, Caermarthenshire; by the natives, Caervyrddin. This is the Muridunum of Antoninus, and the Maridunum of Ptolomy; and Camden says that the copyists of Antoninus have confounded two journeys,—one from Galena to Isca, and the other from Maridunum to Viroconovium. It gave name to Myrddin Emrys the poet and mathematician, commonly called the Magician; and Camden, by way of sneer, calls him *Tages,* after Tages the Tuscan soothsayer. See *Myrddin Emrys.*

It is probable the town and castle was called so from being the first walled town in that country, *Murddin* or *Murddinas.* Some think from *myr,* plural of *mor,* the sea. If so, why are not all towns near the sea called Myrddin? Einion ap Gwgawn, in mentioning the taking of Caerfyrddin by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, says, "A thrychiad gwerin Caerfyrddin faeh"; *i. e.,* the stone castle called Caerfyrddin. Or perhaps so called from a brook called *Byrddin* (if there be such) falling there into the Towi, for there are rivers of that name. From Byrddin comes Caer Fyrddin. Other derivations are strained. See *Byrddin.*

MYSEN: see *Moesen.*

MYSKYN, a mesne lordship in Morgannwg. (*Powel.*) See *Meyscyn,* a commot.

MYVYR, a mountain mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cyndylan:

Rhyddwyn a Myvyr a Berwyn.

See also Hanesyn Flodeuog, *Arch. Brit.,* p. 262.

N.

NAF or NAW (n. pr. v.). Naf, father of Gwenwynwyn the admiral. (*Tr.* 20.)

NAICH, arglwyddiaeth Tomos ap Roger.

NAINT, river; qu. Nantes in Gaul of this origin?

NANCONWY, from Nant.

NANHEUDWY. Here Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan was slain by Eneon ap Owen ap Edwyn, A.D. 1132. (*Powel.*) Part of Powys Vadog. It is one of the three commots of Cantre' Rhaiadr, the other two being Mochnant is Rhaiadr and Cynllaeth. (Price's *Descr.*) Castell Dinas Bran is in the commot of Nanheudwy, and Chirk Castle, or Castell Crogen, is in the commot of Nanheudwy. (*J. D.*)

O Ddyfnaint, o naint, o Nanheudwy
O'r tir a fernir wrth y Fyrnwy.
Prydydd y Moch, i Lm. ap Gruffydd.

NANHOEUNAIN, river.

Arf eryf eryr Nanhoywnain.—*Cynddelw*, i O. Gwynedd.

NANHWYNAIN, river and parish in Meirion. See *Nanmor.*

NANHYFER, a place mentioned by Meilir Brydydd in the year 1079, in Ireland.

Pobl anhyfaith Nanhyfer.—*Meilir Brydydd.*

Also Nanhyfer in Dyfed; qu. Nevern? (*L. Gl. Cothi.*) [Nevern in Scotland.—*W. D.*]

NANMOR, or NANTMOR, or NANTMAWR, a river, etc., in the parish of Nanhwynain in Meirion. From hence the poęt Davydd Nanmor took his name; and there is a tradition that a disciple of his being on his deathbed, Davydd asked him whether he would be buried in Nanhwynain or in his own parish, which was a great distance off. The disciple answered, "I desire nothing but to have this *englyn* cut on my gravestone", which is there to be seen to this day:

Dyma lle 'r wyf mewn damwain yn gorwedd
Dan gerrig Nanhwynain
A pham waeth i wr maeth main
Bridd na'i gilydd ar gelain.

There is another river called Nanmor near St. David's, from whence the poet Rhys Nanmor took his name.

Rhys Nanmor o faenor Fynyw.

NANNAU, Nenau (n. l.), now wrote Nanney (à *nant* and *gau, i. e.*, a hollow valley or hollow brook), the seat of Wm. Vaughan, Esq., in Merionethshire, of which county he is Member.

NANNERCH, a church and parish in Flintshire.

NANT and NAN, an ancient Celtic word signifying in North Wales a valley about a river; in South Wales, a small brook. It is found in the composition of the names of places and about rivers, the *t* being melted. Nanmor, Nanconwy, Nanhwynain or Nanhoywnain (*MS.*), Nannau, etc. Nant y Deiliau in Meirion. Small brooks in South Wales are Nant y Bwla; Nant Mel, Radnorshire; Nant Garedyn; Nant Cwnlle; Nant yr Arian; Carnant, Brecon; Nant y Carr; Nant Graianog. The poets used it for a valley whether there was a river or no.

A mi'n gynnar yn aros
Gwen *yn y nant* gan y nos.—*D. ap Gwilym.*

Cornant is a small brook. Creunant Chapel, Glamorganshire. Hirnant; Creignant.

NANT, a river of that name. Abernant, Carmarthenshire; Cwm Nant in Llannon, Carmarthenshire.

NANT GLYN, a church and parish near Denbigh; also a place in Anglesey. Pronounced Nanclyn.

NANT BAI, in Llanvair y Bryn, Caermarthenshire.

NANT Y NIWL, Penbrokeshire.

NANT Y GALLGWN, Gaulbrooke. (*Tyssilio.*) Gallo Broc, Gallem Brec. (*Virun.*).

NANT Y SYDDION, NANT Y CREIAU, NANT YR HUDOL, run into the river Merin in Cardiganshire.

NANT Y BENGLOG.

NANT Y CAGAL, river in Genau'r Glyn.

NANT Y MOCH.

NANT BRAN, a river that falls into the Wysg.

NANT GLAS (Y).

NANT FFRANCON: see *Ffranco*.

NANT Y FRAN, a river in Anglesey.

NANT MAWR and NANT BYCHAN, rivers in Anglesey.

NANT PENKARN: see *Pencarn.*

NANT CLWYD, a gentleman's seat in Rhuthyn land.

NANT CONWY pro Nant.

NANT MELAN (nomen loci).

NANT YR ARIAN, or Silver Dale Castle in Cardiganshire. (*Powel*, p. 274, A.D. 1215.) Coginan, I suppose.

NANT MEL (nomen loci) in Radnorshire.

NANT Y CRIBAU, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

NASSIENS, King of Denmark, subject to King Arthur. (*Tr.* 83.)

NAW. Gwenwynwyn ap Naw. (*E. Llwyd.*)

NEDD, river, or Neth, now Neath, in Glamorganshire. The town is called Castell Nedd. Fairs kept here. (Abernedd, Pont Nedd.) A town and lordship in Morgannwg, a seaport and village. The Abbey of Neath is on this river.

NEFYN, a village in Caernarvonshire. The church took its name from

NEFYN, a woman's name, daughter of Brychan, and wife of Cynfarch Hen, a Prince of Scotland (*Tr.* 52); and perhaps a river called Nefyn. See *Abernefydd.*

NEFYDD. Abernefydd, where Elidir Mwynfawr was killed by Rhun ap Maelgwn. Perhaps it was Abernefyn, now Nefyn.

NEFYDD HARDD, of Cwmmwd Nanconwy, one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales; bore *argent*, three javelins *sable.* Llan Nefydd, church and parish, deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire.

NEFYDD, verch Brychan, gwraig Tudwal Bevyr, santes yn Llech Gelyddon Ymhrydyn, *i. e.*, Scotland. Hence Llan Nefydd.

NEFFEI ap Brychan Brycheiniog o'r Ysbaenes = Spanish woman. Vid. *Ffabiali.*

NEGESAWC, a courier or messenger.

Bum yn negesawc.—*Meilir Brydydd*, Marwnad Gr. ap Cynan.

NEIFION (n. pr. v.), qu. Eneas? See *Eifion.*

Y nofiad a wnaeth Neifion
O Droea fawr draw i Fon.—*D. ap Edmund* (medd Dr. Davies).

Ef a yrr nifer i For Neifion.—*L. G. Cothi.*

NEINTEIRCH (fl.), q. d. Naint Eirch. [Nant Erch, q. d. Erchyll, it being a most romantic, rugged place in Glyn Ceiriog, Denbighshire.—*W. D.*]

NEMESIS, daughter of Jupiter and Necessĭtas, a Celtic Princess, whose name in the Celtic might be *Anavus*, or, as the ancients wrote, *Anamhis*.

NEMRWTH (n. pr. v.), Nimrod. (*Sion Ceri.*)

Nemrwth gawr ni myriaeth gar.

NENNIUS, author of the *Eulogium*. Camden (in Ireland, edit. Gibson, 1695) calls him "Ninnius, a very ancient author and disciple of Elvodugus, who lived, by his own testimony, in the year 830, under Anaraugh, King of Anglesey and Gwineth". But either Camden had a bad memory or had a bad copy of Nennius, for in that at Hengwrt, compared with all the copies in the public libraries, etc., Nennius says he wrote under Mervin, King of the Britains. These are his words: "858 Año Dmicæ incarnationis 20 vero 4 Mervini Regis Britonum." And as for *Anaraugh*, it is the name of no king nor anybody else; and this Merfyn was Merfyn Frych, father of Rodri Mawr. See *Ninniaw* and *Merfyn*. Leland says he had seen (with much pains) two copies of Nennius which he thinks uncorrupted. He takes him to be a Briton from the many British words in the History; that Henry of Huntington had met with the History, but was ignorant of the author; and he recites out of him Arthur's battles. May not this be the book that Lombard says was met with by Huntington at Bec in Normandy? (*Script. Brit.*, c. 47.) See *Samuel Britannus*.

NERCWYS, a chapel in the diocese of St. Asaph, belongs to Mold. See *Pen Erchwys*.

NEST (n. pr. f.). Camden says it is used in Wales for Agnes; but it is only a contraction of Onest, *i. e.*, faithful, pure. Lat. *Nesta*.

NEST verch Howel ap Rhys Gethin.

NEST verch Rys ap Tewdwr.

NETHAN. Edryd ap Neddan neu Nethan, qu.?

NETHY (fl.), recte Neddi (fl.); hence Abernethy, a town of Perthshire in Scotland. Lat. *Abernæthum*.

NEUADD, used in the names of places, signifies Lat. *aula*, a hall; as, Y Neuadd Wen; y Neuadd Lwyd; y Neuadd; Neuadd Maen Arthur.

NEUTU ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

NEUTURVWR vel Neutur Vawr ap Hedd.

NEVER or NEVERN, rightly Nanhyfer, which see. Uwch Nefer and Is Nefer are two of the three commots of Cantref Cemaes in Dyfed. (Price's *Descr.*)

NEWENT, qu. ?

NEWCASTLE, the English name of a town in Pembrokeshire [Carmarthenshire], on the banks of the river Teivi; repaired, says Camden, by Rhys ap Thomas, a stout warrior, who assisted Henry VII; and that the English gave it the name *Elmlin*, as he thinks, from elms, for that *llwyven* in British is an elm; and hence he thinks the Romans called it Loventium of the Dimetæ, mentioned by Ptolomy. But if Mr. Camden had known that the country thereabouts was called *Emlyn* (one of the eight cantrefs of Dyfed) many ages before a castle was built here, it would have saved this lame guess. The Britons call this town Y Castell Newydd yn Emlyn, *i. e.*, the New Castle in Emlyn; and the *Triades* mentions Glyn Cuwch yn Emlyn before ever the Saxons saw this country. This Castle, Rhys, Prince of South Wales, took from the Normans A.D. 1215, etc.

NEWPORT, in Monmouthshire, called by Giraldus Novus Burgus. Here a Roman road called Julia Strata came, as the Necha...[?] says.

'NHINIOG, or YNHINIOG, or ANHINIOG, a manor in Cardiganshire, commonly called Cwmmwd Anhiniog.

> I 'Nhiniog oludogwledd
> Mi af, yno mae f' annedd.—*D. ap Ieuan Du.*

NIDAN Sant (ym Mon) ap Gwrfyw. This knocks Mr. Rowlands' Aidan.

NINIAW (n. pr. v.). Niniaw, son of Beli Mawr, mentioned in *Brut y Brenhinoedd* to have fought with Julius Cæsar hand to hand, and to have carried Cæsar's sword from him, which had stuck in Niniaw's helmet so fast that Cæsar could not draw it out. But though Nyniaw performed great feats afterwards with Cæsar's sword, yet the wound in his head proved mortal, and he died in fifteen days, to the great loss of the Britons. The name of this sword was *Angau Coch, i. e.*, literally *Red Death*,

for all wounds made with it were mortal. (Tyssilio, *Brut y Brenhinoedd.*)

NINIO; Lat. Ninnius, qu. ap Cynfrig?

NINNIAN (Saint), a Britain, Bishop of Candidæ Casæ (Eglwys Wen), who converted the Southern Picts as far as the mountain Grampus, in the year 412. (*Bede.*) See Flaherty, p. 414. This was in Galloway, which was part of the kingdom of the Cumbrian Britons; and the Saxon name of the place was Witehern, where he erected a monastery. Died 432. St. Plebeias was his brother. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Sept. 16.) This Plebeias is called by Leland Plebenius.

John of Tinmouth says he was a son of a prince of that country, and brought up from his infancy in the Christian faith. He took a pilgrimage to Rome to Pope Damasus. The Pope made him Bishop, and sent him to preach to the infidels in Britain. In his way home he called with St. Martin of Tours, who kindly received him. Usher says he was called by the Scots St. Ringen. This monastery was in the province of the Bernicians; in the hands of the Saxons when Bede wrote. Leland says that Tudovaldus was King of the Picts at this time; probably *Tudwal.*

NINNIAW, Lat. *Nennius*, Abbot, as is said, of Bangor is y Coed, wrote a history of the Britons in the Latin tongue, entitled, in Hengwrt Library, Gildas Nennius' *Eulogium Brit. Insul.*; and in Oxford Library, Gildas Minor. He wrote in the twenty-fourth year of Mervyn Frych, which, according to Caradoc, began to reign A.D. 817, and was killed in the twenty-six year of his reign in a battle with the Saxons. So that Nennius wrote in the year 841, according to the current account of the year of Christ, which shews the Britons had a different account. Nennius makes it 858.

This man's name seems to have been Gildas, but surnamed Nennius to distinguish him from the elder Gildas, who was a North Briton, son of Caw o Brydyn. Some think that Gildas ap Caw, about 580, was the author of this *Historia Britonum*, and that it was continued by Nennius, and by Bælanus and others since; and this occasioned the mistake of several writers quoting this Nennius for the first Gildas, author of the Epistle, and of Pol. Virgil calling him the Impostor Gildas, as if it was

impossible for the Britons to produce two Gildases. There is a curious MS. of this History in Hengwrt Library, in Mr. R. Vaughan the antiquarian's own hand, compared with all the MSS. in the public libraries of England, etc. Several copies of it in other parts of Wales.

NIWBWRCH, a town in Anglesey, from the Saxon Newburg.

NOAH, the father of all mankind at the Universal Deluge. From his name came the Celtic *novio*, to swim; and the Lat. *No*, the Greek *Neo*, the Armoric *noun*, the Irish *snavam;* and all from the Hebrew *Noah*, to swim. From hence also came Neptune; in the Celtic, *Nobhdhyvn*, swimmer of the deep. [*Nobhtonn*, swimmer of the wave.—*W. D.*]

NOE. Thus the Welsh poets wrote the name of *Noah* in one syllable.

Llefain mal llif Noe am wr.—*L. Morganwg.*

NON or NONN was the name of the mother of Dewi or St. David, whom they call the patron saint of Wales. She was also a saint, and the wife of Xanthus, an Armorican, who the Welsh call *Sant* or *Csant*. Her legend says that she was with child of this Dewi, and happened to be in a congregation where a famous preacher taught the people, he was instantly struck dumb, because Dewi, unborn, a greater man than he, was present. "Non, merch Cynyr o Gaergawch ym Mynyw, mam St. Dewi." (*MS.*)

Duw a wnel a Dewi a Non
Ei gael wrth fodd ei galon.

NORDDMANDI, NORTMANDI, and NORMANDI, in English Normandy, a country in Gaul (now France), where the Normans or Northmen, called by the Britons *Nortmyn*, settled under Clovis, their leader, about the same time that the Saxons came into England, in the beginning of the fifth century. They were Germans that inhabited about the Rhine, under the name of Franks, from whence France took its name; and there were Gauls about the Seine far before this, called Franks. (*Pezron.*)

But it seems this country took not the name of Normandy till the time of Rollo, about the year 911, who, with more Northmen from Scandinavia and the coast of the Baltic, wrested this part of Neustria, as also Little Bretagne, out of Charles the

Simple's hands, and called it by the name of their own country in the North. Our Myrddin Wyllt, about the year 570, mentions the country of these *Northmyn*, which he calls Normandi, Nortmandir, and Norddmandi, bordering on the Baltic.

"Pan ddyfo Nortmyn o iar lydan lynn"; *i. e.*, when *Nortmen* come from the wide lake. "Pum penaeth o Normandi". They had some country about the Baltic called by the Britons Northmandir, for they went under the names of Normans in Charlemagne's time, about A.D. 800; and why might not that name be then 220 year old, and well known among the Britons? (*Myrddin.*)

NORTMAIN, Normans.

Cyfran tonn a glann glasdir gwylain
Golud mor ysgrud ysgryd Nortmain.
Einion ap Gwgan, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

NORTHYMYRLOND, Angl. Northumberland.

NOS ap Hoyw ap Gloyw.

NOWY ap Arthen.

NUDD (n. pr. v.) and NYDD. (*Hywel Swrdwal.*) Nudd Hael fab Senyllt, one of the three generous men of the Isle of Britain. (*Tr.* 8.)

NUDD (fl.) or NYTH, wrote by some NITH, a river which is the boundary between Galloway and Dumfriesshire; was of old the boundary between the Northumbrians of the Heptarchy and the Scots; and this day the names of places on one side of the river are all Saxon, and on the other Celtic. Vide a map of that part. Abernudd.

NUDD, father of Gwyn.

NUG. Rhyd Nug. (*Dr. Davies.*) The river Nug rises in Ffynnon Wen, near Hafod y Maidd in Denbighshire [runs by Pentre Foelas.—*W. D.*], and falls into Conwy near Pant Glas.

NUR (n. pr. v.); Lat. *Nurius.*

NWYFRE [the welkin—*W. D.*], a very ancient British name. Nwyfre of Arllechwedd, father of Lliaws. (*Tr.* 40.)

NWYTHON (n. pr.).

Gwr ail flaidd gwraidd gwrhyd Nwython.
Cynddelw, Mar. Cad. ap Madog.

NYDD: see *Nudd.*

NYF, cariad Peredur ap Efroc.

NYNIAS and NINIANUS, a most reverend Bishop and most holy man of the British nation, because he was brought up at Rome. (*Bede*, l. iii, c. 4.) He preached to the Scots or North Britons.

O.

ODNEA, a castle in Gaul, mentioned in the British History, where Julius Cæsar landed in his flight from Britain. He is said to have landed at Traeth Morian, probably the sands of the Morini. Here he made it up with the Gauls, which had revolted, says Tyssilio. See Cæsar, *Comm.*, lib. iv, c. 13.

ODOR or ODER, the British name of the river that runs through Wiltshire to Bath, and thence to Bristol; in English called the Lower *Avon*, by a mistake of the first West Saxons, who hearing the Britons call it Avon, the common name of all rivers, and not knowing the meaning of the word, have retained it to this day. Caer Odor Nant was once the name of Bristol. See *Brithon* and *Bristol.*

ODWYN. Llanbadarn Odwyn, church and parish in Cardiganshire.

OER. Cynfrig Oer ap Meirchion Gul.

OETH. Caer Oeth ac Anoeth, where Arthur was kept prisoner three nights. (*Triad.*) It was in some part of Britain, for Teulu Oeth ac Anoeth are mentioned in Taliessin's account of the Tombs of the Warriors of Britain. (Beddau Milwyr Ynys Prydain.) See *Ottadini.* Northumberland. Caer Oeth in Ystori K. ap Kilydd.

OEUROSWYD WLEDIG a garcharodd Lyr Lletieith. (*Tr.* 50.)

OFYDD (n. pr.), Ovidius, Ovid, the Latin poet.

OFFA (n. pr. v.), a Saxon name. Offa, King of the Mercians. *Clawdd Offa*, a ditch made by Offa, King of Mercia, between England and Wales, to keep off the Welsh who made incursions into his land. This was of the same nature with another ditch and wall made between Lloegr and Alban, called Gwàl Sever, now the Picts' Wall. See *Clawdd Offa, Caer Offa.*

OGWANN, a river mentioned in Gorhoffedd Gwalchmai, one of the rivers that gives name to Deuddwr. See *Cegin* and *Aberdau.*

OGWEN or OGFAEN (fl.): hence Aberogwen, a village and harbour near Bangor. See *Ogwann.*

OGMORE, a manor and castle in Carmarthenshire. [Glamorganshire.—*I. M.*] (*Powel.*) Also a place in Caernarvonshire. Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks it to be Eogmor, salt water. Qu. whether *Ogmawr?* See *Ogwr.*

OGWR, a river in Glamorganshire, called in English Ogmor. Maenor Glyn Ogwr, one of the three commots of Cantref Croneth in Morganwg. (Price's *Descr.*) Ogmor Castle is on this river. See *Ogmore.*

OGYRFAN GAWR. (*Tr.* 59.)

Gwr hydwf gwrhydri Ogyrfan.
Prydydd y Moch, i Lewelyn ap Iorwerth.

Therefore no giant. See *Gogyrfan.*

OILWY river. (Camden in Monmouthshire.) Morden's Map, Olwy. The city of Burrium or Bryn Buga lies between Oilwy and Wysc. (*Camden.*)

OLGRA or OLGRE, a place in Anglesey, in the parish of Llanddyfnan.

OLIFER (n. pr. v.). (*Trioedd y Meirch*, Pr. copy.) Mynydd Oliver, in the modern translations, Mynydd yr Olewydd, Mount Olivet.

OLIVER GOSGORFAWR, alias GOSGORDDFAWR, *i. e.*, with the great guard.

OLMARCH, a gentleman's seat in Cardiganshire. Olmarch Dewi, the mark of the foot of Dewi's horse in a stone.

OLWEN (nom. fæm.).

OLWEN, merch Yspaddaden Ben Çawr o'r Gogledd, a beautiful lady of King Arthur's court. (*D. J.* and *Iolo Goch.*) The poets feigned that four flowers sprung wherever she trod. Some say that she was Gwalchmai's mistress; others, Cyllwch (Culwch) ap Cilydd's (Culydd's), mistress; but Lewis Mon, the poet, calls her the wife of Gwalchmai. See Stori 'r Twrch Trwyth, otherwise called Ystori Cyllwch ac Olwen, merch Yspaddaden Ben Cawr. Ac felly y cafas Cyllwch Olwen, etc.

OMYR, the name of a poet and orator mentioned in Tyssilio's History of the Britons; but I am not certain whether he meant

a British poet of that name, or Homer the Greek poet, though Galfrid translates it Homer.

ONWY, river in Shropshire, at Onibury; another falls into the Wye at Lemster. See *Llieni*. Another Onwy runs south of Bishop's Castle, and into the Severn. See *Trydonwy* and *Dyfrdonwy*. [Two Onwys near Crickhowel,—one of them Onwy Goed. Ony river near Wistanstow, Salop.—*W. D.*]

ORC, the name of an island in the *Triades*. (*Tr.* 3.) One of three principal adjacent islands of Britain, the Isle of Man and Wight being the other two. The largest of the Orcades or Orkneys was so called, which is probably the plural of Orc. See *Erch*.

OREWYN: see *Pont Orewyn*.

ORLIAWNS, Orleans in France.

> Rosser llew ffyrfder holl Ffrawns
> Wyd o Erlyn hyd Orliawns.—*Hywel Swrdwal*.

ORONIUS and ORION: see *Plemmidius* and *Plennydd*.

ORTON or OVERTON, church and town in Flintshire, near Bangor is y Coed; by the Welsh called Owrtyn.

OSBER. Cynfrig ap Osber, id. quod *Osbwrn*.

OSBWRN. Llewelyn ap Cynfrig ap Osbwrn ap Gwythr Iarll Desmwnt o'r Iwerddon.

OSC: see *Wysg*.

OSWALLT. Croes Oswallt, a church and town in Shropshire, now Oswestry or Oswaldstree. Some say from Oswald the Saxon King; but see *Ussa* ap Cynedda Wledig.

OTTADINI, the name which the Romans gave to the Britons of the country called now Northumberland; probably the people of Gododin, where the great battle of Cattraeth was fought. See *Gododin Aneurin*. In the *Triades* it is said that Arthur had been in prison three nights in Caer Oeth ac Anoeth. Where to look for this Caer Oeth I cannot tell, unless it is among the Ottadini. See *Oeth*.

OWAIN (n. pr. v.): see *Ywain*.

OWAIN, the 35th King of Britain, reigned jointly with Peredur; wrote also Iwgein. So Iwgein, Ywain, and Owein, are the same, and Latinized by some Audoenus, and by some Eugenius,

from which Iwgein was formed. Tir Oen, in Ireland, is in Latin called Terra Eugenii. (*Camden.*) But the name, in my opinion, should be wrote Owain, and formed of *O* and *wain*, as if you would say *unsheathed, i. e.*, with his sword always drawn and ready; though Mr. Camden says the Britons will have it that this name cometh from King *Oenus*, father-in-law to Hercules. But he should have told us *who those Britons were.* The English nation would think it hard to charge them in general with any blunder of Camden's, or any particular man; for as we find all our ancient Celtic names significative in our own language without straining, we have no occasion to seek for the etymons of them in the language of people to whom the Celtæ gave laws. So *all the Britons* should not be charged with the fancy, blunder, or opinion, of *one Briton.*

OWAIN DANWYN: vid. *Ywain.*

OWAIN GWYNEDD ap Gruffudd ap Cynan, Prince of Wales, a very great and glorious Prince. He and his brother Cadwaladr were eminent for their virtues, strength, beauty, and proportion; humble, liberal, and terrible to their enemies. He died A.D. 1169. (*Caradoc* in Gr. ap Cynan.)

OWAIN TUDUR, or rather Owen ap Mredydd ap Tudur, was the son of Mredydd ap Tudur ap Gronwy of Pen Mynydd in Anglesey. He was born about the year 1385, and was brought up to the law in London. From thence he went on his travels, and being one of the handsomest men in Europe, made a great figure at the court of the King of France, where Catherine, the daughter of [the King of] France (afterwards Queen of England), took notice of him; and after the death of her husband, Henry V of England, she married him; and by her he had children, viz., Edmund the eldest, who was the father of Henry VII, King of England; and Jasper; who were enabled by Henry VI to be his lawful half-brethren, and created Edmund Earl of Richmond, and Jasper Earl of Penbroke, with preeminence to take place above all earls; for kings have absolute authority in dispensing honours. (Notes on Camden in Penbr.)

The kings of England, descendants of this Owen Tudur, are called Tudors, or the Tudor family, but not rightly; and Tudor was no surname of any family, and family surnames were not in being in Owen Tudor's time.

OWAIN AP URIEN REGED was the Prince of Reged that succeeded his father. He was one of the great officers in King Arthur's court. (*Tr.* 9.) Un o'r tri gwyn teyrn. His exploits in Stori Iarlles y Ffynnon are entirely poetical, as in the ring given him by Eluned, which had a stone in it that would make him invisible if he had the stone. He is foolishly called Owen, Regent of Scotland, in a note on Camden fathered on Mr. R. Vaughan, and also in Mr. Wynne's edition of the History of Wales.

P.

PABELL LLYWARCH HEN, a place in Llanfor, near Bala. (*MS.*)

PABO, a man's name: hence Llanbabo, a church dedicated to one of that name in Anglesey, and seems to have been founded by Pabo Post Prydain, whose tombstone was discovered by digging a grave in the churchyard, in the time of Charles II, and which was removed into the church, where it now lies. This is one of the most noble British monuments now in Great Britain; and has the portraiture of the Prince at full length, with a coronet on his head and a sceptre in his hand, with a neat inscription on the edge of the stone, the whole very well done and adorned.

Pabo Post Prydain governed Anglesey about the year 500 after Christ, and was cotemporary with Uthur Bendragon, King of Great Britain, and seems to me to have been Uthur's chief general in the north and west of Britain against the Picts and Scots of Ireland, who till then joined against the remains of the Roman provincials, at the same time that Uthur disputed the crown of London with the Saxons.

Post Prydain seems to signify chief general, but literally pillar of Britain; and Llywarch Hen, in the following age, calls Urien Reged, King of Cumbria, by the same title:

Llary udd llywiai wlad
Pen Post Prydain ryallad.

So doth Llygad Gwr call Gr. ap Madog ap Mredydd:

Post Prydain urddain wrdd gyhussed
Penyadur llafnddur llaw egored.

Whether he got the government of Anglesey by marriage or

by the king's appointment I cannot find; probably by the first, because on his tomb at Llanbabo in Anglesey he has a coronet or diadem on his head, and a sceptre in his right hand, and is dressed in princely robes. The tradition in Anglesey is that he was a king, *i. e.*, Brenhin Pabo. He was of a noble family in the north of Britain, being descended from Coel Hen, commonly called Coel Godhebog, priodawr o'r Gogledd, a title given to the princes of the North. His father was Arthwys ap Mor ap Cenau ap Coel Godhebog. Pabo's eldest brother was Ceidiaw, father of Gwenddolau, Myrddin Wyllt's lord and benefactor. (See Afallennau and Porchellanau Myrddin.) Pabo's second brother was Cynfelyn, father of Cynwyd Cynwydion. Three hundred ysgwyd Cynwydion. The clan of Cynwyd Cynwydion is mentioned in the *Gododin*. Pabo's youngest brother was Elifer Osgorddfawr, who was father of Gwrgi and Peredur. See *Triades*.

Pabo had a son called Dunawd Fyr, or Dunawd Fur, who married Dwywe verch Leenawc. He is mentioned in Tyssilio's History to be one of the great men which graced the feast made by King Arthur after his conquest of the islands. Dunawd Fyr ap Pabo Post Prydain is also called in the *Triades* one of the three pillars of battle of the Isle of Britain. Tri phost cad Ynys Prydain. This Post Cad may possibly be some title in the army.

Deinioel, the patron saint of Bangor, was son of Dunawd Fur. Pabo had also a son called Cerwydd, who is celebrated in the Cân Brith between Myrddin and Taliessin; and another son called Sawl Benuchel, and I think he had a daughter called Arddun. There is a tradition at Llanbabo that Pabo and a son and daughter of his were buried in that churchyard, over against certain faces cut in stones to be seen to this day in the south wall of that church, and against one of these faces the above mentioned tombstone was by accident discovered in Charles II's time, as I was there informed in 1730, or thereabouts.

Besides the testimony of the *Triades*, as aforesaid, in relation to this Dunawd, Llywarch Hen, the noble northern poet, who was an eye witness to the brave actions of his countrymen in the war against the Saxons, who had possessed Deira and Bernicia, says of this Dunawd, in Marwnad Urien,

Dunawd mab Pabo in thech.—*Llywarch Hen.*

Mr. Humphrey Lloyd in his *Description of Britain*, sent to Ortelius, thinks that Pabo's British name was *Paun*, which is Welsh for the Latin *Pavo* (a peacock), and that from Pavo came Pabo. But the *Triades*, the old genealogical tables, and Llywarch Hen's works, compared with the inscription on his tomb, shew that his real name was Pabo, whatever the word may signify. HIC JACET PABO POST PRUD CORPORS VIR EL. P. M. A. It is probable that the *y* now wrote in the word Prydain was wrote then with two *i*, which afterwards became an *u*, and perhaps they had an eye on their descent from Brutus.

PADARN (St.) Beisrudd ap Tegid ap Iago ap Genedawc ap Cain ap Gwrgain ap Beli ap Gwrddole ap Dwyn ap Gwrddwyn ap Amynod ap Anwedd ap Dawe ap Brychwan, gave name to Llanbadarn Vawr, Llanbadarn Vach, Llanbadarn Odwyn, Llanbadarn Vynydd. He is mentioned in the *Triades* (43): Tri gwynfydedig westai Ynys Prydain: Dewi, Padarn, a Theilo. So it should seem they were all three foreigners, or else how could they be called the three happy guests?

St. Paternus's life is wrote by John of Tinmouth—that he was born of noble parents in Armorica—his father *Petranus*, and his mother *Gueana*. Padarn founded a monastery at Llanbadarn Vawr in Cardiganshire; thence he went to Ireland to visit his father who had turned recluse there. There he reconciled two kings, who were in war; then returned to Britain and founded several churches and monasteries, and contracted a friendship with St. David and St. Teilo, with whom he made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and was there made bishop, and after his return held his episcopal see at Llanbadarn. He lived here 21 years, and at the desire of Caradog, King of Armorica, returned home, where he was made bishop of Vannes by means of Sampson Sant. Died in the land of the Franks: his name is found subscribed with Sampson's in the third council of Paris, A.D. 560. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Apr. 15.)

Pais Padarn Beisrudd, un o 13 tlws Ynys Prydain. This coat would fit no man but Padarn himself. See *Eluned*.

PADRIG Sant ap Alfryd ap Gronwy o Wareddawg yn Arfon (*MS.*) St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, is said to have been born in the country of Rhos in Dyfed, about the year 373. His

father Calphurnus, a deacon, his mother Concha, sister of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, his grandfather Politus, a priest. Others say he was born in Scotland among the Ystrad Clwyd Britains (*Ogygia*, p. 178). Nennius says his first name was *Maenwyn*, and that he afterwards took him the name of Padrig. Some copies has it Maun or Moun.

There is a place in Anglesey called Rhos Badrig, and also a church there dedicated to him called Llanbadrig. It is near the seaport of Cemmaes, where it is said he took shipping for Ireland, when he went to convert the Irish to the Christian faith. There is a noted shoal or dangerous shelf of rocks in the sea on the coast of Ardudwy in Merionethshire, and runs parallel to Caernarvonshire for about twenty miles, called Sarn Badrig, *i. e.*, Patrick's Causeway, a name given it by the monks probably, pretending it to be part of the causeway over which St. Patrick passed to Ireland. I find in the *Extent of Anglesey*, Edward III, there were also lands in Anglesey held by the title of *Gwas Padrig*, or Patrick's servant, free from any services to the prince; which shows that St. Patrick or his followers had certain privileges of keeping servants among the freemen independent of the prince.

He began to preach in Ireland A.D. 433, and died A.D. 493 (*Flaherty*, p. 422); and died 120 years of age. (*Nennius*, c. 61.)

PADRAN ap Corun ap Ceredig.

PALADR. Ach baladr, *i. e.*, in direct line or male stock.

PALADRWISG ap Caynawg Mawr.

PALUC, Cath Baluc (*Tr.* 81). This seems to have been some name or nickname of a person that was brought up in Anglesey, but proved its enemy, as King Edwin, another mentioned in the same *Triades*, is known to be. He is mentioned also in an obscure manner in Triad 30, that he was born at sea in the river Menai. There is an herb called Palf y Gath Baluc.

PANT, a hollow, used in the names of places of that situation; as, Pant Mawr; Pant y Barwn; Blaen y Pant; y Pant Gwyn; y Pant Glas; Pant y Fedwen; Cae'r Pant; Pant y Polion. Qu. whether Trinobant (London) might not be formed from Tro'n y Pant, *i. e.*, Troy in the Hollow, or Tre'n y Pant, the Town in the Hollow. Y Pant uch Pentraeth, Anglesey, the

house of Cadivor Wyddel, 1140. A place there still called Y Pant. Pant y Llyn, Caermarthenshire; Pant y Persli, a gentleman's seat; Y Pant Têg; Pentre Pant; Pant y Garreg, a gentleman's seat,—Vaughan; Pant y Llongddu, a gentleman's seat, near Ruthyn. (*J. D.*)

PANWEN BYRDDIN, in the parish of Llangadoc above Neath, a monument called Maen dau Lygad yr Ych, with an inscription. M. Ceritin, etc. See Vertot.

PARADWYS, nomen loci in Anglesey; *i. e.*, paradise. Powys Paradwys Cymru. (*Llywarch Hen.*)

PARC, nomen loci and gentleman's seat.

PARC CETHIN, Caermarthenshire.

PARC Y FRIGAN, Anglesey.

PARC Y RHUN (nomen loci).

PARCHYLLAN. Ieuan Vychan o Barchyllan. Qu. Parc y Llan?

PAREDUR or PEREDUR (n. pr. v.), *MS.*

PASCEN, mab Urien, un o'r tri thrahawc (*Tr.* 28).

PASGEN. Bôd ap Pasgen neu Cysgen.

PATRICK (n. pr. v.), Lat. *Patricius*, the Apostle of the Irish. *Nennius* says he wrote 365 Books of A. B. C.; founded 365 churches; ordained 365 bishops, in whom was the Spirit of God; ordained 3000 presbyters; and converted and baptized 12,000 men in the region of Conacht; and baptized 7 kings in one day, the sons of *Amolgith*; fasted 40 days on the top of mount Eli, and obtained 3 petitions.

He was born, says Flaherty, p. 178, in the country of *Alclwyd*, in a village called Nemthor, in the plain of *Taburn*. He was three times taken by pirates; went to Rome, and visited the holy solitaries of Italy; went to Gaul; studied under German, Bishop of Auxerre, and there was made priest; thence went to Rome, and had a mission from Pope Celestine to preach in Ireland, and in the year 432 he was made bishop by Celestine, and sent a legate, with 20 more, to Ireland. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Mar. 17.)

Patrick's Welsh name was Maenwyn, and the ecclesiastical name of Patricius was given him by the Pope when sent legate to Ireland. See *Nennius*.

He visited the isles of the Tyrhen or Tuscan sea; had a

staff given him by a monk or hermit, called the Staff of Jesus, having been used by our Lord. This St. Patrick carried to Ireland, and was in great repute there, and one of our British bards says of it,

Ffon a ddanfones Iesu
I Badrig da fenthyg fu.

He made a third journey to Rome, to tell the Pope what he had done, and had several relics given him, which he carried to Armach. (*Brit. Sanct.*)

Sarn Badrig in Meirionydd is a ridge of foul ground that runs about twenty miles to sea, and comes dry at low-water spring tides. Rhos Badrig, a place in Anglesey. Purdan Padrig, Patrick's Purgatory, in Ireland.

Patrick was begot in the vale of Rhos in Dyfed, by Calphurnus, a priest, on Concha, sister to St. Martin of Tours. (*Camden* in Penbrokeshire. See Lloyd's *Brev. Brit.*)

Llanbadrig, a church in Anglesey.

PAUL (ST.) of Leon, bishop. He was a Briton, son of Porphius Aurelianus, and kinsman of St. Samson of Dole, and a disciple of St. Illtud, at the same time with Gildas, Samson, etc.

PAULINUS, archbishop of York in King Edwin's time, it seems, was a Britain, and his first name was Rhun ap Urien Reged. He baptized the nation of the Ambrones or Old Saxons, and by his preaching converted many. (*Nennius*, c. 63, *R. V.*) Qu. whether Peulan Sant of Llanbeulan?

PAUN ap Meirchion ap Tanged.

PAUN POST PRYDAIN, which Mr. H. Llwyd Latinizes *Pavo*, is probably the same with Pabo, which might be formed from Pavo. In the Latin inscription on his grave in the church of Llanbabo in Anglesey, he is called PABO, but in all our books of genealogies and poets it is wrote Pabo. Tradition calls him Y Brenhin Pabo.

Y Paun Bach o Wigmor, mentioned in Araith Wgan, was a poet noted in his time.

PAUN (CASTELL), in Elvel (n. l.), taken by Lord Rys, A.D. 1195; built by one Pain, a Norman, says Camden, rhwng Gwy a Hafren.

PAWL, Saint Paul, as if pronounced in English Pŵool.

Celfyddodau mau ni fo marwawl
I brofi pob peth o bregeth Bawl.

Ein. ap Gwgawn, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

PEBID PENLLYN, enw gwr, tad Sulwych.

PEBIDIOG, one of the eight cantrefs of Dyfed, containing the commots of Mynyw, Pencaer, and Pebidiog. (Price's *Descr.*) The Octopitarum of Ptolomy. (*Camden* in Penbroke.)

PEBLIG ap Macsen Wledig, Ymerodr Rhufain.

PEBLYC Sant. Llanbeblyc near Caer yn Arvon, the seat of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Wales.

Hardd i fardd ei fwrdd Nadolyc
Oedd aelaw ger aelwyd Beblyc.

PEDOLAU, horse-shoes. Hoel y Pedolau—he could bend horse-shoes.

PEDROG Sant. He was a native of Wales, of royal extraction, in the fifth century. He was twenty years in Ireland learning Christianity and sacred letters, and instructed St. Coemgen; thence he went to Cornwall, founded a college or monastery at Petrockstow or Padstow; made a pilgrimage to Rome and to Jerusalem; was neighbour to St. Samson. (*Brit. Sanct.*) Leland says when Pedrog came to Cornwall from Corinnia there reigned two famous kings in that country, Theodorus and Constantinus, who gave him leave to build a monastery near the Severn, whose name in the country language was Bosmanach (more probably Rosmanach), one Guronus (Gwron), an hermit, first lived there, and it appears by an old book in that monastery of Petrobergi that three holy men who followed Petroc's example, are buried there—Credan, Medan, and Dachun. Ethelstan afterwards repaired that monastery, and in the time of William the Conqueror, a half-brother of his robbed and spoiled it. There was afterwards Augustine Canons placed there. (Leland, *Script. Brit.*)

Another Pedrog, A.D. 850, Bishop of Cornwall. (Heylin's *Help*, 116.) See *Rhos Manach.*

PEDROGL (n. pr. v.) Pedrogl Paladrddellt, un o'r tri chyfion farchog in Arthur's court (*Tr.* 84). Qu. whether Patroclus?

PEFYR and PEFR. Goronwy Pefr o Benllyn is mentioned in

Tr. 35 for the ill behaviour of his soldiers in a battle (at Llech Oronwy in Blaen Cynfael in Ardudwy) with Llew Llawgyffes. Dafydd ap Gwilym mentions him in his poem of the Owl. Gwdion ap Don, an eminent philosopher and Prince of Ar Gonwy, because a certain married lady admitted of the amours of this Goronwy, he metamophosed her into an owl.

..... Am deuru i garu gynt
Goronwy map Pefr Garanir
Arglwydd Penllyn howyn hir.

The meaning is, that he exposed her so that she was ashamed of being seen by daylight. Therefore this Gronwy Pefr was cotemporary with Gwdion ap Don. Sr. Wm. Pevyr ap Goronw. Rhuawn Pefr. (*Tr.* 9 and 68.)

PEIBIAW ap Meurig ap Dingad: hence Ynys Beibio juxta Holyhead.

PEIBIO (n. pr. v.). Ynys Beibio, near Holyhead. Garth Beibio, church and parish in the deanery of Pool, dedicated to St. Tydecho, on the river Twrch, Montgomeryshire.

PEIBRON, in Anglesey.

PEIRAN or PIRAN Sant. This is he whom the Irish call St. Kiaran. Born in Ireland, as Usher says, about the year 352. (*Brit. Sanct.*) There are no places in Wales that retain his name, as I know of, except a mill in Anglesey called Melin Beiran. [Peiran Sabulo, church of Peiran, buried under sands in Cornwall. See a small tract by ..... 1841.—*W. D.*]

PEIRIO Sant. Rhos Beirio, a church and parish in Anglesey.

PEITWN ap Emyr Llydaw.

PEITHYLL, a river's name in Cardiganshire, that runs by Gogerthan and into Clarach. See *Ystrad Peithyll.*

PELAGIUS, a Britain mentioned by Bede (l. i, c. 10) about A.D. 394, who broached some tenets in the Christian Church which were not agreeable, which caused a synod to be held to suppress him. German and Lupus, two Bishops from France, attended the synod in Britain about A.D. 430. Camden intimates that the Monastery of Bangor is y Coed produced him, whom he calls the greatest and worst of heretics, for that he perverted the nature of God's grace, and infested the Western Churches.

His doctrine spread itself over Britain and Gaul, that a man might be saved by good works only. St. Augustine answered him. Some say his British name was Morgan. See his tenets in St. August. *De Gest. Palæstin.*, c. ii, and *De Peccat. Orig.*, c. ii.

PEN, an old Celtic word in the names of places, signifying a top, head, or end of a thing, and not as Mr. Baxter whimsically advances. Penllyn; Penmaen; Penrhos; Pen y Lan in Swanzey; Penrhyn; Pennant; Penfro, now Penbroke (*Tr.* 30); Pentir, Caernarvonshire; Pen y Caerau in Cynwyl Elfed; Penllech; Penhesgin; Penhwnllys; Pentraeth; Penbol in Anglesey; Pen Machno; Pen y Chwintan; Pen Morfa, Caernarvonshire; Penboir (see *Boir*); Penbre; Pentre'rianell; Pencraig; Penbedw; Penllwynau, yn Llanegwad; Penwedig; Penmynydd; Pen Mon; Pen Cader; Pengwern; Penbre; Pencoed; Penhelyg; Penbryn; Penardd Halawg; Penardd (hence Penard in Somersetshire); Peniarth; y Penwyn, *i. e.*, white top, Appenine Mountains.

PEN Y PARCHELL, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

PENALUN, yn Nyfed, a church where one of St. Teilaw's three bodies were intombed. (*Tr.* 44.)

PEN AR LAC, rightly Penardd Halawc, a town in Flintshire; Hardin.

PENANT (à *pen* and *nant*). Rhys ap Dafydd Penant.

PENARAN. Ieuan Penaran ap Iorwerth Voel. [Penaran yn Ngheri, ar gyfer Dol Vorgan.—*W. D.*]

PENALLT (Camden in Montgomeryshire) for Pennal, a village and church in Merionethshire, near the river Dovey, where there is the ruins of a supposed Roman fort at a place called Cefn Caer, which signifies the castle hill (and not "dorsum urbis", as explained in the margin of Camden). In the same manner are called several other places: Cefn Nithgroen, Cefn Treversi, Cefn Cerwyni. See *Cefn.*

PENARDD, a commot of Cantre Canawl, a part of Cardiganshire.

I Bennardd a Mabwynion.—*D. ab Ieuan Du.*

PENARDD HALAWG, commonly called Penar Lâg.

PENCELLI, a castle in South Wales, A.D. 1215. (*Caradoc.*) Sir Roger Vychan o Dref y Twr, arglwydd Pencelli (à *pen* and *gallt o goed cyll*). Hinc Pengelly, an English name, qu.? Baron Pengelly.

PENARWEN (nom. fœm.), daughter of Culfynawyt Prydain, and wife of Owen ap Urien, noted for her lasciviousness. (*Tr.* 56.)

PENBEDW, a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire. Mostyn.

PENBOL, a place in Anglesey, near Cors y Bol, in Tal y Bolion.

PENBRE, Carmarthenshire.

PENBRYN, a parish and church in Cardiganshire.

PENBRYN Y BARCUD, my house in the parish of Llanbadarn Vawr, Cardiganshire.

PENBRYN in Glamorganshire. Fairs kept here.

PENCADAIR, near Brecknock, where Gruffydd ap Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, met Howel ap Edwyn, A.D. 1038, with an army of his countrymen and strangers; gave him battle, overthrew him, took his wife prisoner, whom he had brought to see the defeat of Gruffydd. But Gruffydd liked her so well, and she him, being the better man, that he kept her for his concubine. (*Caradoc* in Gr. ap Llewelyn.) Henry II came here with a great army against Rhys, but had no battle anno Dom. 1163.

PENCADER, in Llanvihangel Orarth, Caermarthenshire. See *Cader.*

PENCAER, one of the three commots of Cantref Pebidiog in Dyfed. (Price's *Descr.*)

PENCARN River, called Nant Pencarn, in Monmouthshire, mentioned by Gir. Cambrensis. Here Henry II, passing the ford of Nant Pencarn, discouraged the Britons, who, relying too much on their oracle, Merlinus Sylvester, who had said that when a strong Prince with a freckled face should pass that ford, the British forces should be vanquished. (*Camden* in Monmouthshire.) See *Gwasgargerdd Vyrddin.*

PENCARREG.

PENCOET, nomen loci, qu. South Wales? (*Caradoc.*) Gwaith Pencoet, where a battle was fought between the Britons and Saxons, and the latter defeated. (*Caradoc,* p. 14, A.D. 721.)

PENCRAIG, a gentleman's seat, Anglesey.

PENDA or PEANDA, King of Mercia, brother-in-law of Cadwallon, and his general. (*William Mamsbr.*)

PENDARAN (n. pr. v.). Pendaran Dyfed (*Tr.* 30), cotemporary with Pryderi mab Pwyll Amwyn. *Pen y Darren* in Gelli Gâr, Glamorgan.

PENDEW. Edynowain Bendew.

PENDRAGON, the cognomen of Uthur, the father of Arthur, who, upon the Britons throwing off the Roman yoke, exchanged the Roman eagle for a golden dragon in his standard. (The Danes and Scythians had before a dragon in their standards.) This is the reason Tyssilio [gives] for the name of Pendragon, and which is highly probable. Others have had the appellation of Pendragon.

PENEGOES, church and parish in the deanery of Cyfeiliog, Powys, dedicated to Cadfarch Sant.

PENERCHWYS (qu. Nercwys ?), a gentleman's seat, where Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, was brought up.

Handyth vagwyd pefr ymhen Erchwŷs
Yn oreu Cenau Cynan vegys.

Llewelyn Vardd, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

PENMON MAWR, falsely by Mr. Camden for Penmaen Mawr.

PENFRAS. Madog Benfras ap Gr. ap Ierwerth.

PENFRO, q. d. Pen y Fro, swydd Benfro and Sir Benfro (Engl. Penbrokeshire), formerly called Dyfed or Penfro Dyfed, the extreme end of the country of Dyfed; and in Latin, Demetia. It contained eight cantrefs and twenty-three commots. The town of Penfro, or Penbroke, hath given name to one of those cantrefs, which is called Cantref Penfro, which also is divided into three commots,—Coed yr Haf, Maenor Byrr, and Penfro; so that there is Sir Benfro and Cwmmwd Penfro, and Tref Benfro. (Price's *Descr.*)

The town of Penfro (Penbroke) is called by Giraldus Cambrensis the metropolis of *Dimetia*. He says that Arnulph de Montgomery built this castle, in the time of Henry I, with *stakes* and *green turf*, and afterwards delivered it to Girald of Windsor, his lieutenant-general, who was besieged by the Welsh, but to no effect. Girald of Windsor afterwards married Nest, sister of Pr. Gruffydd, from whom came the Geraldines of Ireland, etc.; and also Giraldus Cambrensis that gives this account, who was Archdeacon of Brecknock. (See *Girald. Cambr.* and *Dyfed.*)

Paun o frig Ieirll Penfro gynt.—*Iorwerth Fynglwyd.*

I. e., Penfro Dyfed.

PENGARN LLWYD, some mountain where eagles bred, qu.? (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.)

Eryr Pengwern Pengarn llwyd.

PENGOCH. Mredydd Bengoch ap Llywelyn ap Howel.

PENGWERN (n. l.). There are several places of this name.

PENGWERN, in Cardiganshire. Castell Llanvihangel ym Mhengwern. (*Caradoc* in O. Gwynedd.)

PENGWERN, in Caernarvonshire.

PENGWERN BOWYS was the old name of Salop, now in Welsh Amwythig. (*Ll. Hen* in Mar. Cyndylan.) The Princes of Powys had their seat here till Offa, King of Mercia, about the year 784, drove them away, who, prevailing on the other Saxon kings to join him, threw up a great ditch from sea to sea, which is to be seen to this day, and called *Clawdd Offa*, or Offa's Ditch; and this was to be a boundary between the Saxons and the Welsh. Upon which the Princes of Powys removed to Mathravael in Montgomeryshire; but Pengwern was burnt by the Saxons when Cyndylan was Prince there.

Llys Bengwern neud tandde
Gwae ieuaingc a eiddun brotro.

PENHERNYW, peth o dir Phylip Dorddu.

PENHESCYN, a gentleman's seat, Anglesey.

PENIARTH, enw lle.

PENISEL. Samwel Penisel. (Dr. Davies, *Gram.*, p. 161). Qu. whether Sawl?

PENHWYLCOED. Caer Penhwylcoed. (*Tyssilio.*) This is that in Nennius called Caire Pensanelcoith; and by Usher, Caer Hŵel o goed. This Caer is not to be found in the *Triades.*

PENLLECH Chapel, Lleyn.

PENLLECH ELIDIR, yn y Gogledd, *i. e.*, North Britain. (*Tr. y Meirch*, 1.)

PENLLECH ELIDIR, ym Mon (*Tr. y Meirch*, 1), a place in Anglesey, now called y Benllech, at the mouth of the harbour called Redwharf. See *Llech Elidir.*

PENLLOEGR, a place in the parish of Llanvair ynghornwy, in Anglesey, where there is the remains of an ancient fort of this form .....

PENLLWYNOG (à *llwyn*), a cantref in Dyfed. (*Powel.*)

PENLLYN, one of the three cantrefs of Meirionydd, so called from *pen* and *llyn*, *i. e.*, Llyn Tegid, a large lake near Bala. It contains four parishes, viz., Llanyckil, Llanwllyn, Llanvawr, and Llangower. (*B. Willis.*) See *Meloch* and *Micnaint.* Deanery of Penllyn, St. Asaph diocese.

Tudur Penllyn, a poet. Gwr bonheddig o Benllyn, perchen Caergai. (*Dd. Jones MS.*)

PEN MACHNO, a village and church which is dedicated to St. Tudclyd. See *Machno*, fl.

PENMAEN, lands in Denbighshire. Penmaen yn Rhos. Penmaen, hence Dolbenmaen in Caernarvonshire.

PENMAEN MAWR and BACH, mountains in Carnarvonshire; on the top of the first there is an impregnable fort, corruptly wrote by Mr. Camden Penmon Mawr. See *Braich y Ddinas.*

PENMON, a church in the east corner of Anglesey, dedicated to St. Seirioel. (*Bp. Willis.*) There is also an island hard by called Ynys Seirioel, where there is a chapel which bears that saint's name, in English called Priestholme Island, vulgo Preston Island. One of our poets mentions this saint's image to be formerly in great repute to help the increase of cheese, and was therefore made with cheeses in his arms. By this the monks got cheese in plenty, in barter for those images.

Gwas arall a ddug Seirioel
A naw o gaws yn ei goel.

St. Seirioel was very fair in the face, occasioned by his often meeting St. Cybi at a famous well at Clorach near Llannerch y Medd; for he had the sun in his back in coming and going home, whereas St. Cybi had it always in his face, which made him very tawny, so that it is proverbial to this day: "Seirioel wyn a Chybi velyn"—*i. e.*, Seirioel the white and Cybi the yellow.

Penmon was spoiled by Mactus with an army of Danes A.D. 969.

PENMON MAWR, falsely by Mr. Camden for Penmaen Mawr.

PEN MORFA, a town in Caernarvonshire, Angl. Marsh End. The church is dedicated to Beuno Sant.

PENMYNYDD, a church and parish in Anglesey. In this parish

there is a gentleman's seat, where formerly the ancestors of Owen Tudur lived, who was the grandfather of Henry VIIth, King of England. The church is dedicated to St. Cradifael.

PENNAL, a place on the north bank of the river Dyfi, where there hath been a fort in ancient times, supposed to be Roman. Here was the seventh camp of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth. (*Cylch Llywelyn.*)

Pebyllva peir cyfa cerdd
Pennal dir engir angerdd.

It gives name to one of the three commots of Cantref Meirion.

PENNANT, one of the three commots of Cantref Daugleddeu, Pembrokeshire. (Price's *Descr.*)

PENNANT BACHWY, where the King of Scots came as an ally of Henry I against Gr. ap Cynan, A.D. 1113; but peace was made between them. It is somewhere on the borders of North Wales. [It is near Llanidloes. Biga, Bachwy, Clywedog, join the Severn in one stream, near the town.—*W. D.*]

PENNANT MELANGELL, parish and church, deanery of Welsh Poole. See *Llanvihangel y Pennant.*

PENRHOS CYFEILIOG.

PENRHOS LLIGWY, a parish in Anglesey; church dedicated to St. Mihangel.

PENRHOS FWRDIOS.

PENRHOS Y FEILW: see *Maes Rhos Meilon.*

PENRHŶN, an old Celtic word signifying properly a headland or promontory, from *pen*, a head, and *rhyn*, highland. The name of several places in Wales; as Penrhyn Bangor; Penrhyn Safnas; Penrhyn Blathaon, Caithness Point, Scotland; Penrhyn Hawstin, in Cornwall; Penrhyn Penwaed or Penwaeth, Land's End of Cornwall. Penrhyn Rhionedd, the seat of the Cumbrian princes, Edinborough (*Tr.* 7). Also a surname, Gruffudd Penrhyn, Esqr. o Bowys.

Gruffudd yw i budd wrth ein bodd
Penrhyn ag ef pwy unrhodd.—*Hywel Cilan.*

See *Blathaon*, etc.

PENRHYN BANGOR.

PENRHYN GWAED, *Promontorium Sanguinis*, the promontory of blood. This is the promontory of Cornwall says Humphrey

Lloyd (*Brit. Descr.*, p. 33, Edit. 1731), which he thinks to be the Antivestiæum of Ptolomy. John Major calls it Penwick Streit, *i. e.*, Penuici Strata, corruptly no doubt. See *Penrhyn Penwaeth.*

PENRHYN AR ELAYS, one of the three commots of Cantref Arberth in Penbrokeshire. (Price's *Descr.*)

PENRHYN RHIONEDD yn y Gogledd (qu. Rhianedd ?), *i. e.*, the promontory of maidens in the North (*Tr.* 7). This is Edenborough in Scotland, the royal seat of the Northern Britons in King Arthur's time, A.D. 520, where, according to the *Triades*, Gwrthmwl Wledig was proprætor or lieutenant-general under Arthur, and Cyndeyrn Garthwys chief of bishops, and Arthur chief tyrant or king (in Brit. teyrn). This place is also called by others Castell Mynydd Agned, and Castell y Morwynion, and Dinas Eiddyn. The great bay and the sea here is called by Ptolomy *Boderia;* Tacitus, *Bodotria;* the Scots, the Forth of Frith [Frith of Forth]; the English Edenborough Frith; others *Mare Tresicum* (as Nennius) and *Mare Scoticum;* and Mr. Camden says that Nennius (qu. whether *Eulogium ?*) calls it *Morwiridh,* which is certainly a blunder of one side or other; for Morwerydd is Solway Frith on the north side of the land. See *Morwerydd.*

PENRHYS, Glamorgan. Fair kept here.

PENTALLWCH. Caer Pentallwch (*Nennius*) q.d. Pen tal y llwch. This Camden thinks to be the town Kirkintilloch, one of the garrison towns on the Roman wall called by Bede *Guidi;* but qu. ?

PENTIR, a chapel near Bangor, and a gentleman's seat.

PENTIR GANION, a promontory in Ireland.

PENTIR GAFRAN, a promontory in Scotland.

PENTRAETH (à *pen* and *traeth*), near Redwharf in Anglesey; Llanfair Bettws Geraint.

Meibion Cadifor cyd ehelaeth blant
Yn y Pant uch Pentraeth.

See *y Pant uch Pentraeth.*

PENTREV, a village, literally chief town. Pentre'rianell; Pentre'r Bwauau; Pentre'r Cwn; Pentre Hobyn; Pentre Heilin; y Pentre Du, Cardiganshire; Pentre Bychan, Denbighshire;

Pentre Coed, a gentleman's seat, Oswestry; Pentre Caer, a gentleman's seat.

PENTRE AERON, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

PENTRE CYNFRIG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

PENTRE HOBYN, a gentleman's seat—Lloyd.

PENTRE HYFAIDD, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

PENTRE MADOG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

PENTRE PANT, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

PENTYRCH, a place in Glamorganshire [and another in Caereinion in Montgomeryshire with a tremendous rock called Moel Bentyrch. *W. D.*]

PENWAETH, PENWAEDD, or PENWAED (n. pr. v.). Penrhyn Penwaeth Ynghernyw, the extreme part of Cornwall to the south (*Tr.* 2).

PENWEDIG, one of the four cantrefs of Cardiganshire, possessed by the Normans in 1116, as most of the country was. Castle of Penwedig belonging to Howel ap O. Gwynedd, 1151.

PENWELLT, one of the three commots of Cantre'r Clawdd, between Wy and Severn. (Price's *Descr.*)

PENWYN, the cognomen of a man.

PENYFED, a gentleman's seat in Eiddionydd. (*J. D.*)

PENYSTROWALLT, rectè Penystrywaid. See *Ystrywaid.*

PENYSTROWYDD, or PENYSTRYWED, or PENYSTRYWALLT, qu. church dedicated to St. Gwrgi? (*B. Willis.*)

PENYTHEN or PENNYTHEN, one of the four cantrefs of Morganwc. (Price's *Descr.*)

PERDIX, the name of an ancient British prophet mentioned by Leland, on whom he has bestowed a large chapter. (Leland, *Script. Brit.*, c. 9.) He prophesied in the time of Rhiwallon, the 13th King of Britain, and is mentioned by Ponticus Virunnius in his Epitome of the British History, who says a large *Perdix*, meaning the bird *partridge*, prophesied in the Temple of Diana; and perhaps the prophet's name in the British might be Pettris, which might give rise to the story. But our writers in the British make no mention of such a person. Time has swallowed him up, though Virunnius met him somewhere.

PEREDUR, mab Efrawc. (*Mabinogi.*)

PEREDUR, mab Elifer Gosgorfawr, and father of Gwgawn Gwr-

awn. (*Tr.* 14.) Peredur and Gwrgi were both killed in battle, A.D. 584. (*Aer. Cambr.*) Qu. whether killed in the battle at Gwanas? See *Beddau Hirion.*

PERESGRI, un o dair gwraig Brychain Brycheiniog. It is likely this was the Spanish woman. Vid. *Neffei.*

PERFARCH ap Iarddur.

PERFEDD, one of the three commots of Cantref Penwedig, Cardiganshire. Another in ..... Y Berfeddwlad, the middle country: so Perfeddbwynt.

Enwaf y Cwmmwd einym
Perfedd hyd Wynedd da ym.
Deio ap Ieuan Du.

PERGWMLYS, a house near Neath, Glamorganshire.

Porthiant a fu i'r lluoedd
Pergwmlys pur ag aml oedd.—*Huw Cae Llwyd.*

PERIF (n. pr. v.), the same with Priaf, says Edward Llwyd; Priaf is Priamus.

PERIF ap Cadifor, a poet, an. 1180.

PERIS Sant. Llanberis, a church in Caernarvonshire. Caer Beris, in the *Triades,* is the same with Caer Peris in Nennius, which Usher makes to be Porchester. So also Galfrid. (*Th. Williams.*)

PERITH, a town in Cumberland; q. d. Pen rhudd, as Camden guesses.

PERRI. Harri Perri, author of a treatise of Rhetoric in the British tongue, published an. 1580.

PERSELAU, PRESELI, PARSELI, PRYSELI, or PRESELAU. Mynydd y Preselau, a mountain in Penbrokeshire.

PERSON. Ithel Berson ap Ithel Vychan.

PERTH, a bush, is found in the composition of the names of places; as, Perth yr Aur; Perth Eirin; Ty'n y Berth; y Berth Lwyd; y Berdd Ddu, a gentleman's seat. Perth, a town and shire in Scotland.

PERWEFR, nom. fœm. (*H. ap Ow. Gwynedd.*)

PERWYR, daughter of Rhun Ryfeddfawr. (*Triad.*)

PERYDR ap Eniudd Bach ap Brochwel.

PERYDDON (fl.), ancient orthography Periton. Lat., Fluvius Peritonis. (*Galf.*, l. vii, c. 3.) *M. R. V.* In both the Paris editions

of Galfrid (fol. 54) the river is called Fluv. Perinoris; but in Commelinus' edit., Perironis; falsely for Peritonis. In my Latin MS., Perironis and Peridonis. See *Dyfrdwy.*

PETEONA: see *Gallgo.*

PETRUAL. Cefn y Petrual in Llanfair Dalhaearn. Rhos Petrual, a common a mile and a half from Carnarvon town.

PETRUAL CLWYD. (*Dr. Davies.*)

PEULIN (qu. ?) ap Heulyn, q. d. Apollo, son of the Sun.

PEULAN Sant. Llanbeulan church in Môn: qu. whether Beulanus (*Nennius*) or Paulinus? See *Elfod.*

PHELIPA, gwraig Fleddyn ap Ithel Vychan o Degaingl.

PHICHTIAID or FFYCHDEYD, wrote also Phichti, and not Ffychti, the Picts (in Scotland pronounced Pihts or Pites), a colony of northern people which I take to be Cimbrians from the Cimbric Chersonese, and who settled among the northern Britons about the Orkneys, and mixed with them. They painted their bodies as the Cimmerians and other northern nations did. According to Tyssilio's *Brut* they came there in the reign of Meuric ap Gweirydd, about 70 or 80 years after Christ, under Rodric their King, A.D. 72, says H. Llwyd (*Brit. Descr.*, p. 47), from Scythia, whom Meuryc fought and killed, and erected a stone with an inscription at Gwys Meuric (not West Maria, as some people dream).

The subdued people, says Tyssilio, had leave to live about Cathness (probably in the Orcades), and they took them wives from Ireland, the Britons refusing to give them any. (But it seems this is a mistake, for they were soon mixt with the Britons, and lost their own language, if it was not Celtic before they came; for the Cimbrians are supposed to be Celtæ.) Because of their alliance with the Gwyddyl (or Irish), or the Gallwyddyl of the Hebrides, Tyssilio calls them Gwyddyl Phichti, *i. e.*, Irish Picts; and the *Triades* also makes them to be the second colony of invaders of Britain, under the name of Gwyddyl Phichti. Tyssilio owns he had no materials to write the history of the *Gwyddyl Phichti*, nor the *Gwyddyl iawn, i. e.*, the Pictish Irish, nor the right Irish; therefore he proceeds with the British history. The Irish historians call the Isles of the Hebrides *Inse Gall, i. e.*, the Isle of the Gauls. Probably these were some of

the first planters of Britain unmixed, which the other Britons called Gwyddyl, or wild men; and the Irish, in their language, called them *Gallgaoithel* (*Flaherty*, p. 323), as if a Briton would say *Gallwyddyl*, *i. e.*, wild Gauls.

Engl *Gallwyddel* gwnaon eu rhyfel.—*Prif Gyf. Taliessin.*

Tyssilio bringing the Picts from Scythia, and calling the land given by Meuryc ap Gwerydd *Scotlond*, seems to favour the opinion of the Scots coming from Scythia; and that Scytiaid and Scwytiaid were the same, *i. e.*, Scythi and Scoti. The book of the Culdee of St. Andrews, quoted by Usher (*Prim.*, p. 579), says all Britain had received the Christian religion before the Scots and Picts came. This he took from Tertullian probably. But Fordun, the Scotch historian, says they came here before Christ's incarnation. Buchanan tells you the very year the Scots came to Britain, that it was when Alexander the Great took Babylon. (Buchanan, *Rer. Scot. in Rege*, 1.) Tyssilio, in the reign of Carawn (Carausius), says that for the good service the *Ffychteyd* (Picts) did him against Romans and provincial Britons, he gave them all the country called in his time *Ysgotlond*, where they remained to his time among the Britons; *i. e.*, he gave them leave to live all over the country, among the Britons; and by this means the North Britons came to call themselves Brython, or painted men, as Myrddin Wyllt doth. (*Hoiane Myrddin.*)

The South Picts were converted A.D. 412, and the North Picts about A.D. 560. (Lloyd's *West. Ch.*, p. 50, from Bede, Adamnanus.) Now, according to Lloyd, all the people of the country now called Scotland were called Picts. Those to the north of the great Grampian Mountains called North Picts, and those to the south called South Picts. Where were the North Britons then, if they were not Picts, or mixt with the Picts? But the language was British, as appears by Myrddin the Caledonian's works; and it will appear in this book that the names of places in the north are also British. See Mar, Buchan, Cathenes, Aberdeen, Strath Nevern, Erch, Glen Elg, Glenshiel, Lochaber, Abernethy, Ross, Dalwhinie. (See Edward Llwyd's *Letter.*)

The modern Scotch history says the Picts came here a good while after the Scots (Dav., *Camer.*, p. 5 and 207); but Bede says

the Britons came first into the island, next the Picts, next the Scots. Ammian. Marcellinus mentions the Picts and Scots repulsed by Theodosius, and he wrote about A.D. 378; and no author mentions them before the time of Vespatian, about which time Meuryc was King of Britain as aforesaid. Eumenius, in his Panegyric to Constantius, about the year 296, is the first Roman that mentions the Picts. They lived first in the Orcades (*H. L.*); the Attacotti in the Hebrides. The Picts divided into two people by Eumenius, the Dicalidones and Vecturiones, Deau Celyddon and .....

PHILI or PHILY: see *Ffili.*

PHILYB and PHILYP; English, Philip. (Gr.) Phylip Dorddu.

PHIVION ap Ieuan Colier o Harddlech. Qu. whether English or Welsh?

PICCYLL. Howel Piccyll ap Davydd o Faelor.

PICIHERNES, near Holyhead.

PICTWN.

PILWM, in Anglesey.

PILL ap Cynan ap Gwrydr Goch.

PISTAIR, qu. Llanbistair?

PISTYLL, a fall of water (from *piso*); so Pistyll Rhaiadr Mochnant is a vast cataract on the river Mochnant in Montgomeryshire. Pistyll, near Nevyn.

PLANT, children or issue. Plant Llywarch Hen; plant Cunedda Wledig, etc.; the descendants of such men. This is the beginning and foundation of the clans in Scotland and Ireland, as Mr. Edward Llwyd observes. See his letter to Mr. Davies of Llannerch, where he makes the Irish a colony from Britain, and he calls them C. Britons, because in Irish the words where we in Wales use P, they change into C or K: *ken*, a head, for *pen.*

PLÂS, used in the names of places, and signifies a gentleman's house, hall, or seat; and Plasdy, a slated house, to distinguish it from a thatched or farmhouse. Plas y Ward; Plas Iolyn; Plas y Cryg; y Plas Coch; y Plas Gwyn; Plas Canol; Plas y Brain; Plas Madog in Rhiwabon; y Plas yn Llanvair; y Plas yn Amlwch; y Plas Candryll; yr Henblas; y Plas Bach; Plas Power; Plas Hofa; Plas Rhoscolyn; Plas Maen Gwynedd; y Plas Isaf; y Plas Uchaf.

PLEMMYDIUS, a British poet mentioned by Leland, who he supposes to be very ancient; but as nothing remains of his works, nor of *Oronius* and *Gildas*, two other ancient poets in the same place named, he attributes it to the havoc and destruction made by the Picts, Scots, Irish, and Saxons. He quotes Lilius Greg. Giraldus of Ferrar, who mention these three celebrated British poets. (Leland, *Script. Brit.*, c. 10.) In one of our British poets I find the first two mentioned:

Plennydd ag Orion plennant
Oi plwy ddysgeidiaeth yw plant.—*Sr. W. Glyn.*

But as Lilius Greg. Giraldus is but a modern author, who died but in the year 1552, I am apprehensive these are corruptions of some British names of well known poets; for how could a stranger know more of our poets than we do ourselves? And I am also of opinion that Oronius is nothing else than GORONWY, of which name we have had several noted ancient poets, as Goronwy Ddu o Fon, Goronwy Gyrriog, etc.; and that Sir William Glyn got his Plennydd ac Orion out of Lil. Gr. Giraldus as well as Mr. Leland, for I believe they were all three near cotemporaries. What British name is like Plemmydius I cannot tell.

Since I wrote the above I find in Ponticus Virunnius what Mr. Leland had not taken notice of (and Ponticus Virunnius wrote about A.D. 1490). He says the ancient Britons were noted for poets, philosophers, and orators, among whom he names Plenydius and Oronius; for so it should be read, and not Plenydius Oronius. Who can this Plenydius be but Bledynius, *i. e.*, *Bleddyn* Vardd; and Oronius is, no doubt, *Goronwy*. See Pont. Virunnius, l. i.

PLENLYN MEAR (*Camden*), corruptly for Penllyn Mear, called by the English Pemble Mear. See *Llyn Tegid*.

PLENNYDD: see *Plemmydius*.

POLION. Pant y Polion, *i. e.*, Pant Paulin, at Caio in Caermarthenshire. (*E. Llwyd.*)

POLLYN (n. pr.), Paulinus.

POMONA, a large island among the Orcades.

PONT, a bridge, in the names of places in Wales; as, Pont y Gwyddyl; Pont y Pwyl or Pwl, in Monmouthshire. Tal Hen-

bont, a gentleman's seat in Lleyn; Tal y Bont; y Bont Vaen, Glamorganshire, Cowbridge; Rhydpont in Anglesey; y Bont Ddu. Pont ar Fynaich, Pont ar Gamddwr, signify the bridges on the rivers Mynaich and Camddwr, etc. Pont Rhyd y Cleifion, Radnorshire, a village, and fairs kept. Y Bont Goch. Pont Nedd Fechan, a village in Brecknockshire. Fairs are kept here. Y Bont Newydd in Caernarvonshire. Pont Neuf, in France, of the same sense.

PONT OREWYN, a bridge on the river .....; qu. Irwon? (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 373); probably Pont ar Ewyn; or ar Irwon, near Buellt, where, in a wood just by, Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, the last Welsh Prince, was slain by treachery of a Bishop of Bangor, Madoc Min. (*D. J.*) Others say Einion was then Bishop of Bangor, in great favour with Edward I.

PONT WILYM.

POOL: vid. *Welsh Poole* and *Trallwng*.

PORECS, the 19th King of Britain.

PORECS ap Coel, the 46th King of Britain.

PORTH, river. Aberporth, Blaen Porth Gwithen, Cardiganshire.

PORTH CERDDIN, a haven in Dyfed. (*E. Llwyd.*)

PORTH Y CASUL, a little creek, some say, on the sea-side, near Celynnog in Arvon, where it is said the cloak landed of its own accord, which Gwenfrewi sent by the tide as a present to Beuno, and the water was so compliant to it that it came quite dry. (Tradition.)

PORTH CLEIS, a small creek on St. David's Head, Pembrokeshire, where Gruffydd ap Cynan landed with his Irish auxiliaries anno Dom. 1079.

[*Porth Cleis*, one of the gates of Bangor Iscoed.—*W. D.*]

PORTH DINLLEYN, a harbour in Lleyn, Caernarvonshire. See *Tinlleyn*.

PORTH EURAWG.

PORTHFAWR GADW, father of Cadreith. (*Tr.* 15.)

PORTH LARGY, Waterford. (*Camden* in Waterford.)

PORTH SINICRÂN, a place near Caerllion ar Wysg, where a curious coffin, etc., was found. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden.*)

PORTH SKEWETH. (Camden, *Britannia*, in Monmouthshire.) Marianus calls it Porth Skith, and says Harold built a fort

there in the year 1065, which the Welsh immediately, under the conduct of Caradoc, overthrew. (*Camden.*) Rectè Porth Yscewyn. See *Yscewyn.*

PORTH WYDDNO yn y Gogledd (*Triad*), one of the three principal seaports in the Britains' dominions after the Saxon conquest of Loegria, the other two being Porth Wygyr and Porth Yscewyn. (*Triad* 5.)

PORTH WYGYR ym Môn (*Tr.* 5), one of the three principal ports in Britain, probably Beaumaris. See *Gwygyr* river.

PORTH YCHEN, near Llanelian in Anglesey, where Elian landed in his voyage from Rome, with his men and oxen and team (wêdd) and all his effects. (*Gm. Gwyn* in Elian's Leg. N. 3.)

PORTH YSCEWYN: see *Yscewyn*, etc.

PORTHAETHWY, the ferry to and from Anglesey, near Bangor; rectè Porth Ddaethwy, or Daethwy's Port, as appears from Dindaethwy, one of the six commots of Anglesey, which signifies Daethwy's fort or castle.

PORTHAML, in Anglesey (q. d. Portus Emilius ?); also Porthaml on the river Wysg.

> Blodau gwyr deau blodeuyn Porthaml
> Wrth ymyl y Peutyn.—*Rhis. Iorwerth.*

PORTINLLANE, rightly Porthdinlleyn, a harbour in Caernarvon Bay. See *Lleyn*, North Wales.

POST PRYDAIN, an epithet given to some great generals of the Britons who fought valiantly against the Saxons on their first coming to Britain. Urien Reged hath this epithet also given him by Llywarch Hên:

> Llary udd llywiai wlad
> Pen post Prydain ryallad, etc.—*Mar. Urien Reged.*

And Gr. ap Mad. ap Mredydd by Llygad Gwr:

> Post Prydain urddain wrdd gyhyssed
> Penyadur llafndur llaw egored.—*Ll. G.*

See *Pabo Post Prydain.*

POTHON (Y). Davydd ap y Pothon o Benllyn. His right name was Davydd, a grandson of Rhiryd Flaidd.

POWELL. David Powell, Doctor of Divinity, vicar of Rhiwfabon in Denbighshire, published Giraldus Cambrensis' *Itinera-*

rium Cambriæ and Ponticus Virunnius with notes, and also Caradoc's Chronicle of the Princes of Wales with some additions, in which he hath shewed great learning and a considerable knowledge in our antiquities.

Powŷs, wrote also Pywys, and not Powys or Powis, once a principality of Wales, and about A.D. 1190 divided into Powys Vadog and Powys Wenwynwyn. It once extended eastward to the rivers Dee and Severn, with the country between Wy and Severn, and in a line from Broxen Hills to Salop; but after making Offa's Ditch, and the Saxons and Normans gaining the plain country towards Salop, it extended from Pulford Bridge, north-east, to the confines of Cardiganshire at Llangurig, south-west; and in breadth, from the west part of Cyfeiliog to Elsmere, east. Llywarch Hên admitted to Powys after his expulsion by the Saxons from his country, calls it Powys Paradŵys Gymry.

Ynys Bowys in Llangranog, Glamorganshire. See *Dinas Bywys.* [Denys, daughter of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.—*W. D.*]

Powys Castle, anciently two castles within the same walls. The Lord of Powis and Baron Dudley. (*Camden.*) Built, or begun to be built, by Cadwgan ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, A.D. 1109. Camden calls him a renowned Briton because he sided with the King of England.

Gwenwyn yn amwyn am dir breiniawl
Powŷs ai diffwys a'i glwys a glyw ei hawl.
Ein. ap Gurgawn, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

Dwyn y byd yma dan bwys
Dwyn byw dynion o Bowys.—*H. Kilan.*

Powys wen wlad Frochfael.—*Cynddelw*, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

Powys Vadog contained Cantref y Barwn, Cantref y Rhiw, Cantref Uwchnant, Cantref Trefred, and Cantref Rhaiadr. (Price, *Descr.*)

Powys Wenwynwyn contained Cantref y Fyrnwy, Cantref Ystlyc, Cantref Llyswynaf, Cantref Cydewen, and Cantref Cynan. (Price, *Descr.*)

Pradwen (n. pr. v.).

Pradwen imp pura' dyn yw.—*O. Gwynedd.*

PRAWST (n. pr. fœm.). Prawst verch Elisseu oedd fam Gynan (*MS.*) a Llywelyn ap Seisyllt. Trawst, says Caradoc in Edwal.

PREDUR, the 31st King of Britain.

PREDUR TEIRNOC.

PRESTETONE, in *Doomsday Book*, Cheshire, corruptly for Prystatyn, a village in Englefield, manor of Rhuddlan.

PRIAF (n. pr. v.), Priamus. Sibli Ddoeth oedd ferch i Briaf frenhin. (*MS.*)—*Breuddwyd a Phroplwydoliaeth Sibli.*

PRIODAWR, an ancient Celtic word, literally *proprietarius*. Coel Godebog, priodawr o'r Gogledd. Elidir Mwynvawr, priodawr o'r Gogledd. (*MS.*) These were Northern Britons who had great property in North Britain; and this term *priodawr*, or proprietor, seems to be a local word among the Pictish Britons; whence *priodi*, to marry, is to make a person one's property; from hence, perhaps, *prætor*. Anciently wrote *priotor*, *priotawr*. See *Gwledig* and *Cawr*.

PRYDAIN, Prydein, Pryden, one of the ancient British names of the Isle of Britain. Camden's account of the name of this island is this,—that the Greeks called it ALBION (*Pliny*); that it seems to have been so called by the Greeks in a fanciful humour, from Albion the son of Neptune, as Perrot and Lil. Giraldus have before observed; that the British poets call it *Inis Wen* (Selden, *Annot. Polyolb.*, p. 20); that Orpheus, in his *Argonautics*, if they be his, call the island next Ireland, White Land. In the old *Parodia* against Ventidius Bassus it is called *Insula Ceruli, i. e.*, the green or blue island,—Glas Ynys, which has an affinity with the old name Clas in the *Triades*. So Claudian says of it,

—— cujus vestigia verrit
Cœrulus.

Prosper Aquitanus calls it the Roman Island, and Gildas hints at that name; that it was a presidial, but never proconsular; that the name Samothea, from Samothes, sixth son of Japhet, is borrowed of Annius Viterbiensis' forged Berosus; that it is probable the natives were called Brit or Brith in the old *barbarous* language, by a Greek verse which passes under the name of Sibyl (see Myrddin's *Chwibleian*); that Procopius calls this island *Britia*; that in ancient inscriptions set up by the Britons

themselves we read Brito, Britones, Brittus; that the Saxons called the Britons Bpitar, particularly Witichund, through his whole History, useth the word Britæ; and the word Brith, in the ancient language of this island, signifies anything that is painted or coloured over with various colours; that in the names of almost all the ancient Britons there appears some imitation of a colour, as Cogidunus, from *coch*, etc.; that Isidore says Britannia came from a word of the inhabitants. So Mr. Camden concludes Britannia came from Brith and Tania, a Greek word, found in an old glossary, for a region (which Casaubon is not satisfied with, and says it is a mistake of glossographers for *tainia*, a slip of land). Lucretius and Cæsar have named it Britannia, and they are the first of the Latins [that] make mention of it.

This is all Mr. Camden says of it; and Casaubon, in the room of Brith-tania, would have the name come from the British word *brydio*, to warm, to boil, because the seas boil and are more outrageous than other seas; but this hath no foundation in truth, for they are not warmer or more outrageous.

Mr. Humphrey Lloyd derives it from *Pryd Cain, quasi* Prydain for softness; but Camden says *cain* is a Latin word, *candidus*, though Pezron would make *candidus* come from the Celtic *cain*. Camden, in first inhabitants, says the Greeks called this island Βρεταννιαν; so he thinks Eliot's Πρυτανεῖα seems improbable. Every man for the honour of his country. Goropius Becanus says the Danes gave it the name of Bridania, *i. e.*, Free Dania,—a poor antiquary, not knowing the Greeks called it Bretania. Bodin supposes it took its name from the Spanish word *Bretta*, earth. But where was the Spanish tongue when the Greeks called it Bretania? Great Bodinus Forcatulus, from *Brithin*, a kind of drink among the Grecians. (*Athenæus.*) Others from the Brutii in Italy; and some pedants, from the brutish manner of the inhabitants. (Camden, vi, in *Notes on Camden*, p. vi.)

According to the most ancient Irish antiquities [antiquaries ?] Britain was so called from Brittan, son of Fergus Fitz Nemech, formerly called *Inis Mór*, agreeable to Aristides' Insula Magna, whereof Selden in *Mare Clausum*. (See *Ogygia*, p. 11, 12, 66, 170.)

Our British traditions say it was called by one Brutus *Ynys Brut, i. e.*, Brut Ynys, and hence Britannia; and afterwards Prydain by Prydain ab Aedd Mawr, who conquered it.

PRYDELAW MENESTYR GWALLGOFIAD, one of the officers that came with Elidir Mwynfawr in his North Wales expedition against Rhun ap Maelgwn. (*Tr. M.* 1.)

PRYDERI ap Dolor Deini o Ddeifr a Brynaich (Durham, qu. ?); wrote also Pryder. He was one of the strong cripples. (*Tr.* 21.)

PRYDERI, mab Pwyll Amwyn, un o'r tri gwrddfeichiad (*Tr.* 30), arglwydd ar saith gantref Dyfed. Tir Pryderi in Bro Gadell. (*D. ap Gwilym.*) Pan ladded Pryderi yn Arfon a Gwrgi yn Ngwanas. (*MS. D. Jones.*)

Ydd wyf pryderus fal Pryderi.
Einion ap Gwalchmai, to Nest ferch Howel (probably daughter of Howel ap Ow. Gwynedd).

See *Mabinogi.*

PRYDU ap Braint Hir ap Nevydd ap Geraint.

PRYDWEN, the name of King Arthur's shield. (*Tyssilio.*)

PRYDYDD, the common acceptation of the word now is a poet; but it seems to have been, among the ancients, the title of a branch or class of the bards whose business it was to keep an account of time in verse. The word is derived from *pryd*, time; and *prydydd* is literally a chronicler, as *darllenydd* is reader, *sgrifennydd*, a writer, etc. Prydu, among the poets about the Norman conquest, was to sing and record praises. So Gr. Gryg to D. ap Gwilym.

Sir John Price, in his *Defence of the British History*, guesses that the name of the *Druides* might come from the word *Pryduides*, by which he means poets or bards; but his *pryduides*, though ingenious enough, is a made word from *prydydd*, pl. *prydyddion*, and hath nothing in it of Druides.

PRYDYN, a name given to North Britain or Scotland by the provincial Britons and Romans when inhabited by those stout Britons who would not yield to the Roman yoke, and were called painted Britons, or Picts, who are there still, mixed with the Irish Scots, etc. In the *Notitia*, Britannia Minor.

PRYS DOLFFYN, nomen loci in Mona and Flintshire.

PRYSEDDFOD or PRYSADDFED, nomen loci in Mona.

PRYS IORWERTH, nomen loci in Mona.

PRYSTATYN or PRESTATYN, a commot and castle in Tegengl, A.D. 1167. (*Caradoc;* Price's *Descr.*)

PRYSGAGA or PRYSGAGEU, in Cardiganshire.

PRYSGLWYN, nomen loci.

PRYSLYGOD, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Lloyd's.

PRYSEFEL, nomen loci in Mona.

PRYSOR. Castell Prysor in the parish of Trawsfynydd, supposed by Mr. Edward Llwyd to have been built by the Romans, but gives no reasons for it. (*Notes on Camden.*)

PULESTON, enw lle, qu. ? John o Puleston ; hinc Pilstwn.

PUMLUMON Mountain, rightly Plymlumon, from *plwm, i.e.*, lead, with which that country abounds; a high mountain on the east border of Ceretica. [*Pumlumon*, five standards or five beacons.—*I. M.*]

PWLL is a British word used in the composition of the names of places in Wales and Cornwall ; signifies a pool of water. Pwll y Crochan ; Pwll Pillo ; Pwll y Tarw, etc.

PWLL river. Aberpwll, near Moel y Donn, Caernarvonshire.

PWLL HALOG (nomen loci).

PWLL CYNFFIG, in Glamorgan, a town swallowed, as tradition has it.

PWLL GWYNGYLL, a place in Anglesey ; hence Llanvair Pwll Gwyngyll, church and parish.

PWLL CYNAN, the west boundary of Morganwg, or lordship of Glamorgan, when taken by the Normans. (*Dr. Powel*, p. 122.)

PWLL GWTTIG (n. l.). Here a battle was fought by Trahaern ap Caradoc, King of North Wales, with Rhys ap Owen with all the power of South Wales, where Rhys and his brother Howel were defeated, and at last taken and killed, to revenge the death of Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, A.D. 1075. (*Caradoc* in Trahaern.)

PWLL CERIS (nomen loci) : see *Ceris.*

PWLLHELI, a seaport in Lleyn, Caernarvonshire. Qu. whether Pwll Eli, and that the river from the west was called Eli ?

PWLL FFANOGL, a creek in the river Menai in Anglesey.

PWMFFRED (*MS.*), Pomfret. A dorresid ei ben gerllaw'r Pwmffred.

PWYLL (n. pr. v.).

PWYLL AMWYN, father of Pryderi. (*Tr.* 30.)

PWYLL GWYDDEL (n. pr. v.).

PWYLL PENDEFIG DYFED ap Casnar Wledig. (*Mabinogi.*)

PWYLL or Y PWYL, Poland. (*R. Vaughan.*)

PWYLIAID, Polanders.

PWYTH MEINLAS, where Cæsar first landed in Britain.

PYBYR ap Caper ap Puder ap Stradwar ap Pandwlph ap Cynwlph.

PYCTAS, the name of certain light skiffs, or scouting vessels (or, as we now call them, *tenders*), among the ancient Britons mentioned by Fl. Vegetius (*De Re Milit.*, l. iv, c. 37). They had about twenty rowers, and attended the bigger sort of pinnaces, or, as now called, men of war. Their sails, and even the sailors' clothes, were dyed of a sea-green, that they might approach the enemy undiscovered, and so make sudden attacks and intercept transport, etc. This word, in some copies of Vegetius, is wrote *pictas* and *picates;* and in the old French translations of Vegetius it is *picaces* and *pigaces;* and it is Godeschalius Stewechius' opinion on this place, that they were called *pincas*, for that as this day in Britain and Holland such vessels are called *pinks* or *een pinke*. What a beating about the bush there is here about the name of a kind of vessel! The English and Dutch, who are Germans, may lay claim to the word *een pinke*, but the ancient British tongue hath it not. Vegetius was a Constantinopolitan, and lived about the year 386, just on the decline of the Roman empire in Britain; therefore he must mean these British ships of war belonged to the Northern Pictish Britons who infested the Roman or Southern Britains with their shipping. (Selden, *Mare Claus.*, p. 229.) What is more natural than for a Roman to call the small craft of the Picts, which were really coloured sea-green, *pyctas?* The Romans in Britain (or, if you please to call them Southern Britons who were really Roman) called them so; and they also called those stout Northern Britons who refused the Roman yoke *Picti*, because they painted themselves, though these Britains called themselves in their own language *Brython*, as appears by the works of Myrddin Wyllt, who was a Caledonian Pict, and whose poems are understood to this day in Wales, where he ended his days. There is no great conjuration

then to find that *Pyctas* or *Pictas* was a British Latin or bastard Latin name given by the Roman party to the tenders or privateers of the Pictish Northern Britons who gave them so much trouble. The very account of their dyeing their sails and clothes shews it. Vegetius says the Romans observed these *Britons* called them *Pictas; i. e.*, the provincial Britons called them so in Latin, which was the common language then among the Roman Britons, or else a mongrel mixture of Latin and British.

PYDEW, a draw-well, an appellative for water in the name of some places. Pydew, in Creuddyn, etc.

PYLL, a son of Llywarch Hen, killed in battle: hence Pylli, nomen loci in Cardiganshire. Pyll, father of Gweir. (*Caradoc.*)

PYMER, King of Loegria in the time of the Pentarchy and confusion, the 20th King after Brutus.

PYR, the 67th King of Britain; Latinized Pyrrus. Maenor Byrr; and Ynys Byrr, Caldey in Penbrokeshire, from Pyr, abbot of a monastery on that island.

PYWYR LEW ap Bwydeg.

R.

RAGAT, a place in Meirion. See *Caer Reged.*

RANULLT (verch Reinallt brenin Manaw) oedd fam Wladus verch Gr. ap Llewelyn ap Iorwerth Drwyndwn.

REGET: vid. *Mwreyf* and *Urien Reged.*

REGNI, a people of Loegria.

REGNUM, qu. Yr Hengwm?

REINALLT ap Meuric ap Rhys.

REIOL (PLAS) Ynghaerdŷf: qu. an id. palace royal?

REWENIOV, in *Doomsday Book*, Cheshire; corruptly wrote for *Rhyfoniog.* "Robertus tenet de rege Ros et Reweniov", *i. e.*, Rhos and Rhyfoniog.

RHAD VACH: see *Rhaiadr Bach.*

RHAEADR, a cataract (from *rhuo*, qu. *rhuaddwfr, i. e.*, roaring water).

RHAGLAN, a church and parish [and castle—*W. D.*] in Monmouthshire. Y Llys yn Rhaglan; Neuadd Rhaglan; et hinc denomin. Robert Rhaglan.

RHAIADR, a cantref in Powys Vadog, containing Mochnant is Rhaiadr, Cynllaeth, and Nanheudwy. (Price, *Descr.*)

RHAIADR BACH ap Asser neu Arseth.

RHAIADR GWY, a town in Radnorshire, on the river Gwy; *i. e.*, the Cataract of Gwy. The castle built by Lord Rees, A.D. 1178.

RHAIADR MOCHNANT: see *Pistyll Rhaiadr.*

RHAIN ap Brychan Brycheiniog. Mae iddo deml ym Manaw.

RHAT ap Asser ap Hedd Molwynog.

RHEDYN. Mynachlog yr Rhedyn or Yr Hedyn, the ruins of a small monastery or cell of monks on the land called Bryn y *Gefeiliau*, near Bettws Llanfihangel in Eryri, on the river Conwy.

RHEDYNOG VELEN (Y), nomen loci in Caernarvonshire. Rhedynog is *Feliceus.* See *Tal y Rhedynog.*

RHEGED or REGET (n. l.), a country in the north of Britain; Latin, *Regedia.* (*E. Llwyd.*) Called also Mwreyf, where, in the time of Uthur Bendragon, Urien Reged was Prince. His son, Owen ap Urien Reged, was one of King Arthur's great officers. His country was given to Urien ap Cynfarch by Arthur, says Tyssilio. This Mwreyf is called by Galfrid Murefrensium.

Gwae Reged o heddyw.

Llywarch Hen, in Urien Reged's Elegy.

Tir Reged. (Gorhoffedd *H. ap O. Gwynedd.*)

RHEI, or RHAI, gwraig Gyrthmwl. (*Llywarch Hen*, Marwnad Cynddylan.)

RHEIDIOL (fl.), in Cardiganshire, rises in Plumlumon, and, taking in several rivers, falls into the sea near Aberystwyth. It is wrote also Rheidiawl.

Llewychedig llafn yn llaw reddfawl
Yn lladd dy wrthladd i wrth Lys Rheidiawl.

Einion ap Gwgan, i L. ap Iorwerth.

RHEINIAD: vid. *Gwyndda Rheiniad.* (*Tr. M.* 1.)

RHEON and Rhyd Reon.

Neud gweigion Arfon is Rheon Ryd.

Gwilym Ddu, to Sir Gr. Llwyd.

RHIAL, enw lle yn swydd Fflint.

RHIAROT Y FRAM, some noted king-at-arms or herald, to

whom (it was remarkable that) two Princes, Llew Llawgyffes and Gwdion, applied for names and arms. (*Tr.* 77.) In *Trioedd y Meirch*, No. 5, this man is Rahawt eil Morgant.

RHIDIAN. Llanridian, Glamorganshire. There are fairs kept here.

RHIENGAR, daughter of Lluddocca ap Cariadog Freichfras. (*J. D.*)

RHIENGAR, verch Brychan, mam Geinydr Sant.

RHIEINWG: see *Ereinwc*.

RHIN, river, the Rhine in France. Morrinwyr, the Morini, that inhabited between the Rhine and the sea.

Mu fum yn nhre'r Rhin
Yn darllen llyfrau Myrddin.

RHINERI (n. pr. v.). Rhineri fab Tangwn, one of the tri gwrddfaglawg; qu. strong crooks?

RHIONYDD (n. pr.). Penrhyn Rhionydd yn y Gogledd, where the north coronet or *talaith* (diadem) was wore under the crown of London. (*Tr.* 2.) Edinburgh. See *Din Eiddyn*. This is the same with Penrhyn *Rhianedd* and Castell y Morwynion, *i.e.*, the Castle of Virgins. Penrhyn Rhionedd, the seat of the Princes of Cumbria. (*E. Llwyd.*)

RHIRYD FLAIDD, a noted warrior in the time of Owein Gwynedd, Prince of Wales. He was lord of Pennant. (*Cynddelw*, i Riryd Flaidd.)

Priodawr Pennant pennaf uchelwr
Uchelwyr vodrydaf.
Mae yn vlaidd am car, etc.—*Cynddelw.*

Llin Ririd glendid glander.—*O. Ll. M.*

Vid. *Garmon* a *Blaidd.*

[RHISGAE, in Monmouthshire, the Welsh *Gotham*, lle hynod am ffyliaid. Odid nad prydyddion ydynt oll y trigolion, os gwir y chwedlau digrifon y siaredir am danynt. Un o honynt yw Iolo.—*I. M.*]

RHITTA GAWR, a Prince mentioned in *Brut y Brenhinoedd*. He seems to have been a freebooter or pillager on the marches towards Scotland. The story is, he had a cap made of the beards of the princes or great men he had conquered, which he had

flayed and sewed together; and had left room for the beard of Arthur to crown it, as he was the chief of kings. So in a bravado he sent a message to Arthur to flay his beard, and to send it him, or else to come and fight him hand to hand, and whoever should get the day should have the other's beard and cap. Accordingly King Arthur accepted the challenge, and gained the prize. (*Tyssilio.*) This and some other passages in the British history, where there is mention of the word *cawr*, was by Galfrid into Latin translated (*gigas*) a giant, whereas the meaning of the word among the ancient Britons was a prince or a man of great power; and by being ridiculously worded, hath given them the air of fable; whereas it is no more improbable that Arthur (the Prince of the Britons that had been lately Roman provincials) should fight Rhitta, a Pictish Prince, in a single combat, than that the great Canute, who was King of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, should fight Edmund Ironside the Saxon in sight of both their armies; and a challenge of this nature hath been in the time of Henry VIII, between the King of France and the Emperor of Germany.

Rhiw, an ancient Celtic word in the composition of the names of places in Britain. It signifies high ground or side of a bank. "Cadw dithau'r rhiw", says Llywarch Hen to his son in the battle; *i.e.*, keep the upper ground. Rhiw Gyferthwch yn Eryri (*Tr.* 30); Rhiw 'r Saeson, Montgomeryshire; Rhiw Leding; Rhiw Arthen. In the Greek, *rhion* (ῥιον) signifies the top of a mountain or promontory. In the Latin, *rupes* is a steep bank or rock.

Rhiw (Y), a cantref in Powys Vadog, containing the commots of Ial, Ystrad Alun, and Hope.

Rhiw Dydrnwy.

> **A mi ddisgoganaf gwaith Machawy**
> **Adfydd geloraa rhydd yn Rhiw Dydrnwy.**
>
> *Hoiane Myrddin.*

Rhiw Felen (*Llywarch Hen*), a mountain or high land near Llangollen, where Gwêll ap Llywarch Hen was buried.

Rhiw Feddgain, mentioned by Einion ap Gwgawn in Canu i Lywelyn ap Iorwerth.

Rhiw Hirieth, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) See *Hirieth* afon.

RHIW'R HYDDOD. (*G. Glyn*, i Hywel.)

RHIW TANAD, the house or monastery of Rhys Abad Ystrad Fflur.

Awn hyd yno a'n dilyno
A'n rhaid tyno yn Rhiw Tanad.
G. Glyn, i Rys Abad.

RHIW Y CAWS. Aberrhiw y Caws.

RHIWABON, rectè Rhiw Fabon, a town in Denbighshire; church and parish, vicarage. See *Rhiw.*

RHIWALALLT (Price's *Descr.*), one of the commots of Cantref Melienydd, between Wy and Severn. Qu. whether Rhiwlallt?

RHIWALLON ap Cunedda, the 13th King of Britain.

RHIWALLON ap Dingad.

RHIWALLON Wallt Banhadlen, one of the tri deifniog Ynys Prydain. (*Tr.* 10.)

RHIWALLON ap Urien, yn ymladd a'r Saeson. (*Tr.* 49.) In some battle this Rhiwallon fought with the Saxons. His men tied their feet together by pairs, resolving to die or keep the field. (*Tr.* 49.) See also *Serigi.*

RHIWALLON EURHUALOG. This Rhiwallon and the other two *Eurhualog*, or golden-fettered (which were Rhun ap Maelgwn and Cadwaladr the Blessed), were so tall that no horses high enough could be got for them without their using a kind of stirrups made of gold chains, and a pan of gold for the knee. (*Tr.* 22.)

RHIWDDOLION, a place between Bettws and Dolwyddelen. Here is a stone called Carreg yr Ysgrifen, with these letters, as D. Jones says, LIJZ.

RHIWEDOG, rectè Rhiw Waedog, in Meirion.

RHIWLALLT, nomen loci. (*L. G. Cothi.*)

RHIWLAS, a gentleman's seat, Meirion.

Prysur hael Prys o'r Rhiwlas.—*Ieuan Tew.*

RHODNI River. Aber Rhodni, and not Hodni, which see, qu.?

Rhif Ieuan ddwylan ddeiliad
Rhyd ynglynn Rhodni yngwlad.
Llewelyn Goch y Dant.
Aber hydr-uer Rhodni.
Prydydd y Moch, i Lywelyn.

Glyn Rhodni, one of the four commots of Pennythen in Morganwg: so there may be Hodni and Rhodni.

[*Rhodni*, a river of Glamorgan. *Glyn Rhodni* in Glamorgan. —*I. M.*]

RHODRI, generally translated in Latin *Rodericus* (n. pr. v.).

RHODRI MAWR, or Roderick the Great, King of Wales, famous for dividing Wales between three of his sons. He was son of Esyllt, daughter of Cynan Tindaethwy. He was killed in a battle with the Saxons in Anglesey, A.D. 876; and also Gwyriad, his brother.

RHODRI MOLWYNOG, son of Idwal Iwrch, son of Cadwaladr, King of Britain, who reigned in Cornwall and Devon about thirty years, and till about the year 750, and then was drove by the Saxons to Wales. He was father of Cynan Tindaethwy.

RHODYGEIDIO, the parish of Ceidio, in Anglesey. See *Ceidio.*

RHODDVYN, the river Rhone in Gaul, in Latin Rhodanus, à *rhedec*, says Camden. What river doth not run?

RHODDWYDD. Castell y Rhodwydd in Ial, built by O. Gwynedd, A.D. 1149.

RHODDWYDD ARDERYD, a place in Scotland, where a great battle was fought in the civil war between Rhydderch Hael and the more northern Picts and Aeddan Fradwg. This battle was seventeen years after the death of Arthur, A.D. 557 (*Aer. Camb.*), when all Britain was in confusion. It was occasioned by a trifle mentioned in the *Triades*, Hoiane Myrddin, etc.

RHOET ap Donet ap Tudwal.

RHOMANI, the Romans.

> Teyrnedd anrhyfedd eu cynnyfeddi
> Gwyddyl a Brython a Rhomani.—*Hoian. Myrddin.*

RHONABWY (n. pr. v.). Breuddwyd Rhonabwy. (*Llyfr Coch o Hergest.*)

RHONECH, Island (*Capgrave* in the Life of St. Cadoc); perhaps Caldey. Qu.?

RHON GYMYNIAN, the name of King Arthur's *glaif* or billhook, which broad hatchet, and his sword called *Caledfwlch*, and his shield on his shoulder, called *Prydwen*, are his arms described by Tyssilio, in his first battle against the Saxons.

RHONWEN, the Saxon Princess called by Verstegan Rowenna, but by the *Triades* Rhonwen. It is remarkable that Nennius doth not give us her name, and only says she was the fair daughter of Hengist, and that she served King Gwrtheyrn with wine and strong drinks till she made him drunk, and he was with love of her; but Verstegan proves, out of Utilapius, a German, that she was not Hengistus's daughter, but his niece; and one of our British poets says as much, and that she was the daughter of Hors:

A Rhonwen ferch yr hen Hors
Y rhiain, ferch yr hen Fors.

She is also, by the British poets, called the general mother of the English, whom they call *Hil Rhonwen* and *Llwyth Rhonwen* and *Plant Rhonwen.*

A chrog Lwyth Rhonwen wrth ganghennau
Ac ennyn tewyn yn eu teiau.—*L. Gl. Cothi.*

Drwy dal yr arth drwyadl wenn
Y trâennir Plant Rhonwen.—*D. Ll. ap Ll. ap Gruffydd.*

Jo. Major (*Hist. Scot.*) calls her *Ronouen.*

RHÔS is a British word used in the composition of several names of places in Britain. From hence comes Ross, a town in Herefordshire; and Roose, a cantref in Penbrokeshire, inhabited by Flemings; and abundance of places in Wales and Cornwall. The word signifies, at present, a wet, splashy, heathy ground, and so Dr. Davies also translates it. Such grounds are Rhos Vadog, Rhos Lligwy, Rhosdre Hwfa, Rhos y Gaer, Rhos Widol, Rhos y Rhiw, Rhos Gellan, etc. But anciently the word Rhos had another sense, and signified something like the Latin *rus*, a plain, inhabited, arable country. Such are the countries before mentioned, of Rhos in Penbrokeshire, Rhos in Herefordshire, and Rhos in Denbighshire. Llanelian yn Rhos; Llandrillo'n Rhos; Eglwys Ros, etc., churches and parishes in that district or deanery. Rhoscolun, or Colyn, or, as some say, Colofn. Rhosaur, Rhossir, or Rhossyr, Newborough. Rhosbeirio Church, Anglesey. Ross-shire in Scotland. Rhosnant in Dyfed. (*Irish History*, etc.)

[*Rhôs*, in Glamorganshire, is a fine plain, very fertile, and

may be esteemed not only one of the best parts of the county, but of the island of Britain. *Rhŵs* is masculine; *Rhôs*, feminine.—*I. M.*]

RHOS, a cantref in Penbrokeshire, called by the Flemish inhabitants *Roose*. It contains three commots, Uwch Dulas, Is Dulas, and Creuthyn. (Price, *Descr.*)

RHOSMANACH, a place in Anglesey, near Dulas; so named, probably, from monks, being near the famous collegiate church or monastery of Elian Sant. See *Bosmanach* and *Pedrog*.

RHOSSER, I suppose the same with Roger. (*Dr. Davies*, p. 162.)

RHOSSIEL, Rochel in France.

Bwrw Rhossiel ar win melys
Ni fwriwyd trai ar ford Rhys.—*Hywel Dafydd.*

RHOSSYR, Rhosir, Rhossir, Rhosvair, Rhosaur, Rhosair, and Rhoshir, Newborough in Anglesey. The Englyn produced by Mr. E. Llwyd in his notes on Camden's *Anglesey* proves nothing, which shows how little Mr. Llwyd knew of the poetry of the Britons, and their rules to secure the language. The word Rhossyr doth not come within the *cynghanedd* to make a proof. Cantref Rhossyr, one of the three cantrefs of Anglesey, containing the commots of Tyndaethwy and Menai. (Price, *Descr.*)

RHUAL, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

RHUAWN PEFYR ap Gwyddno, un o'r tri eurgelein. (*Tr.* 63.)

RHUD, qu.? *Sc.*

RHUDD (red). Gwgon Gleddyfrudd.

RHYDD FEDEL FRYCH (n. pr. v.).

Rhudd Fedel rhyfel rhyferthwy.—*Yw. Cyfeiliog.*

RHUDDALLT. Gruffudd or Rhuddallt, ap Madog Vychan ap Madog Grupl.

RHUDDLAD Sant. Llanrhuddlad (in Anglesey) Church.

RHUDDLAN (à *rhudd* and *llan*, q. d. red place); hence the English name Rutland or Ruddyland. Rhuddlan Tegeingl is the town and castle of Rhuddlan in Flintshire, first built by Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, Prince of Wales, says Camden. The monastery began to be built A.D. 258. (*MS.*, but qu.?) At Rhuddlan, in Flintshire, was made the Welsh Statute of Rutland in the time of Edward I.

Ymladd Rhuddlan, A.D. 795. Caradog, King of North Wales, was slain by the Saxons. (*Caradoc*, p. 20.)

Wrote also Rutglan in old MSS.

A Rutglan yn rhutlaw amgant.

Prydydd y Moch, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

Mr. Camden, in his *Britannia*, after his description of *Rhuddlan*, gives us the following surprising account; surprising, indeed, to come from an author who is so apt to charge others with ignorance and fabulous accounts:

"Below this Castle" (says he) "the river Clwyd is discharged into the sea; and tho' the valley at the mouth of this river does seem lower than the sea, yet it is never overflown; but by a natural tho' invisible impediment, the water stands on the very brink of the shore, to our just admiration of Divine Providence."

One would think that Mr. Camden was asleep when he wrote this, or else that an itch of relating wonders where there are none is natural for the describers of countries. This is worse than Giraldus Cambrensis' one-eyed fish and floating island (*Camden* in Caernarvonshire); or, indeed, any of Galfrid's or Nennius' wonders, for they don't apply their wonders to the false admiration of Divine Providence.

Did any river ever run up hill? If not, why then should he think that the Clwyd did? But if to the contrary, if the river Clwyd ran down to the sea, through that surprising valley, as all rivers naturally do, must not the valley be higher than the sea? Then where is the wonder that the sea should stop at high-water mark in this, no more than in the mouth of the Thames? An author that is so inaccurate in his philosophy is not to be relied upon in relations of this kind. To account for this blunder of Mr. Camden, he stood on a hill when he observed the valley about Vorryd; and the high waves of the sea beating upon the shore, and rolling back as if some invisible hand had drove them and the sea towards the Isle of Man, making an angle nigher the level of his eye than that of the valley, he concluded, for want of skill in optics, that the valley was lower than the sea. So his eye deceived him because he made no use of his reason. But enough of this.

RHUDDLAN DEIFI. From *rhudd*, red, came also Bodrhyddan, a gentleman's seat near Rhuddlan.

RHUDDLAN (BWLCH), in Perfedd, Cardiganshire.

Yn Rhuddlan degfan Deifi drachas Eingl
Yn Rhuddlan Degeingl teg a threfi.

Prydydd y Moch, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

RHUDDLWM GAWR, some lord or man of power, cotemporary with Coll ap Collfrewy. (*Tr.* 32.) Hud Rhuddlwm Gawr a ddysgodd i Coll mab Collfrewy. (*Tr.* 32.)

RHUAWN. Bedd Rhuawn. Bedd Rhuawn Pefr.

Hyd Gawrnwy vudd rhwy ar fedd Rhuawn.

Marwnad Trahaearn.

RHUDDNANT, a river in Cardiganshire, runs into Mynach.

RHUFAIN, *Roma*, Rome.

RHUFAON ap Cunedda Wledig, who gave name to Rhyfoniog. (Price, *Descr.*)

RHUFAWN PEFR (n. pr. v.). Cyfoeth Rhufawn Pefr. (*Araith Iolo Goch.*)

RHUFAWN PEFR, mab Deorarth Wledig, was one of the tri gwyn teyrn Ynys Prydain. (*Tr.* 9.)

RHUG or GRUG. Llanrug, Caernarvonshire.

RHUN BALADR BRAS, the 8th King of Britain, son of Lleon. In his time Caer Paladur, since called Caer Septon (Shaftsbury), was built, where a man called *Accwil* foretold what would happen to the Britons; and this man was afterwards by ignorant Latin writers called Aquila, and they feigned that an eagle uttered those prophecies; and so they were, after them, in the Romans' time, called by the Britons Prophwydoliaeth yr Eryr o Gaer Septon, neu'r Brophwydoliaeth Fawr, *i.e.*, the Great Prophecy. The Britains paid as great a regard to these prophecies as the Romans did to the Sibylline Oracles, and the very fate of the nation often depended on them, as appears by Cadwaladr and Alan, King of Armorica, consulting with this prophecy whether Cadwaladr should return to his kingdom or no, after a vision or a dream he had seen, where an angel ordered him to go to Rome. See Leland, *Brit. Script.*, c. 5 and 6. Leland, following other Latin authors, writes him Rudubrasius Luelli filius, and

Rudibracius; and ignorant transcribers have ridiculously called him Hudibras and Rudhudibras; and it requires a spirit of prophecy to find out, without other helps, that this was Rhun Baladr Bras, *i.e.*, Rhun with the thick spear, as all our writers in the British tongue call him.

RHUN ap Urien Reged was the name of Paulinus, Bishop of ..... in King Edwin's time, whom he baptized before he undertook to preach to the Saxons. He took the name Paulinus at Rome. Bede (l. i, c. 9) says Paulinus was ordained Bishop, A.D. 625, by Justus, and he was sent by Eadbald, King of Kent, with Edelburg his sister, who married Edwin, King of Northumber, to take care of her religion, Edwin being a pagan (*Bede*); and he converted and baptized Edwin. (*Nennius*, c. 65.)

This Rhun ap Urien was brought up in Rome, and was sent by Pope Gregory, in company with Mellitus, Justus, and Rufinus, to assist Augustine; and, being master of the British language, was a proper person enough.

In one copy of Nennius it is Rimin ap Urb, *i.e.*, S. Paulinus; another, Rim map Urb; another, Run map Urbgen (*L. Cott.*); another, Runmap Urbgen; another, Sanctus Paulinus; another, Run mep Vris Bechen. Is it not surprising that Dr. Gill, the annotator on Nennius, should be so ignorant as to read this Run map Urbgen=Romanus Urbigenæ? Had he not read in Nennius, in the very chapter, that Hussa fought with four British kings, Urbgen, Gwallawg, Rhydderch, and Morgant; and that Urbgen and his sons had fought valiantly with *Deodric* of Northumbria? And doth not every man, the least acquainted with our British affairs, know that Urien, Gwallawc, Rhydderch, were Princes then on the borders of Scotland? See Myrddin Wyllt's works, and Llywarch Hen's, and the *Triades*; and they all speak it aloud. Llywarch Hen, in Marwnad Urien, mentions this Rhun which Mr. Edward Llwyd mistook for Rhun ap Maelgwn, not knowing that Urien had a son of this name.

RHUN ap Predur, the 42nd King of Britain.

RHUN, mab Einiawn, un o'r tri thrahawc, probably ab Urien.

RHUN, mab Beli, un o'r tri rhuddfoawc. (*Tr.* 25.)

RHUN RYFEDDFAWR. (*Tr.* 74.)

RHUN ap Maelgwn Gwynedd; hence Caer Rhun, and not

Caer Hen, as some people dream. Rhun ap Maelgwn succeeded his father in the kingdom; but the Saxons gaining ground, he fixed his court at Diganwy. He being not born in wedlock, Elidir Mwynfawr (priodawr o'r Gogledd), a Prince of North Britain, landed at Redwharf, in Anglesey, to claim the crown, and was killed at Abernefydd in Caernarvonshire. His relations in the north came with a strong fleet, and landed at the Eifl in Caernarvonshire, and burnt the country from thence to Hergyn, Rhun gathered the power of Gwynedd, and met them, drove them to their ships, followed them to Porth Ewerydd (Solway Frith), and defeated them, or made up matters with them; so that his assistance was required, with his victorious army, to expel the Scots and Saxons who encroached upon them. In this affair he was employed with his army so long, and in entertainments and debaucheries after his conquests, that his soldiers' wives, grown impatient of so long an absence, and possessed with the spirit of jealousy, as they came to understand their husbands preferred other women to them, took their own slaves to their beds, and contracted new marriages. On Rhun's return home with his army they had some difficulty to recover their own habitations; and in retaliation for their losses, services, and shames, to his own immediate neighbours and subjects, the people of Arvon, he gave certain privileges, to be seen to this day in our ancient MSS. of the law, called *Breiniau Gwyr Arvon*. This was about the year 570 or 80.

RHUOCHYM (YNYS), Tanata Insula vel Rutupina. The castle built by Gweirydd, King of Britain. (*MS.*) [*Rhyothym*, Isle of Thanet.—*W. D.*]

RHUON and RHUFON (n. v.).—*Dr. Davies.*

RHUTHUN or RHUTHYN, English, Ruthin, a town and castle in Denbighshire; now called a lordship of Rhuthun, which is Dyffryn Clwyd, containing three commots. Maenor Rhuthun, a commot of Cantref Pennythen, Morganwg. Rhuthun, a lordship in Glamorgan. (*Dr. Powel*, p. 122.)

RHUTUPY (*Tyssilio*), the seaport where Vespacian first attempted to land in Britain, which I take to be Rye in Kent. But is Richborow in Kent (*Camden*)? where there was a common passage over to Porth y Morinwyr in Gaul (Portum Morinoro-

rum—*Pliny*), called also Gessoriæ. Camden thinks this to be Bolougne.

RHWTH. Llewelyn ap Cynfrig Rwth.

RHWYDRYS Sant, said to be an Irish saint, built a church in Anglesey, Llanrhwydrys.

RHYBRAWST, un o'r tair gwraig Brychan Brycheiniog.

RHYCHWYN Sant. Llanrhychwyn, Caernarvonshire.

RHYCHWYN FARFOG, o Fodolwyn yn Rhôs. Rhychwin, ait Dr. Davies.

RHYCHWAIN, o Fodrychwain: qu. an id.?

RHYD, used in names of places, and signifies a ford. Rhyd Nug (n. l.); Rhyd Gariadog in Mon; Rhydcors, a castle in South Wales; Rhyd yr Efail; Rhyd Fadog; Y Forryd; Llechryd; Rhyd y Cerrig Gwynion; Rhyd Foyr, Carmarthenshire; Rhydwygyr; Rhyd y Gyfartha, Anglesey; Rhyd y Carw, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

RHYD FORLAS. (*Llywarch Hen.*)

Ar Rhyd Forlas y llas Gwên.—*Ll. Hen.*

See *Morlas*.

RHYD GOCH (Y), a place frequented by wood-rovers in the time of Ieuan Sew [Tew?], who wrote in praise of them for their civility to some *telynorion*.

RHYD YR HALEN, in Ffestiniog parish. Qu. whether on the river Halen or Elen?

RHYD HELYG, or Rhyd Helyg ar Wy, Willowford upon Wy. (Price, *Descr.*)

RHYD OWAIN, a gentleman's seat. (*Ieuan Deulwyn.*)

RHYD PENCARN: vid. *Pencarn*.

RHYD RHEON. Cynadl Rhyd Rheon. (*Afallenau Myrddin.*)

A gread adar gar Caer Rheon.—*Hoi. Myrddin.*

RHYDION ap Eidol, the 64th King of Britain.

RHYDODYN, or Rhyd Edwin, a gentleman's seat, Caermarthenshire.

RHYDWYGYR, a place in Anglesey, on the river Gwygyr.

RHYDYCHEN, Oxford; Calena or Caleva; Lat. Rhedycina; should be in English called Oxenford, and not Oxford. [Owseford, from Isis, the river.—*W. D.*]

RHYDD, or Rhudd, or Ruthyn; hence Llanrhudd or Llanrhydd Church (St. Meugan), Denbighshire. (*B. Willis.*)

RHYDDERCH (n. pr. v.), a very ancient name; Latinized Roderícus; but I think wrong, for the name is derived from *rydd*, free, or at liberty, and *erch*, terrible. See Nennius in Hussa.

RHYDDERCH ap Rhydion, the 65th King of Britain.

RHYDDERCH HAEL, a Prince of the North Britons about the year 560 (*Tr.* 46); *i.e.*, Rhydderch the Generous or Free. He is often mentioned in Myrddin Wyllt's works, and also in the *Triades*, 46, 74. The civil war between him and Aeddan Vradwg, another northern Prince, was occasioned by a trifle,—such a trifle as a lark's nest (*Tr.* 40); un o'r tair ofergad, *i.e.*, one of the three trifling wars.

Dysgl a Gren Rhydderch was one of the thirteen rarities of Britain. The meat and drink that was required in this dish would be there in an instant, so he kept an open house. I suppose this was his great common hall dish, which was kept in memory of his generosity, where there was nothing refused that was desired or called for. Vide *Eluned.*

As Rhydderch Hael's palace was at Alclud, a city of the Stratclwyd Britons, by *Tr.* 6, and Myrddin in the Forest of Celyddon, it seems that was in Rhydderch's territories. All to the Grampus Mountain was called Caledonia; from hence Cullôden, where the battle was fought.

Angharad Ton Felen, merch Rhydderch. (*Tr.* 74.)

RHYDDRY, parish, Glamorganshire. [Rhyd-tref, plwyf y Rhyttre, vulgo.—*I. M.*]

RHYDDWYN or RHUDDWYN, a mountain. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 262.) Rhyddwyn a Myvyr a Berwyn.

RHYFONIOG, or Rhyvonioc, one of the five cantrefs of Berfeddwlad, containing the commots of Uwchaled and Isaled in Denbighshire (Price, *Descr.*); so named from Rhufawn ap Cunedda Wledig. Rhyvonioc was seized upon by Egbert, King of Westsex, A.D. 817, and destroyed the country as far as Snowden; and a battle fought near Beaumaris, at Llanvaes.

RHYGENYDD or RHIGENYDD (n. pr. v.). Dysgl Ragenydd Ysgolhaig, one of the thirteen rarities of Britain. This is also attributed to Rhydderch. See *Eluned* and *Rhydderch Hael.*

RHYGYN. Coed y Rhygyn, a house in the parish of Traws Fynydd in Meirion.

RHYMNI, river (Camden, *Britannia*), and Rhymny.

RHYOTHYM (YNYS), the Isle of Thanet. Rhiothim was a Prince in Armorica on the first coming of the Franks to Gaul. Vid. Vertot.

RHYS (n. pr. v.); Latin, *Rhesus*. (*Dr. Davies.*) Noted poets of this name were Rhys Goch o Eryri; Rhys Meigen; Rhys Nanmor o Faenor Fynyw, an. 1460. Soldiers: Sir Rhys ap Tomas, that brought in Henry VII; Rhys ap Tewdwr; Rhys ap Gruffudd, Prince of Wales. In some MSS. it is wrote Rhûs. Rhys Gryg, called also Rhys Vychan ap Rhys ap Tewdor Mawr. See Meddygon Myddfai.

RHYS, son of Gorboniawn, the 37th King of Britain. Camden writes it Rhese, and he says they think it derived from Rhesus in Homer. Rhyswr, in British, is a hero.

RHYSTOG, enw lle, Brecknockshire. (*O. Ll. Moel.*)

Marchog yr Ystog ar iau
Mae dy lwyth am daleithiau.

O. ap Ll. Moel, i Gad. ap Gr. o Rystog.

RHYSTYD (Sant) ap Hoel. Llanrhystyd in Cardiganshire, where was a castle built by Cad. ap Gr. ap Cynan, 1148.

RHYWAWT ail Morgan, un o'r tri gogyfurdd. (*Tr.* 89.) One of the three trifling poets. (*Tr.* 18.) Probably the same name with Reuchidus in Nennius, c. 65. A Bishop in Nennius' time, but not the same person.

RICART ap Einion ap Cynfrig.

RIGUALLON, wrote anciently for Rhiwallon (*E. Llwyd*), to retain the etymology from *rhi* and *gwallon*. So Myngwy for Mynwy (à *myn* and *gwy*).

ROBYN ap Gr. Goch. It is not the same with Robert nor Rotbert. Hence Robinson.

ROELENT, in *Doomsday Book*, corruptly for Rhuddlan in Flintshire. "Hugo Comes de Lege *Roelent* ibi tempore Regis Edwardi jacebat Englefield; castelli quod *Roelent* vocatur et caput est hujus terræ; ad hoc manerium *Roelent*, jacent hæ Barewichæ", etc. This about the year 1083.

ROGIADE, a manor in the county of Monmouth.

RORE (n. pr. f.), daughter of Usber, un o'r tair gwrforwyn, *i.e.*, hermaphrodite. (*Tr.* 64.) [*Rhore*, a virago, in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

ROTBERT, qu.?

ROWLING ap Gruffudd ap Dafydd.

RUG, a gentleman's seat, Meirion.

RUTHIN, one of the mesne lordships of Morganwg. (*Powell.*)

RYMNY Bridge, the east end of Morganwg on the river Rhymni. (*Dr. Powell.*)

[*Rhymni* River divides *Cibwyr* in Glamorgan from *Gwaunllwg* in Monmouthshire. It is otherwise called *Afon Eleirch*, and the parish and village of *Rhymni* called most commonly *Tredeleirch*. —*I. M.*]

RYMPYN (fl.) in South Wales (*Powell*), where Mredydd, King of South Wales, was slain by Caradog of Gwentland and the Normans, A.D. 1069. (*Caradoc* in Bl.....) Camden (in Glamorgan) says from *remny*, divide, meaning *rhannu*.

[*Rhympyn* is the same as the Rhymni, and still so called in the survey and records of *Rhymni* alias *Rompney* manor. There are many places of considerable antiquity on the river Rymney or Rhymni, viz., on the east or Monmouthshire side, in Rymney parish, an ancient British camp, very entire. Near it the ancient Monastery of *Renesham*; higher up, *Llanfihangel Fedwy*; above that, *Mechain* parish, village, and castle. On the west or Glamorgan side we have *Rhath*, the Ratostabius of Ptolomy; higher up, *Llan Edeyrn*, where Edeyrn ab Gwrtheyrn Gwrthenau founded a monastery for three hundred monks, or saints as they were called. Further up there is *Llanfedwy*. The church, now in ruins, was dedicated to St. Medwy or Medwinus. In this parish stands Rhiw-perra Castle, rebuilt by Inigo Jones, a fine house. Still further up is *Rhydtre*, where are still open some old Roman mines, above the *Caerffili* or *Senghenydd* Castle. Still higher up, *Gelli Gaer*. Above this, *Marchnad y Waun*, a market village, *Llancaeach* Castle, *Capel Gwladus*, etc., etc. The river runs through a fine country, abounds with salmon, etc.—*I. M.*]

RYTHMARCH (n. pr. v.). (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 156.) Qu. whether Rhyddmarch, Archbishop of St. David's, son of Sulien, Bishop, *i.e.*, Julian, an. 1078.

S.

SABEL, pro Isabel, qu. ?

SACSONIA, the country of the Saxons.

SADWRN, Lat. *Saturnus*, a Prince of the Celtæ, from *sad*, firm or steady, and *dwrn*, a fist. But Sadwrn or Satorn doth not signify strength in the Celtic (as some will have it), except in this sense. See Ainsworth.

SADWRN Sant. Llansadwrn, a church in Anglesey. See *Saturnin.*

SADWRN was a famous hermit at Henllan, to whom Deifyr, a hermit at Bodffari, sent Gwenfrewi to be directed to go to Gwytherin. (*Life of St. Winifred.*) His name is Latinized Saturnius (*Inscr.*) for Saturnin.

SAERAN Sant. Church at Llanynys, Denbighshire.

SAERAN ap Geraint Saer o Iwerddon.

SAERYM (n. pr. v.).

Myn Saerym Sant a Seirioel.—*Gr. ab Meredydd.*

SAESON or SAESSON, Saxons. Saesonach (*Ieuan Tew*). Now English.

SAETHON, a gentleman's seat in Caernarvonshire. Qu. from a river of that name ?

SAETHYDD, a cognomen ; as, Cadwgan Saethydd. (*J. D.*)

SAINCLERE CASTLE, in Caermardenshire, A.D. 1189.

SAINT or SEINT, a river by Caernarvon town, which some say is the Segontium of the ancients. Nennius, in his *Catalogue*, hath Caer Segeint, as Usher hath also from him. Afon y Seint. Mr. E. Llwyd says it is Afon y Sant, from Peris Sant ; but Segontium was before Peris was born.

SAIS, an Englishman or Saxon. An English wood-rover or thief is also called by the poets Gwyddel ; *i.e.*, either wild man or woodman ; which is the name also given an inhabitant of Ireland, for the same reason at first probably. It was also used as an appellative to those, it seems, that understood English, as Rhys Sais o Faelor ap Ednyfed ap Llywarch. When a Saxon had carried Elltyd's wife big with [child] into a wood, and killed her,

Gwedi'r Sais a'r gwaed a'r sann, etc.,

he proceeds,

E a'i gwyddai *y Gwyddel*, etc.

See *Ysgodog.*

SAISNEG, the English tongue.

SEISNIGAIDD, Anglified.

SALBRI, enw lle. Sr. Thomas o Salbri, qu. ?

SALLAWG. Caer Sallawg. (*Myrddin.*) See *Caer Sallawg.*

SAMSON Sant, Bishop of Dole in Gaul. His acts published by Mabillon and the Bollandists. He was born in South Wales about the year 490. His father was Amon; his mother, Ann; both of noble extraction. Brought up by Illdud in his Monastery of Llan Illtud, in Glamorganshire, about the year 512, was made Abbot of the Monastery of St. Pyr in Caldey Island, called *Ynys Byrr*; about 516 went to Ireland; about 520 was made Bishop by Dubricius of Caerlleon, but had no see. Thence he went to Armorica, where he founded several monasteries; and the chiefest was at Dole in Britanny, which became a bishop's see. Some say he lived to a hundred or hundred and twenty years of age; but Mabillon thinks he died about the year 565. His name is subscribed in the Council of Paris, A.D. 557. Some say he had been Archbishop of York, and was succeeded by another Samson at Dole, which had been Archbishop of Menevia. (*Brit. Sanct.*, July 28.) Leland says his uncle was Umbrael, and his father Ammonius Venetus, *i. e.*, Ammon of North Wales.

SAMUEL BRITANNUS. (*Leland.*) He was a friend of Nennius, and by whom Nennius had been instructed as well as by Elbotus. He has made many additions to Nennius' History, which explain it. Leland concludes he was a monk, for that few others had learning in those days. (Leland, *Script. Brit.*, c. 48.) In some copies of Nennius he is called Samuel Beulan, and probably may be that Peulan to whom a church in Anglesey is dedicated, *Llanbeulan.* The History was probably published, after Nennius' death, by this Samuel Beulan, and that in England or Scotland; for I am certain the copies we have of it in the Cottonian Library and Oxford Library were not done in Wales, as plainly appears from the 53rd chapter, where *Mac* is put for *Mab* to the pedigree of Gwrtheyrn, where, in our ancient British MSS., the letter *M* is only put for *mab*, a son; as Pascent m.

Vortigern is made there Mac Pascent Mac Vortigern, etc. Several of Beulan's notes or interpolations are also lame and useless, and it is a pity we have not the author in his native simplicity. This Beulan in some copies is falsely wrote Beularius.

SANDDE (n. pr. v.).

SANDDE BRYD ANGEL escaped with life from the battle of Camlan. He was so fair and like an angel that his enemies would not hurt him. (*Tr.* 85.)

SANDDE HARDD, o Fortyn, tad Moriddig.

SANDDE ap Llywarch Hen, killed in battle.

SANFFRAID or SANFFRED, ferch Cadwtheg Wyddel, q. d. Sant Ffred, *i.e.*, St. Brigit, an Irish lady and a nun; in English, St. Brides; and the Virgin of Kildare. Her British legend, from Iorwerth Fynglwyd, is this: That she was a nun, and daughter of Diptacus, a Duke; that on her entering a nun, her stepmother's leg was cut off, but on her request a leg and foot grew in its place. She extracted honey out of the stone for a poor man. A ploughman broke his plough, and she gave her distaff, which made him a *chelydr* [*chwelydr*] for his plough. The butter turned to ashes; and the ashes again, in her hand, turned into butter, and ale enough in two basons. That she gave to the village all the cheese of the mayor's house; and though the cheese were given away, there was not one wanting. That she understood the fifteen prayers; and in case of hard rain she would throw her white sheet on the beams of the sun. That she came from Ireland over sea, and swam to Dyfi; that she made of rushes, in Gwynedd, the fish called *brwyniaid* (smelts); that she went to Rome, from Patrick's country, to see Peter; that she turned the Mayor of London into a horse; that she released the baker's wife; and between her and God bound the Devil. It concludes:

Da Ffred fwyn dyffryd f'enaid.—*Ior. Fynglwyd.*

This copy is short of what I have seen elsewhere, where there is

Y dydd y ceisiodd dy dad, etc.

That when her father proposed her in marriage to an Irish lord of which country she was, her eyes dropt out of her head, and then she was sure no lord would have her; but she cunningly took them up again, washed them, and put them in their places, where they fitted as well as ever; and to prevent any further

solicitations, where her virginity was concerned, she and her maids went to the sea-side, and with her knife she cut a green turf for each of them, instead of ships, to carry them over the channel to Wales, where they landed at Porth y Cappel, near Holyhead, where she built a chapel on the top of a small bank at her landing-place, whose ruins are there still, on the left hand as you go to Holyhead from the bridge. From thence she went to Glan Conwy, and built a church called still after her name, Llansanffrêd. Here she performed a miracle by taking a handful of rushes, and throwing them into the river of Conwy. They turned into fish, which to this day they call there *brwyniaid*, q. d., rush-fish, because they smell like rushes, which in Welsh is *brwyn*. These are called in London smelts; in the country, sparlings; and according to this legend, this is the original of that fish which is to be found in plenty in the river Conwy. So here is a new creation. See Nennius, Brigida.

Cappel St. Ffraid, near Holyhead [in ruins,—*W. D.*]; Llansanffred, in Mechain; Llansanffred, in Cardiganshire; Llansanffred, in Glyn Ceiriog; Llansanffred, in Glan Conwy; Llansanffred, in Glyn Dyfrdwy.

SANNA verch Dyfnwal. (*Caradoc*, p. 182.) Qu., a contraction of Susannah?

SANNAN Sant. Llansannan, rectory and vicarage, church and parish, in the deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire. St. Senan was of noble parents in Ireland, and Bishop in Ynys Cathaigh, in the mouth of the river Shannon; a friend of St. David; and died in the same day.

SANNAN River. Abersannan in Caermarthenshire. (E. Llwyd's *Notes.*)

SANT, properly a saint.

SANT (n. pr. v.), Lat. Xanthus, was the father of Dewi ap Sant, Archbishop of Wales. See *Dewi.*

SARN, a causeway, used in the names of places, as, Sarn Wallog, Sarn y Bwch, Sarn Badrig, ridges of rocks or stones in Cardiganshire Bay; Sarn Drippiog; y Sarnau (n. l.); Sarn, a gentleman's seat in Whittington parish; Tal y Sarn Grin, a village in Cardiganshire; Bwlch Tre Sarnau, Anglesey. [Sarnau, in Deuddwr; Tal y Sarn, in Carmarthenshire and Carnarvonshire. —*W. D.*]

SARN ELEN, a military way of pitched stones, leading through the mountains near Ffestiniog in Meirion; supposed by Mr. Camden to be made by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great. Mr. Edward Llwyd, in his *Notes on Camden*, says, besides the place here mentioned, this way is to be seen at one end of Craig Verwyn, where it is called Ffordd Gam Elen Lueddog, *i.e.*, the crooked way of Helen the Great or Puissant. See *Llueddog* and *Llwyddog*. Another Ffordd (or Sarn) Elen at Llanbadarn Odwyn in Cardiganshire. Also a great part of the road from Brecknock to Neath is called Ffordd Elen. In the parish of Ffestiniog, from Rhyd yr Halen to Castell Dolwyddelen, this road is called Sarn y Ddual, which is about three miles; and some think that Pont Aber Glaslyn and Gymwynas, in Caernarvonshire, is part of the same road. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden* in Meirion.) Another Sarn Elen in Lleyn. See *Dolwyddelen*.

SARN Y DDUAL, in the parish of Ffestiniog; part of the military way of Sarn Elen, which see.

SARPHLE, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*) [in Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.—*W. D.*]

SARSINIAID, the Saracens, descendants of Abraham, perhaps from *Sarah*. They were hired soldiers to the Romans in the time of Aurelian and Probus, *i.e.*, an. 270. (*Ainsworth.*) They afterwards, under Mahomet, overran Syria, Egypt, Persia, Spain, Sicily. Their name is still retained in Barbary; but the Turks, their comrades, revolting, they were driven to the East. (*Ainsworth.*)

SATURNIN (n. pr. v.). In an ancient MS. of Dr. Thos. Williams I find that Morgan ap Saturnin reigned over the Britons, and succeeded Urien ap Cynfarch, who, he says, succeeded Maelgwn. In the churchyard of Llansadwrn, in Anglesey, there was dug up a gravestone, in my time, with an inscription which I copied, but have it not now by me. It was in Roman characters, and begun thus: "Hic jacit Sanctus Saturninus et uxor ejus." But the name Saturnin is not used in Wales, and I suppose was a Loegrian or Roman name. Cynfarch also was a Pictish name.

Morgan Fawr mab Sadyrnin.—*Cyfoesi Myrddin.*

Llansadurnin, in Deheubarth. See *Sadwrn*.

SAVATHAN (n. l.), Saveddan, Savaddan, and Saveddam, in Camden.

SAVATHAN (LLYN), in South Wales, two miles east of Brecknock. (J. D. Rhys, *Gram.*)

SAWDDWY or SAWDDE or SAWDDFAI, a river which falls into Myddfai, and both into Towi, near Llangadog, Caermarthenshire. Llanvihangel Myddfai. Pont ar Sawdde. See *Myddfai.*

SAWELL, fl. (*Llywarch Hen.*) Dr. Davies mistakes this passage of Llywarch Hen, and makes *Sawell* to be a chimney:

—— o wng ag o bell
Pyll pwyll tan trwy Sawell.

But the preceding stanza,

Pyll pwyll tan trwy Lifon,

shews the mistake.

SAWYL (St.) or SAWEL. Llansawyl in Caermarthenshire.

SAWYL (al. SAWL) BENISEL, a King of Britain, the 66th, about 100 years before Christ.

SAWYL or SAWL BENUCHEL ap Pabo Post Prydain, un o'r tri thrahawc Ynys Prydain. (*Tr.* 28.)

SAWYL ap Llywarch Hen, buried at Llangollen. (*Llywarch Hen.*)

SCHIUIAU, in *Doomsday Book*, corruptly for 'Sgeifiog. See *Ysgeifiog.*

SCHLYDACH, in Llywel, Brecknockshire.

SEDD GYFEDD ap Gwyngad ap Nôs.

SEFNYN (n. pr. v.), a poet, an. 1260.

SEGEINT: see *Saint.*

SEGONTIUM: see *Saint.*

SEINLYN Sant.

Mair, Seinlyn, Marthyn, Matheu.

SEINT: see *Saint.*

SEIRIOEL Sant ap Owain Danwyn. See an account of him in *Penmon.*

SEIRIOEL (YNYS), Priestholm Island near Beaumaris. See *Penmon.* [Llys Elis ap Clynnog.—*W. D.*]

SEISILL ap Grwst, the 15th King of Britain.

SEISILL ap Cyhelyn, the 26th King of Britain.

SEISYLL ap Owain, the 60th King of Britain.

SEISYLLT.

SEITHENIN Frenin, o Faes Gwyddno, a oresgynnodd mor ei dir. (*Ach. Saint.*) He was father of Tudno, the founder of Llandudno in Creuthyn. In Englynion Beddau Milwyr he is mentioned:

Bedd Seithenin synwyr wan
Rhwng Maes Kenedir a glan.

SEITHWEDD (n. pr. v.). (*Tr.* 64.)

SELATTYN, parish and church in the county of Salop.

SELE, SELAU. Mallt verch Howel Sele ap M.

SELEDD (n. l.). Bryn Seledd and Cwm Seledd; perhaps from Selyf.

SELEF. Cantref Selef, one of the three cantrefs of Brecheiniog. (Price, *Descr.*) Also one of the commots of said cantref. Bryn Selef, in Llansanffraid, Denbighshire.

SELEMION. Caer Selemion in the *Triades* (Catalogue of Cities) is Caer Selemon (alias Elemon) in Nennius; but where it lies I cannot tell, unless it is Chelmsford in Essex, the Cæsaromagus and Conovium of the Romans. (*Ainsworth.*) A river Chelmers there. Caer Selemion is the city of the people of Selem or Selyf.

SELYF (n. pr. v.). This name is translated Solomon; but I think it should be Selimus. Selyf Seirff Cadeu. (*Breiniau Powys.*)

SELYF ap Cynan Garwyn, un o'r tri aerfeddog. (*Tr.* 65.)

SELYF ap Llywarch Hen. (*Ll. Hen.*)

SELYF BEN SYWEDYDDION, un o'r tair colofn celfyddydion (*Prydydd y Moch*, to Rodri ap O. Gwynedd), *i.e.*, Selimus, chief of astronomers.

SENNY, river. See *Dysynni.*

SENNYLLT (n. pr. v.), the father of Nudd Hael.

SENGHENYTH [now Caer Phili—*W. D.*], a lordship in Morgannwg, one of the four commots of Cantref Brenhinol, Morganwg.

SENGHENYDD CASTLE, given by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth to John le Bruse.

SEPTON, SEPTWN. Caer Septon, Shaftsbury. (*E. Llwyd, Th. Williams*, and *Galfrid.*)

SERVAN (n. pr. v.), the father of Mordaf Hael. (*Tr.* 8.)

SERI. Caer Seri (*Triad*, Catalogue of Cities); in another copy,

Caer Siri; the same with what is called in Nennius Caer Ceirit. Qu. whether Cirencester in Gloucestershire?

SERIGI WYDDEL, a General or Prince of a body of Irish that made a descent on Anglesey in the time of Caswallon Law Hir, father of Maelgwn Gwynedd, about an. 514. Caswallon fought them at Cerrig y Gwyddyl, near Malltraeth (see *Tr.* 49), and killed Serigi with his own hand at Llan y Gwyddyl, which is the Irish church at Holyhead. (Price, *Descr.*) The natives of Holyhead shew the grave of Serigin Wyddel, as they call him. Camden says the Britons were beat; but he is always kind to the Britons. This battle was so obstinate that Cadwallon's men tied their legs by pairs with their horses' *hualau* (I suppose bridles), with a resolution to stand the field to the last man. (*Tr.* 49.)

SEVERUS, the 80th King of Britain. This is the Emperor of Rome died and buried at York.

SGOTTIAID, falsely wrote and pronounced for Ysgwydiaid, which see.

SGOTLAND, and Scotland: see *Ysgotlond* and *Esgottland.*

SIAMAS (n. pr. v.), James.

SIARLES (n. pr. v.), Charles.

SIATT REDYNVRE ap Cadvan Llwy Coed.

SIBYL (n. f.), a common and proper name. It is also pronounced sometimes Sibli, as Sibli Ddoeth, or the wise, meaning the Prophetess. It seems most nations had the Sibyl, a prophetess of that name or appellation. Myrddin Wyllt, the Pictish poet, quotes the British Sibyl by the title of Chwibleian and Chwimbleian, as if the word was formed from *lleian*, a nun, vestal virgin, or priestess.

Ef a ddywaid chwibleian chwedl anrhyfedd.

Hoianau Myrddin.

SIÊB, Cheapside. Sioppau Siêb. By this it seems this name is British.

SIEFFRAI O FYNWY, Galfridus Arthurius, otherwise called Monemuthensis; first a Benedictine monk, afterwards Archdeacon of Monmouth, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, about an. 1150. He translated the History of the Britons out of British into Latin, from a copy given him by Walter Archdeacon of Oxford, which

he brought from the Britons of Armorica. But as he was not a perfect master of his subject, nor was acquainted with the British historians and poets, he hath not done it justice; besides a very great fault in making some additions of his own, which he mixt with the original; so the Latin book is not to be depended on. The Brut copy is common in Wales; but the name of Galfrid, the translator, entirely unknown, except among antiquaries. See *Brut y Brenhinoedd.*

SIERLWY.

A gwyr a meirch ag aur mwy
Gida Siarlys goed Sierlwy.
Hywel Cilan, i Gr. Penrhyn.

SIERON, St. Jerome, Hieronymus.

Gwr siriol geiriau Sieron
Gorhoffaidd Syr Gruffudd Sion.—*Ieuan Tew.*

SIGGAI, in Llantwyt, Glamorgan.

SIGLVAEN, a rocking stone. These are remains of Druidism found in Cornwall and Wales; one of them near St. David's; another at Pen y'Gogarth, near Conwy. I suppose there was one also at Maen y Chwyfan by its name, which see. One between Penmachno and Bettws, and between the rivers Lledr and Machno. See *Lledr.*

SILIAN. Tresilian in Cornwall. Mr. Stukely calls it the Castle of Silvanus, and thinks that Silvanus was father of Carausius, and that Carausius had a son called Silvius or Silvanus. (*Palæographia.*)

SILIN Sant. Some say it is St. Giles.

Silin gwyr Cantre Selyf.—*Hywel Dafydd.*

Llansilin, a church and parish (vicarage) in Denbighshire. Here the famous song writer, Hugh Morus, lived. Nature never shewed herself stronger where there was little or no learning or other advantages than in him. His attempts in heroic poetry did not answer.

SILOD verch Iankyn, arglwydd Ffrangton.

SILURIA: see *Iselwyr.* [See *Syllwyr* below. Essyllwyr; their country, Essyllwg, Bro Essyllt, and Tir Essyllt.—*I. M.*]

SILURES (*Camden*), Iselwyr or Low Men, one of the three different nations of Wales,—the Silures, Dimetæ, and Ordovices.

The Silures, as we gather from Ptolomy's description of them, inhabited Deheubarth, *i.e.*, Herefordshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire.

SILUS or SILIUS, Lat. Julius, the father of Brutus, the first founder of the British empire. His name was not Sylvius, as some would have it. Vid. British copy of Tyssilio.

SILVESTER GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS was of a noble family in Penbrokeshire, not far from Tenby, and born there. He was secretary to King Henry, and tutor to King John his son, and sent to Ireland, where he wrote the History of Ireland, much involved in darkness (says Leland). He was Archdeacon of Brecknock, afterwards Archdeacon of St. David's, and elected Bishop there. He attended Baldwin, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Pope's legate, through Wales, to raise contributions for the war in the Holy Land, and wrote his Journey through Wales (*Itineraria Cambriæ*), and also a topography of Wales, with a map, with several other learned works. He lived above seventy years, and died at St. David's, and was buried there. See Leland's *Script. Brit.*, c. 196.

He was no friend of Galfridus Monemuthensis, his contemporary, the translator of the British History, having some personal pique to him, which he vents with some passion against the history published by him. In one place (*Top. Cambr.*, c. 8) he calls it the fabulous history of Galfrid, upon a very slight occasion, having himself followed the chief things which are esteemed fabulous by the enemies of that history. But nothing shows the personal pique more than the trial he says was made of the Briton history of Galfrid, by a spirit which was at St. David's, who judged him fabulous. (*Hist. Cambr.*, l. i, c. 5.) It should have been proved that this judge was not one of the imps of the father of lies.

SIÔN, or Süon, an ancient British fort on the top of a mountain north of Conwy town, called Caer Süon, or, in the English orthography, *Seeon*. This was the seat of *Gwalch Gorsedd*, where Maelgwn (or, as others say, his father Caswallon) went to judge between the poets and musicians. He lived at Diganwy in Creuthyn; caused the poets and harpers to swim the river Conwy. The harpers' instruments were spoiled; therefore the

poets, whose tools could not be damaged, carried the day. (*Iorwerth ap Beli* to the Bishop of Bangor, an. 1240.)

SIÔR, George. This word is pronounced as the English *Shore*. The British tongue hath not the sound of the soft G. Llan Sant Sior, St. George's in Denbighshire.

SIRI: see *Seri*.

SIRWERN or SURWERN, a place in Cardiganshire. (*D. ap Ieuan Du.*) See *Syrwern*.

SISIL verch Arglwydd Herbert.

SISLI (nom. fœm.), Cecilia.

SITSYLLT (n. pr. v.). Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, Prince of Wales.

SIWAN or SIWEN, dim. of Susan (n. f., Ceretica). Siwan verch Arglwydd Herbert. [Joanna or Joan, in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

SIWDA (n. pr.), qu. Judah or Judas?

A Duw o lwyth Siwda lân.—*Hywel Surdwal.*

SKEWETH: see *Porth Skeweth.*

SNOWDEN (n. pr.): vid. *Wyddfa* and *Eiryri*.

SOLVACH, a harbour and village in Penbrokeshire.

SONLLI. Llewelyn Sonlli. Llwyth Sonlli. Qu. whether a river?

SPEY, a river in Scotland. (*Major.*)

STÎL. Dwyn Stîl Yngharad verch Mredydd; *i.e.*, to draw the stile or pedigree.

STINAN Sant, *i.e.*, Justinian. Cappel Stinan is on the sea-coast in Ramsey Sound, and Cappel Devanog on the island opposite to it. See *Devanog*. This Justinian was hermit and martyr; and his acts are in Capgrave, Aug. 13; and born in Armorica. Being a priest, he came to Great Britain, and went into a boat; committing himself to the waves, he landed at Limenus, an island (now Ramsey), where he found a holy solitary, Honorius (Ynyr), son of Tefrawc, a British Prince, who invited him to stay there, which he did, on condition he would send on shore his sister and maid, who had a cell just by there; and this was done to avoid scandal. St. David, who was then at Menevia, desired his friendship; he lived there many years, but at last was murdered either by his servants or pirates. Leland says he was slain by pirates. A church was built to his honour on the oppo-

site shore. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Aug. 13.) There is the ruins of a chapel on Ramsey Island, called Cappel Devanog; and another opposite to it, on the mainland, called Cappel Stinan.

STRAT and STRATH are found in the composition of names of places in Wales and Scotland, in Latin and English writers, which are the same with the British Ystrad; but not the same meaning with the Latin Strata, a paved way, as some will have it. It signifies a vale or bottom through which a river runs; and perhaps was formed from *ys* and *traed*, a frequented place or place of feet, in the same sense as we say in English a footway or footpath, or to get footing in a place.

In Wales there are: Ystrad Peithyll; Ystrad Meurig; Ystrad Cyngan; Ystrad Marchell; Ystrad Alun; Ystrad Tywy; Ystrad Clwyd; Ystrad Enni; Ystrad Fflur. In Scotland: Strathern; Strathbogie; Strath Dovern or Dovran; Strathy; Strathawin; Strathnavern.

STRAD CLWYD: see *Ystrad Clwyd.*

STRAD MARCHELL: see *Ystrad Marchell.*

STRAD PYTHYLL: see *Ystrad Peithyll.*

STRADWEN verch Cadfan ap Cynan ap Eudaf, wife to Coel Godebog, mother of Cenau, Dyfyr, and Gwawl. (Price, *Descr.*)

STRADWER ap Pandwlph.

STRADWEUL (n. f.), qu. whether Stradwen? Stradweul verch Cadvan ap Cynan ap Eudaf. (R. V., *Notes.*)

STRAITH, *vallis* (*Camden*); but Straith and Strath and Strat, as Strad Clwyd, etc., corrupted from *Ystrad.*

STRATALYN: see *Ystrad Alun.*

STRAT CONGEN: see *Ystrad Cyngan.*

STRATFLEUR: see *Ystrad Fflur.*

STRAT MEYRIC: see *Ystrad Meurig* or *Meuryg.*

STRIGUL or YSTRIGUL river in Gwent. Glyn Strigul Castle. (Price, *Descr.*) This Castle is near a river which falls into the Wysg, between Bryn Buga and Caerllion.

SUDDAS, Judas Iscariot.

SULHAERN (n. pr. v.). Gruffudd ap Sulhaern. (*Caradoc*, p. 186.)

SULIEN ap Ceryn, the 48th King of Britain. Sulien Archbishop of St. David's, A.D. 1087; probably Julianus.

SULIEN Sant o Lydaw.

SULUS (n. pr. v.), Julius.

Brutus ap Sulus syth.—*I. K.*

SULWYCH ap Pebid Penllyn.

[SWALE flu... in ... in which Paulinus baptized. "In provincia Deirorum, ubi sæpius manere cum rege solebat, Paulinus baptizabat in fluvio *Sualva*, qui vicam Cataractam præterfluit." (*Bede.*)—*W. D.*]

SWS, SWYS, and SWSWEN, Caer Sws, the ruins of an ancient city of the Britons in Montgomery, on the banks of the Severn, now a small village. Mr. Camden says it is reported to be both ancient and to enjoy ancient privileges. A lame account, indeed! Mr. Llwyd, in *Notes on Camden*, says it is said to have been the seat of the lords of Arwystli, and supposes it to have been of Roman foundation, without giving any reasons for it. Encampments about it at three several places, Gwynfynydd, Rhos Ddiarbed, and Cefn Carnedd; and also on the hill above Llanddinam, y Gaer Fechan, an entrenchment.

Powys a Chaerswys wen.—*L. G. Cothi.*
Cawr o Seysyll Caer Swswen
Caem roi i'n byw Cymro 'n ben.—*D. I. Ll.*

It is called also Cadr Swysson. Cadw o Gadr Swyssons was one of the pillars or supporters of arts and sciences. See *Cadw.*

SWYDD Y GRE, one of the four commots of Cantref Melienydd See *Maelienydd.*

SWYDD Y FAM, one of the commots of the Cantref of Buellt.

SWYDD WYNOGION, or, in Price's *Description*, Swydd Ynogen, one of the commots of Cantre'r Clawdd, between Wy and Severn.

Amgylch cyminawc cymynai Saesson
Ar Swydd Wynogion yd wynnygai.—*Cynddelw.*

SYBYLLTIR, a gentleman's seat, Anglesey; q. d. Tir Sybwll, wet ground.

SYCHARTH, a gentleman's seat in Powys, qu. ?

SYCHNANT, the name of the valley near Holywell in Flintshire; *i.e.*, dry brook or dry valley. Nant is properly a brook. Several brooks of this name in Wales. Sychnant in Melynddwr, etc.

SYKKER SAND, a port in Scotland, in Lat. *Tuta Arena.* (Jo. Major, *Hist. Scot.*, l. i, fo. 9.) From the British *siccr, i.e.*, safe.

SYLFAEN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) [Castle Caereinion parish.—*W. D.*]

SYLUAIU, a river in Scotland. (Major, *Hist. Scot.*)

SYLLWYR, the people of Esyllwg (*H. Llwyd*); hence Silures (*H. Llwyd*). Gwentllwg, he says, is Gwentsillwg in Monmouthshire; Leland's *Ventoluga.*

SYRWEN, one of the four cantrefs of Cardiganshire, containing the commots [of] Gwinionydd and Iscoed. (Price, *Descr.*) Wrote by Deio ap Ieuan Du *Surwern*, q. d. Gwern Sur.

Dechrau o ddeau ydd wyf
Y *Surwern* gwlad ni sorrwyf.

SYTHIA (Scythia), a country on the continent, so called from the people being expert at shooting, which in the Celtic is *saethu*, from *saeth*, an arrow. The Irish antiquaries derive the ancient *Scots of Ireland* from the Scythians, and so Rad. de Diceto. Scythia, Scita, Sciticus, Scoticus, Scotus, Scotia. But I think the name of Scot comes more naturally from their name in the British *Ysgwydiad*, from the Celtic *ysgwyd* or *ysgod*, a shield; and Meilir Brydydd, in the year 1079, calls them *Ysgodogion* dynion lledffer.

T.

TAERUS. Dafydd Ddu Taerus.

TÂF, a river which rises near Vrenni Fawr, and, taking in several rivers, falls into the sea near the Towi in Caermarthenshire. Upon this river the Abbey of Whitland, called Ty Gwyn ar Daf, was, which was built of white rods of hazle for a summer house. (*Camden.*) See also other Tâfs in Glamorganshire and Brecknockshire that go by Llandaf to Caerdyf. Mr. Ed. Llwyd says he cannot conjecture what might be the original signification of the word Tâf, but thinks the *Thames* to be of the same origin. (*Notes on Camden.*)

TAF FAWR and TAF FECHAN, rivers that rise in Brecknockshire and run by Llandâf and Caerdyf to the Severn Sea. Camden says this is the Rhatostabius or Rhatostibius of Ptolemy,—

a maimed word for the British Traeth Tav; but more likely a corruption of Ystrad Taf and Ystrad Tyf. (Qu. whether there be not a small river that runs into the Tâf or Caerdyf, whence it might be called Caer Aberdyf.) Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks that the first syllables of Tawy, Towy, Teifi, and Dyfi, are but so many various pronunciations of *Tav* or *Taf;* but it surprises me that Mr. Llwyd should fall into such a blunder as to think that *all these rivers* should have the *same name.* Were words so scarce among the Britons that they could not afford different names for their rivers?

TAFWYS (fl.).

TAFARN, a surname.

Dafydd Tafarn a farnwyd
Yn hael iawn, un o'i hil wyd.
G. ap I. Hen, i Gr. ap Daf. Tafarn.

TAFOD AUR, *i.e.*, Chrysostomus. Edeyrn Dafod Aur.

TAGUY, wrote anciently for Tawy. (*E. Llwyd.*)

TAIN, river. Abertain.

TAL, in the composition of names of places, signifying a forehead, as, Tal y Lan; Tal y Bont; Tal y Sarn, etc. Hence Eithdal, Italy, now yr Eidal. Hence Ardaloedd, borders of a country; talaith, a head-band or diadem; Talaith Aberffraw. Also talar, a headland in ploughing.

TAL Y BONT, one of the three commots of Cantref Meirion.

[TAL Y FORWYN Castle, near Aberbechan, hanging over the Severn, now in ruins. Several things were dug up there by astrologers in search of treasure.—*W. D.*]

TAL Y TREUDDYN, a gentleman's seat.

TAL Y VOEL, a place in Anglesey where there is now a ferry from the town of Caernarvon. This is Tal Moelvre mentioned in Gwalchmai ap Meilir's Arwyrein O. Gwynedd, where he says O. Gwynedd had a sea-fight against three powerful fleets, and defeated them. He says the river Menai (that arm of the sea) did not ebb that tide because kept full by the blood of the slain.

A Menei heb drai o drallanw gwaedryar
A lliw gwyar gwyr yn heli.

The three fleets were from Ireland, the Baltic, and Normandy. These are his words:

Tair lleng a ddaethant liant lestri
Tair praff prif lynges iw bres brofi
Un o Iwerddon, arall arvogion
Or Llychlynigion, llwrw hirion lli
Ar drydedd dros for o Nortmandi, etc.

Mr. Moses Williams, in his Notes on the Oeslyfr, published with H. Llwyd's *Descr. Brit.*, supposes the battle of Tal Moelvre to be that descent made by Mad. ap Mredydd of Powys with Henry II's ships in the Isle of Anglesey, A.D. 1157, where they robbed the churches of Llanvair and Llanbedr; and those that landed were all killed by the islanders, which caused the ships to make the best of their way, and weigh anchor; and he says there is a place called Moelvre near those churches of St. Peter and St. Mary; but it is plain this was a different action, and is fully and beautifully described by Gwalchmai, and was a sea-fight.

TAL PRYDAIN, a battle fought by Gr. ap Cynan. (*Meilir Brydydd.*)

TAL Y LLYCHAU, Caermarthenshire.

TAL LLWYN ELGAIN, near Brecknock, in Caradoc. Qu. whether Trallwng Elgain? See *Trallwng.*

TAL Y RHEDYNOG DDU, in Scotland. (*E. Llwyd.*)

TAL Y BOLION, or TALEBOLION, or TAL BOLION, one of the six commots of Anglesey. Some derive it from Polion or Bulinus. Cors y Bol, a bog, lies in this commot, which has its name from the same origin; perhaps from Bolg, and a place called Penbol. See *Bolg.*

TALACHARN, one of the three commots of Arberth in Dyfed. (Price, *Descr.*)

TALACHARN, in Caermarthenshire, where Lord Rees did homage to Henry II, A.D. 1172. Syr Gei de Brean, Arglwydd Talacharn.

TALAVAN. Maenor Talavan, one of the four commots of Cantref Pennythen, Morganwg. (Price, *Descr.*)

TALACRAU or TALACRE, a gentleman's seat in Flintshire. (*J. D.*) Mostyn's.

TALGARTH, one of the three commots of Cantref Canol in Brecknockshire. (Price, *Descr.*) The mountains of Talgarth mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis in *Itin.*

TALHAYARN. Llanvair Talhayarn, a church and parish in the deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire.

TALIARIS, rectè Taliarus, a place in Caermarthenshire.

TALIESSIN, a Cambrian poet or bard, commonly called Taliessin Ben Beirdd, the chief of bards, flourished in North Wales in the reign of Maelgwn Gwynedd, who is called by Gildas the Island Dragon. Sir John Price, in his *Description of Wales*, calls him the famous clerk and great wise man Taliessin. It seems Maelgwn made use of him as a prophet, by which help he governed an unruly people enthusiastically martial. This was not a scheme of Maelgwn only, but of all the kings of the Britons before him. Taliessin was brought up by Elphin, son of Gwyddno Goronhir, lord of Cantre' Gwaelod.

TALOG. Coed Talog or Coed Halog, yn Neheubarth [near Llan Erful—*W. D.*]; Bod Talog, Meirion, or perhaps Halawc.

TALVRITH (Y) ap Trehayarn Goch o Lŷn.

TALWRN, a spot of ground, qu. ?

TALWRN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

TALWRN, a gentleman's seat in Eifionydd. (*J. D.*)

TALWRN MAWR (Y), in Anglesey. Lloyds of Talwrn.

TALLWCH, father of Trystan. (*Tr.* 24.)

TAM. Mr. Edward Llwyd says a great many of our larger rivers began with *Tav* and *Tiv*, or, as anciently written, *Tam* and *Tim:* hence Thame or Thames, Tav, Tawy, Tywy, Teivi, Dyfi, Deva (Rom.), now Dee, Dove in Shropshire, etc. This *Tam*, says he, is in all probability the same with the Greek *tamos* in *potamos;* and he therefore takes the initials *pa, pe,* and *po,* in such Greek words, to be old prepositives which the Britons never had, which implies that the *Tam* or *Tav* of the Celtæ is the most ancient. But probably in the course of explaining the names of the above rivers some other etymologies may be hit upon.

TANAD, river in Montgomeryshire [issues from Berwyn Mountains, joins the Eirth at Llangynog, the Mochnant at Aber Rhaiadr, etc.—*W. D.*] Abertanad.

Ysymy rwydd arglwydd erglywiad
A glywir or tir ger Tanad.
Einion ap Gwgawn, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

Glan Tanad, a gentleman's seat.

TANWG Sant o Lydaw. Llandanwg in Merionethshire.

TANWYN (n. pr. v.) See Dr. Davies.

TANGUSIUS, a holy man in Gwent, who brought up St. Beuno, in the time of Ynyr, King of Gwent. (*Buchedd Beuno.*)

TANGNO ap Ystrwyth. See *Ystrwyth* river and *Ystwyth.*

TANGED ap Padriark Frenin.

TANGWYSTL (à *tang* and *gwystl*), nom. fœm. Also a Saxon name at Gwaith Perllan Fangor.

Pan ddiholer Tangwystl yn hir o dir Gwynedd.

Hoi. Myrddin.

TANGWYSTL, daughter of Llywarch Goch, lord of Rhos, Rhyfoniog, and Anglesey, was the first wife of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, by whom he had Gruffudd ap Llywelyn, though Caradoc says he was base born. (Powel's *Caradoc,* p. 298.) See the *White Book of Hergest,* and also Polyd. Virgil, l. xvi, p. 391. Upon her death he married Jone, the daughter of King John and sister of Henry III, and disinherited, or attempted to disinherit, Gruffudd, which caused great disturbance and wars; but Llewelyn, the son of Gruffudd, at last got the Principality.

TANGWN (n. pr. v.), father of Rhineri. (*Tr.* 21.)

TANGWYN Sant yn Llangoed, Môn, ap Caradog Freichfras.

TANGLWST, alias TANGWYSTL, verch Brychan Brycheiniog.

TARADR, a river's name. Abertaradr, a place mentioned in Hoiane Myrddin. See *Abertaradr.*

TARDDENIN, afon. (*Cyfoesau Myrddin a Gwenddydd.*)

TARDDENNI. Llyn Tarddenni, a lake in Eryri, called also Llynn Cwellyn or Cawell-lyn.

TABOGI, a river in Gwent is Coed. (*Tr.* 30.) Yn Abertarogi yngwent is y Coed y doeth ir tir. (*Id.*) Abertarogi, now Erles Throgoye, in Monmouthshire. (Morden's Map.)

TATHAL ap Amun Ddu, brenin Groeg. Caer Dathal, which see.

TATHAIUS, a British saint mentioned by Camden in Monmouthshire, others say Irish, who governed an academy at Caerwent in the time of King Caradog ap Ynyr, who invited [him] thither from an hermitage. See Gildas. See *Lib. Landaff; Notes on Camden, Penbrokeshire.*

TAWY, a river rising near Cappel Callwen in Dyfynnog hundred, runs by Ystrad Gynlas, by Llanguge, by Llansamlad, and to sea at Swanzey; in Welsh Abertawy; by Camden, corruptly, Abertawi; and he says the English name is derived from *swine* or sea-hogs, q. d. Sweinsey.

TAY, a river in Scotland. (Major, *Hist.*)

TECCA, Angl. fairest. Iancyn Decca.

TECCWY Sant ap Dingad.

TECCWYN Sant. Llandecwyn in Meirion. Docunus or Docuinus. Called also by Capgrave St. Cyngarus. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Nov. 6.) He is mentioned in Spelman's *Councils*, in the Acts of the Synod of Llandaf, as abbot, as is Cadoc and Illtut, abbots.

TECLA Sant, virgin and abbess in Thuringia or in Hesse, A.D. 725. Llandegla yn Ial.

TEG. Gruffydd Deg ap Gruff. ap Einion.

TEGAI Sant yn Maes Llanglasawc. Llandygai.

TEGANWY, for Deganwy or Dyganwy, qu.? King John, in the year 1211, came thus far with the power of England, of South Wales, of Powys, Chirk, and Yale, and Cydewen, and with an intention to destroy all that had life within North Wales. Here Llywelyn ap Iorwerth so distressed the King and his army by skirmishing and cutting off his victuals, that his soldiers were glad to eat their horses, and to return with great loss. Next year he came again with the same army, and encamped to the west side of the river Conwy, entering Wales at Oswestry, and sent part of his army to burn Bangor, and took the Bishop prisoner. Then the Prince sent Jone, the King's daughter, who was his wife, and submitted and did homage. (*Caradoc*, in Lln. ap Iorwerth.) In 1215 Llywelyn ap Iorwerth laid siege to Dyganwy and Rhuddlan, and took them, and so left the King not one castle in his land. (*Caradoc.*) In 1244 Henry III came to Dyganwy, or Gannoc, with English and Gasgoignes, and sent for the Irish, but was obliged to return with loss. (*Caradoc*, p. 310.) In 1256 Henry III and his son came as far as Teganwy with all the strength of England in great rage; but Llywelyn ap Gruffudd sent his fleet to meet that of the Irish that sided with the King, and defeated them, and kept the straits and passes so narrowly till he obliged the King to retreat with great

loss. (*Caradoc*, in Lln. ap Gruffudd.) This Castle lay in Creuthyn in Cantref y Rhos. (*H. Llwyd.*) Camden says it is plainly a variation of Conwy: perhaps not.

TEGAU EURFRON, gwraig Cariadog Freichfras, un o dair diwair ferch Ynys Prydain, yn cael gair fal Penelope; roedd tri thlws na wasnaethynt i neb ond iddi ei hun, ei mantell, ei phiol aur, a'i chyllell. (*D. J.*) Tegau Eurfron's mantle was one of the thirteen rarities of the Isle of Britain. It would fit no woman but what was chaste. Wrote also Tegeu Eurfron. (*Tr.* 54 and 78.) See *Eluned.*

TEGAWG ap Cyfnerth ap Madog Madogion.

TEGEINGL (rectè Tegengl), a country, now Flintshire. Mr. Camden says it signified in the British *Fair England.* This is owing to his ignorance of the British, for *Eingl* signifies *Angles*, a people, and not a country.

Eingl ar gychwyn
Rhag Llion Llychlyn.—*Myrddin.*

And is also the plural of *Ongl* or *Engl*, a corner or angle. Therefore Teg-Engl is a fair corner. The British name for England is Lloegr, and not Eingl, and we have no other name for it. Mr. Camden's caution was not necessary against the author who called it in Latin Tegenio, for there might be Igeni as well as Iceni. I think it was Humphrey Lloyd. It means *cornel deg.*

Cantref Tegengl contains three commots, Counsyllt, Prestatyn, and Rhuddlan.

TEGERIN, vulgo Teigryn, ap Carwed.

TEGFAN Sant. Llandegfan, a church in Anglesey, dedicated also to St. Tydecho. I suppose Decumanus, hermit and martyr. Capgrave says he left Wales, and led a hermit's life in a wood on the south side of Severn, where he was murdered. (*Brit. Sanct.*, March 1.) Tegvan Sant ap Carcludwys. (*MS.*) Tegfan, father of Coel Godebog.

Ap Tegfan frwydr Gamlan gynt.—*Rhys Goch Eryri.*

TEGFEDD Santes, sister of Tydecho. See *Tydecho.*

TEGLA. Llandegla yn Ial.

TEGLAF (n. pr. v.). Llandeglaf yn Ial, a parish and church in the deanery of Ial, Denbighshire.

TEGIAWC verch Ynyr Gwent. See *Beuno.*

TEGID VOEL, o Benllyn. *Tegvedd* neu *Tegwedd,* ei ferch.

TEGID. Llyn Tegid, a lake near Bala; in English, Pimble Mere. (*Ch. Edwards.*) Limne Cataigidos.

TEGONWY ap Teon.

TEGWARED ap Griffri ap Carwed ap Aelaw.

TEGWARED ap Iddon ap Idnerth.

TEGWAS FELYN, arglwydd Hwlffordd.

TEGYNGL or TEGENGL, daughter of Cynedda Wledig. (*Ach Cattwg.*)

TEIBION. Meirion (in Meirionydd) ap Teibiawn ap Cunedda Wledig, or Tibion.

TEIFI, a river in South Wales, called by ..... Tibius; by Ptolomy, Tuerobius. (*Camden*); rises in Llyn Teifi, near the Abbey of Ystrad Fflur, and falls to the sea below Cardigan town, taking in its course many other rivers. It had beavers in it in Giraldus Cambrensis's time, and now hath an excellent salmon fishery. *Aberteifi,* Cardigan town and county. By Ainsworth, Ratostathybius. *Tuerobius,* corruptly for Dwrteifi, says Camden.

TEILO or TEILAW Sant, son of Encisus or Ensic, a nobleman, and born at Eglwys Gunniau (Llanwnnio). He was instructed by St. Dubricius, and afterwards by St. Pauleus, a disciple of St. German, at the same time with St. David. He came from Little Britain here about the same time with Dewi and Padarn, being relations to King Arthur, and were promoted in the church,—Dewi made Penescub Ynghaerlleon ar Wysg, *i.e.,* Head Bishop (*Tr.* 7), Padarn was made Bishop of Llanbadarn Vawr in Ceretica, and Teilaw of Llandaf, with great privileges; and with whom he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The yellow plague (y fall felen) happening while he was at Llandaf, he went over to Armorica, where he remained with Sampson, Bishop of Dole, and afterwards returned to Llandaf. This Teilo had gained such a character for sanctity and learning that in after ages, when Popery prevailed, it was pretended that God had made him three bodies, that the church of Llandaf and Llandeilo Fawr and Penalun might have each a body to show to sanctify their several churches, and to avoid their disputing who should have his body to keep. (*Tr.* 44.) These preachers came over to

Britain when the Gwrtheyrn faction lost ground here, and Gildas and others obliged to retire to Little Britain to make room for them. See the *Triad*, "Tri chorph", etc.

TEIRGWAED or TEIRGWAEDD, the father of Menyw the philosopher. (*Tr.* 31.) This Teirgwaed was cotemporary with Gwrtheyrn Gwrthene. (*Tr.* 32.)

TEIRTREF (Y), a lordship near Bishop's Castle, now corruptly called Tatriff.

TEIRTREF (Y), one of the commots of Cantref Iscoed in Gwent. (Price, *Descr.*)

TEIRW: see *Dinteirw.*

TEMIS, Tamesis fl. (*T. Williams* and *Tr.* 4.)

TENEUAN ap Lludd, the 73rd King of Britain.

TERFYNNON (n. pr. qu. ?).

TERWYN (n. l.). Gwaith Terwyn, a battle fought on Bryn Terwyn in ..... between Llewelyn ap Gruffydd and his brother Owain or Owain Goch, A.D. 1254. (*Aer. Cambr.*)

TEUDDWR. Cwm Teuddwr in Radnorshire.

TEUDRIC ap Tithffalt ap Teithrin ap Tathal ap Amun Ddu, brenin Groeg.

TEULU, a family or clan. Diwair deulu and aniwair deulu. (*Triades.*) See *Gwŷs.*

TEUTHONEG, the Teutonic language. (*E. Llwyd.*)

TEVRIAUCUS was father of Honorius (Ynyr). See *Ynyr.* (Leland, *Script. Brit.*, c. 38.)

TEWDOR or TEWDWR (n. pr. v.). Rhys Tewdwr; in others, Rhys ap Tewdwr.

Tewdor am ysgor am isgell grawn.

Cynddelw, i Gad. ap Madog.

TEWDRIG, id. quod Teudric.

TEWDOS ap Cadwgon.

TEYRNLLUG. Cadell Deyrnllug; in another place, Teyrnllys.

TEYVEDIAT (Price, *Descr.*), rectè Tefeidiat. See *Dyffryn.*

THEONIA, Abbess of Gwytherin, mother of Elerius, the Abbot, who entertained Gwenfrewi in her [monastery], whereof she became Abbess after the other's death. (*Life of Winifred.*)

THROGOY, river (Camden, *Britannia*); in the British, Tarrogi. (*Tr.*) "Ac yn Abertarogi yngwent y tiriodd", etc.

TIBERINUS, the river Tiber, which washeth Rome. The name in Celtic is Dwrfrenin, king of waters. (*I. M.*)

TIBIE ferch Brychan.

TIBOD verch Einion ap Gruffudd.

TIBION, son of Cunedda Wledig, died in the Isle of Man, which island the Irish Scots won, headed by Builke, the son of Glam Hector. (Price, *Descr.*, out of Nennius.) This Tibion was father of Meirion, who had Cantref Meirion given him.

TIMWR. Llandimwr, tir yn perthyn i Syr R. Vychan.

TINBOD, a castle on the top of a hill in Maelienydd, mentioned in Camden's *Britannia* to have been destroyed by Llewelyn Prince of Wales, A.D. 1260. [*Dunbod*, the place of a fort.—*W. D.*]

TINDAETHWY, rectè Dindaethwy, which see. Vid. also *Cynan Tindaethwy.*

TINDAGOL or TINTAGÒL, a castle in Cornwall, which Buchanan, from his utter ignorance in the British history, says is the name of a man.

TINLLAES. Mredydd Dinllaes ap Dafydd.

TINLLEYN, one of the commots of Cantref Lleyn in Caernarvonshire. See *Porthdinlleyn.*

TINTERNE, Monastery in Wales (at Gresham, Norfolk, No. 19, Davies MS.), the grant in being then. This was Dintarn in Monmouthshire, where there [are] two parishes, Dintarn Uchaf and Isaf, to this day.

TINWAED (n. pr. v.). Tinwaed Faglawg, one of the three strong crooks. (*Tr.* 21.)

TIR AMALGAD, in Conacht in Ireland.

TIR MON, Anglesey. See *Mon.*

TIR RAULPH, one of the three commots of Cantref Mawr, Brecknockshire. (Price, *Descr.*)

TIRION (n. l.). Williams of Tirion.

TITAN or TYTAN, a Celtic Prince, nephew of Sadwrn. The signification of the word in the British is "the house of fire", *i.e.*, Tŷ Tân; for which reason he is taken by the Romans for Hyperion or the Sun.

TIVIDIAUC, the river Teme in Shropshire. (*Camden.*) See *Tefeidiat.*

TLYSWR, *i.e.*, pretty man. Ierwerth ap Ieuan Dlyswr.

TOGVAEL or Dogvael, or Dogwel, or Dygwel. Llanddygwel Church in Anglesey.

TOLWYTH, q. d. Tylwyth. Tolwyth Gruffydd ap Hoel.

TOMMEN, a barrow or low, being a tump of earth thrown up on the graves of great men among the Britons; a tumulus or tomb. In some parts they are called *crugau*, which word is used in South Wales: Tri Chrug Aeron; Crugau Cefn Ceidio, near Rhaiadr Gwy; Tommen y Bala; Tommen y Mur; Tommen Madog [near Pont Fadog—*W. D.*]; and Tommen Coginam in Cardiganshire; Tom Elwyddan (in Taliesin, Beddau); Tommen Llansanffraid, near Rhaiadr Gwy.

Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks that Tommen y Bala was a Roman watch-mount, and not for urn-burial. They might be first for urn-burials, and since for watch-mounts. See *Bwynllys.*

TON SAWNDWR, Monmouthshire.

TONNAU, in Llanylltyd, Glamorganshire.

TONWEN verch Gynyr o Gaergawch. See *Non.*

TONWY verch Llawdden or Llawddyn Lleddog.

TORCHOG. Llywelyn Aurdorchog,—Aurus Torquatus.

TORDDU, a cognomen, black-bellied. Philip Dorddu, etc.

Da wr oeddyd o wreiddyn
Y Torddu gynt a'r ddau Gwynn.—*Rh. D.*

TOTENYS and TOTNES (*Tyssilio*), q. d. Tot Ynys. Traeth Totenys, or the Sands of Totenys, was the place where Brutus the Trojan landed with his fleet from Gaul. (*Tyssilio.*) This is Totnes in Devonshire, near Torbay. See *Cathness.*

TOWI (by Camden, *Britannia*, Towy), a river which runs by Llanymddyfri, Llandeilo Fawr, and Caermarthen; the Tobius of Ptolomy. (*Camden.*)

Y dydd hwn y duodd hi
Wybr a daiar Bro Dowi.—*L. Morganwg.*

Wrote also *Tywi*:

Teyrn gwyr Ystrad Tywi
Tomas mawr yw'ch urddas chwi.
Bedo Phylip Bach.

It rises in Mevenydd in Cardiganshire, runs by Llanymddyfri, Llangadog, Llandeilo Fawr, Dinefwr Castle, Caermarthen, and to the sea at Llanstephan Castle.

Ac ymladd yn daer am ddwylan Tywi
Ac ynghyfenw Difiau dyfod iddi.—*Hoian. Myrddin.*
Pan fo pont ar Daf ac arall ar Dywi
Y daw y diwedd rhyfel iddi.—*Hoian. Myrddin.*

TOWLBWRDD GWENDDOLAU ap Ceidiaw was one of the thirteen rarities of Britain. See *Gwenddolau.* This was a chessboard or pair of tables: the ground was gold, and the men silver, and would play themselves when set agoing. *N.B.* This may possibly be some piece of wheelwork. See *Eluned* for a full account of these rarities.

TRAETH EDRYWI, Newport in Penbrokeshire.

TRAETH Y GARN, in Irish Traigh an Chairn, on the sea-coast of Sligo in Ireland, where a great battle was fought between the natives and the Belgæ, A.M. 2737. (*Ogygia.*)

TRAETH MAELGWN, yn Aberdyfi. This is the Sands on the Cardiganshire side, over against the village of Aberdovey in Wales, known by this name to this day. It is on the skirts of the bog called Cors Vochno, and overflowed every tide. On the Britons losing the crown of London, and being drove by the Saxons out of Loegria, all their petty princes agreed to meet together on this Sand to choose one of the worthiest among them for their chief king; the intent of their meeting here being, it seems, that there might be no delay, but that they should resolve on it in the compass of one tide. Here came the Prince of North Wales, Maelgwn Gwynedd, and also the Prince of Powys, of Deheubarth, of Rhieinwg, Esyllwg, and Morganwg (in another MS., and to that place came Powys, Gwynedd, Deheubarth, Euas, Gwent, Morgannwg, and Sersyllwg); and by a contrivance of one Maelda Hynaf ap Unhwch Unarchen, lord of Pennardd in Arvon, Maelgwn was chose king; for he made him a kind of a chair or seat of quills or wings, so that when the flood came none of them could stand his ground except Maelgwn by the help of his floating chair, upon which he was chose their chief king. Perhaps because he had more wit than the rest of them as well as more valour. See No. 2 Appendix to H. Llwyd's *Brit. Descr.*

TRAFAL, fl. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.)

TRAHAERN, one of the commots of Cantref Selef in Brecknockshire. (Price, *Descr.*)

TRAHAERN BRYDYDD MAWR, a poet, an. 1380. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 264.) His Satire upon Cadwgan, the vicar, and his niece was so bitter that Cadwgan set his own house on fire, and killed his niece, in a week after the Satire was published. (*E. Llwyd.*)

TRAHAIARN vel TREHAIARN ap Tynhaiarn.

TRAHAUS. Gwladus Drahaus.

TRALLWNG, or TRALLWM, or TRALLWNGC. Some derive it from *tre* and *llyn*, as Tre'r Llyn, but is wrote and pronounced Trallwng; in English, Welsh Poole, or Poole town, in Montgomeryshire, on the banks of the Severn; and is interpreted by Mr. Camden, the town by the lake. Mr. Edward Llwyd (in *Notes*) says Trallwn, from Tre 'r Llyn, is an etymology agreeable enough to this place; otherwise he would suspect Trallwn to be the name of a place near this pool, for Trallwn, he says, is a common appellative in Glamorganshire for soft places on the roads, which he takes to be an abbreviation of Traethlyn, a quagmire. [A bog or quagmire in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

Y Trallwng teilwng fu'r tad.—*Gr. Llwyd ap Eign. Lygliw.*
Y mwng y Trallwng y trig.—*S. Keri.*

See *Trallwng Elfael.* Dafydd Say o'r Trallwng.

TRALLWNG CYNFYN is in Brecknockshire. Moses Williams (*Notes on H. Llwyd*), who derives it from *Tre Llyn;* but see *Elfael.*

TRALLWNG ELFAEL is in Caermarthenshire (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 269); called Tal Llwyn Elgain. Here Gruff. ap Lln. ap Iorwerth fought the Normans and defeated them. A place between Llanymddyfri and Brecknock called Trallwng.

Gwnaeth drallif gwyar uch Trallwng Elfael
Pan fu ymdrafael drud ac erddrwng.
Ein. ap Madawg, 1250.

TRALLWYN CAU, in Llanvair y Bryn, Caermarthenshire.

TRANCH, in Trevethyn.

TRAWSFYNYDD, a parish and church in Meirion.

TRAWSNANT, a river that falls into the Towi, q. d. cross-brook; another by Cwmervin.

TRE, or TREV, or TREF, is a British word signifying a town, village, or society of men: hence *cantref*, English cantred, *i.e.*,

100 villas: hence *gartref*, home; or, as H. R., *gar tir ef*, which is a little strained. Tre is in the composition of the names of several towns and places, as Tre Ferwydd; Tre Feirig; Tre 'r Ddol; Tre Fadog; Tre Friw; Tre Lywarch; Tre 'r Maen or Tremaine; Trewen; Trefor or Trevoire; Tre 'r Dryw; Tre 'r Gof; Trefaldwyn; Tre 'r Llyn; Tre Filan; Treflech; Ucheldre; y Goedtre; y Faerdre; y Pentre; Tregarnedd; Tre Gastell; Tref Loddaith. But I never met with the name of a very ancient place, or before the Norman conquest, in Wales beginning with *Tre;* so that it is all a joke to say, as some do, that the city of the Trinobantes was called by the Britons Tre Newydd, and not Tro Newydd, or New Troy.

TRE AEDDON, vulgò Tre Eiddon, a place in Anglesey, near Aberffraw. See *Aeddon.*

TRE 'R BARDD. Llanvihangel Tre 'r Bardd, parish and church, Anglesey.

TRE BRYS [in Mochnant— *W. D.*], a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

TRE 'R DRIW, Edward Llwyd interprets the town of the Druid, in Anglesey. But see more of this in Rowlands' *Mona Antiqua.* I must observe that *Tref* here doth not signify a town, but a house or habitation; as in South Wales "myned i dref" is to go *home.* So Trewyn, Tre 'r Gof, Trefeurig, etc., etc.

TRE LETTART, or Letterston, in Penbrokeshire.

TRE LYWARCH, in Anglesey.

Brondorf farch Tre Lywarch traidd.—*Gruff. ap Mredydd.*

TRE 'R TWR.

TREBAFARED, village, Glamorganshire. Fairs kept here.

TREBUCLO (*Camden*) for Tref y Clawdd, Knighton. The natives call it, for shortness, *Tryclo* or *Tryclaw,* and not Trebuclo, for Tre Clawdd.

TREBWLL, some place in Powys.

Am Drebwll twll dy ysgwyd.—*Llywarch Hen,* i Gynddylan.

Perhaps Welsh Pool.

TRECASTELL, a harbour and gentleman's seat in Môn. Trecastell in Llywel, Brecknockshire. Fairs kept here.

TREDESTINIET (qu. whether Distainiaid ?), a village or township in the commot of Malltraeth, Anglesey. (Prince's *Extent,*

1352.) Here were two *weles* of free land. One of them was so free that the Prince had no revenue out of it except a suit to the commots and hundreds, and the two grand turns yearly; the other was a harder tenure, though free. The cashiers of it paid the Prince a rent of £4 : 11 : 2. A suit to the commots and hundreds:—for every relief, 1*s.* 8*d.*; for every gobr, 10*s.*; for every amobr, 1*s.* 8*d.* Must do the work at the Prince's palace at Aberffraw; and all the heirs except two must pay *cylch stalon.* In this last *wele* there were two parcels of escheat land, and one lying *ffryth, i.e.*, without being set, or left in common, in the Prince's hands.

TREDDERWEN, a gentleman's seat in Montgomeryshire. Mochnant, qu. ?

TREFDRAETH, a village in Penbrokeshire; in English, Newport; one of the three commots of Cemais in Dyfed. (Price, *Descr.*) The castle was erased by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, anno Dom. 1215. Also a church and parish in Anglesey, near Malltraeth (à *tref*, a village, and *traeth*, sands).

TREF ALUN (n. l.). Trefor of Trefalun.

TREF DREYR, a cantref in Cardiganshire.

TREF ITHAEL, a house where Iolo Goch frequented. (*Rhys Goch Glyndyfrdwy.*)

TREF Y GRUG, one of the four commots of Cantref Gwent. (Price, *Descr.*)

TREF ERBIN, a place in Cornwall; Erbin's town. (*E. Llwyd.*)

TREFALDWYN, the town and castle of Montgomery,—a town so called after Baldwin, Lieutenant of the Marches of Wales in William the Conqueror's time. (*Camden* in Montgomery.) It was called by the English Montgomery, after Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, who won much land there. Florilegus says it was so called by Henry III from its situation, *Mons Gomericus*, after he had rebuilt [it]; for the Welsh had overthrown it in the year 1095, and put the garrison to the sword. (*Camden.*)

TREFEDRYD, a gentleman's seat in Denbighshire. (*J. D.*)

TREFEDWYN, a place in Tegengl, where, and at Rhuddlan and Caerwys, the causes of Tegengl were to be heard in the time of ..... (Powel, *Car.*, p. 360.)

TREFEKA, near St. David's.

TREFAWITH. Camden (in Herefordshire) says that the Britons called Hereford (before the name of Hereford town was known) by this name, from beech-trees, and *Henford* from an old way; but a little before he derives Hereford, which he writes also Hareford and Hariford, from Ariconium.

TREFETHYN, Monmouthshire.

TREFGAIAN, a parish and church in Anglesey. See *Caian.*

TREFIN, Penbrokeshire, a village. Fairs kept here.

TREFILAN CASTLE, built by Maelgwn Vychan, A.D. 1230.

TREFLECH, near Oswestry [vulgo Treflach—*W.D.*].

TREFLECH, church and parish, Caermarthenshire.

TREFLYDAN, in Gilsfield, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

TREFLYGAN, Cardiganshire.

TREFNANT, a gentleman's seat by Welshpool.

TREFOR. Several places in Wales thus named, and from thence it is become a surname of families. Sometimes it comes from *tref*, a dwelling, and *môr*, the sea, when the situation is so, as in Cefn Trefor Fawr and Cefn Trefor Fach, near Harlech. Sometimes it might come from *tref* and *mawr*, great, as Tre'fawr. So Trefor in Anglesey, which is not on the sea. Tudur Trefor.

TREFRED. Cantref Trefred, in Powys Vadog, containing the commots of Croesfain, Tref y Waun, and Croes Yswallt.

TREFRED ALUN. Ysgawl torf rhag Trefred Alun.

TREFRIW (qu. whether from *tref friw* or *tref y rhiw*), a village in Caernarvonshire.

TREFRY, a place in Meirion.

TREFRYDD (enw lle). Gronw o Drefrŷdd (à *tref* and *rhydd*).

TREFFYNNON, a town and castle in Flintshire, fortified by Hugh Earl of Chester, A.D. 1210.

TREGARON, a town in Cardiganshire, so named from Carawn, a King of Britain, called by Latin writers Carausius. It lies in the lordship of Carawn or Caron. Tyssilio calls him Carawn, and the common people pronounce [it] Caron. There is a river called Caron in Scotland, and the name of the river at Tregaron is also Caron, in memory of that Prince.

TREGEIRIOG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Lloyd.

TREGYNON, in St. Asaph diocese, or Tregyman Chapel, St. Knomkell in Cedewain.

TREHAYARN or TRAHAYARN, the 89th King of Britain.

TREHEDYN wrth Emlyn, in Cardiganshire. Fairs kept here.

TREREDYNOG (wrote falsely Tredynock or Tredonock), church three miles of Caerllion, Monmouthshire, where there is a Roman inscription.

TREWALCHMAI, church and parish in Anglesey.

TREWASTRODION, a township or villa in the commot of Malltraeth in Anglesey, mentioned in the *Extent* of Edward III, 1352. This was probably the estate of the Master of the Horse to the Prince, from *gwastrawd*. In this villa there were six free *weles*, and one of native land, or *terra nativa*. This tenure of native land was very slavish. This *wele*, called Wele Bleddyn Goeg, for example, paid yearly rent to the Prince, 17*s*. 6*d*., and suit to the lord's mill at Tindryvol. Relief and amobr, 6*s*. 8*d*.; both must pay part of Slaurum [?]; must carry the lord; must pay cylch stalon, cylch rhaglon, cylch hebogyddion, cylch dourgon; and make their part of any house in the manor of Aberffraw, as the Prince thinks proper. So in the effect they were the Prince's slaves as well as the proprietor's slaves. Free land may fall to be native land. See *Tredestinet*.

TREWEN. Swydd y Drewen.

TREWEITHAN, a gentleman's seat in Montgomeryshire and Monmouthshire. Jones.

TREWOMMON, al. Brimestone, in Penbrokeshire.

TREWYDDFA, Glamorgan. Craig Trewyddfa.

TREWYLAN, a gentleman's seat. Kynaston.

TREN, river. Blaen Tren, Carmarddenshire. Tren, a river in Llywarch Hen's Marwnad Cyndylan. Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks it to be the Tern in Shropshire. There is a small river between Cardigan and Montgomeryshire called Trennig, *i.e.*, little Tren, near Eisteddva Gurig.

Yd a Tren yn y Trydonwy.—*Llywarch Hen.*

Caer Dren, Stafford. (*Thos. Williams.*)

TREN, a town in Powysland.

Amuscai Tren tref i dad.—*Llywarch Hen.*

Caer Dren. (*Thos. Williams.*) See *Tren*, a river, and *Trennig*.

TRENNIG, q. d. Little Tren, a river which falls into Gwy. See *Tren*.

TREUDDYN, a gentleman's seat. Wynne's. (*J. D.*) Tal y Treuddyn, a gentleman's seat.

TREUL (n. f.). Treul Difefyl, daughter of Llynghesawl Llawhael, noted for her chastity. (*Tr.* 54.)

TREYR: vid. *Tredeyr.*

TRIADES, a British book in MS. quoted by Camden in Shropshire, endeavouring to prove Caradoc Freichfras to be the famous Caractacus in the time of Claudius Cæsar; and also in his discourse on the manners of the Britons, to prove three great armies raised in Britain, one of which was settled on the Græcian Sea, after destroying a great part of Europe. And yet Mr. Camden runs counter to every[thing] else said in that ancient book.

Mwy i arial na Du'r Moroedd
Maint ei rym ai antur oedd.—*Tudur Aled.*

Du'r Moroedd is mentioned in the *Triades.*

TRIGFYLCHAU, or Treigl Fylchau (*E. Llwyd*), a mountain near Llanberis in Eryri.

TRILLO Sant. Llandrillo, in the deanery of Edeyrnion, Powys. Llandrillo'n Rhos is called also Duneurth; a house hard by there of the name of Duneurth, vulgo Dinerth. Qu. whether the same with Troilus?

TRIN (fl.), Trent. (*E. Llwyd.*)

TRINIO or TRUNIO Sant. Llandrinio in the deanery of Poole.

Llandrunio llwyn derw anial.—*D. Ll.*

TRISTFARDD, Bardd Urien, one of the three red-speared poets. (*Tr.* 17.)

TRISTRAM (n. pr. v.), by Camden falsely wrote for *Trystan* or *Drystan* ap Tallwch. He says he knows not whether the first of this name was not christened by King Arthur's fabler, and yet owns Tristan is a name used in France. But if he had seen the *Triades*, a book which he himself yet quotes in his *Britannia*, he would have seen that Trystan was an officer of King Arthur's, or said to be so by an author 1,200 year old.

TRO, TROIA, and TROEA, CAERDRO, and CAERDROIA, the city of Troy in Phrygia; TPOIA. The ancient tradition among the Britons is that they descend from some Trojans that wandered

here after the destruction of Troy; and even the shepherds on the mountains in Wales to this day cut in the ground the form of the walls of Troy, which is a kind of a regular labyrinth. The Britons had also a kind of play which they called *gware gwyr Tro, i.e.*, the play of the men of Troy, performed by boys with their officers, etc.

The city now called London was at first called *Tro Newydd*, or New Troy, and by Latin writers Trinovantum; it being customary with the wandering Trojans, wherever they settled, to call their chief town *Troy*, so great an affection had they for their ancient Troy.

The publisher of the Laws of Edward the Confessor, who was the predecessor of William the Conqueror, says that there was a court in London called the *Hustings*, erected in memory of the ancient Troy, and kept according to the custom of Troy. The Troy weights, etc., kept in that court, seem to favour that opinion. But whether that ancient tradition be true that a colony of Trojans under one Brutus or Prydain, or some such name, ever came here, is not at all material or to the honour of the nation; yet since our ancient writers, the *Triades*, Taliesin, Nennius, Tyssilio, etc., all say that they came, we must abide by what they say till we can derive ourselves better.

Spelman says the passage before Edward the Confessor's Laws breathes of Galfrid of Monmouth, which, perhaps, is not a very fair remark till it can be proved that it was wrote after the time of Galfrid, whose book did not appear for near a hundred years after the time of Edward the Confessor. This is the passage speaking of the court of *Hustings* held in London:— "Fundata enim erat olim et ædificata ad instar et ad modum et in memoriam veteris magnæ Trojæ et usque in hodiernum diem leges et jura et dignitates libertates regiasque consuetudines antiquæ magnæ Trojæ in se continet", etc. "And nobody hath a claim to this island except the Cambrian nation, the remains of the Britons who came formerly from Caer Dro." (*Tr.* 6.) See *Caerdro.*

Tro Newydd, *Nova Troja*, or Trenovantum, *i.e.*, "urbem novantem". (H. Llwyd, *Brit. Descr.*, p. 25.) This is the Trinobantum of Cæsar, called afterwards Llundain, London. See *Llundain.*

TRODWYDD, fl. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan); in Morden's Map, Trothy, qu. ?

TROVERTH, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Wynn's.

TROWYN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

TRUM, the top of a house or mountain. Trum Paethnant, a mountain near Plumlumon. Also the name of a place in Ireland. Wrote also Trim. Trum Yryri, the top of Snowden; hence Drum Albin, Drum Connor, Dromore in Ulster; Drumbender in Scotland.

Mae ty ar drum y tir draw.—*Tudur Aled.*
Tretad i tithau yw Trum
Tau Gastell teg i Ystum.
Iolo Goch, to Sir Rog. Mortimer, E. of March.
Mor oer a thrum Eryri.—*H. D. ap Ieuan ap Rhys.*

TRWYN, used in the composition of names of places, and signifies a *nose*, as the Saxon *ness* in Totness, Sheerness, etc., as English antiquaries say. Trwyn Garddwr or Garwddwr; Trwyn y Balog; y Trwyn Du; Trwyn y Gogarth [the promontory facing Priesholme Isle on the Carnarvonshire side. See *Tudno.—W.D.*]; Trwyn Caergybi.

TRWYNDWN. Ierwerth Drwyndwn (à *trwyn* and *twn*).

TRYDELIG. Cadwgan Trydelig; in some copies, Rhydhelyg.

TRYDONWY, fl. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.) See *Dyfrdonwy* and *Onwy.*

TRYFRWYDR, appellative, q. d. Trwyfrwydr. Meurig Tryfrwydr ap Tegonwy.

TRYFFIN ap Drem o Frecheiniog.

TRYFFON ap Mervyn ap Rhodri Mawr.

TRYGAN or Trygarn (n. l.), Caernarvonshire.

TRYGARN Sant. Llandrygarn Church, Anglesey.

TRYPHIN (n. pr. v.). Tryphin, father of Drudwas. (*Tr.* 82.) Pwll Tryphin, near Holyhead, Anglesey.

Egin Tryphin wyt Ruffudd.—*O. ap Ll. Moel.*

TRYTHIN or TRYPHIN Chapel belongs to Mold Church, Flintshire.

TRYSTAN Hwland.

TRYSTAN ap Tallwch, un o'r tri galofydd. (*Tr.* 24.) Wrote also Drystan. Taleithiawc cad. (*Tr.* 26.)

TUBRAWST (gwraig Elgud ap Cadfarch) o'r Tathlwyniaid.

TUDAU ap Tyfodedd ap Gwylvyw.

TUDCLYD Sant; church at Penmachno.

TUDFYL verch Brychan.

TUDNO Sant; hence Llandudno, on Trwyn y Gogarth. Mab Ithel Hael o Lydaw. (*MS.*) *Hogalen Tudno Tudclyd* was one of the thirteen rarities of Britain, kept in the Museum at Caerllion; *i.e.*, Tudno's whetstone. A coward that whetted his weapon upon it would never sharpen it, but it would immediately bring a man of courage's weapon to an edge. See *Eluned.*

TUDUR (n. pr. v.), Latinized commonly Theodorus. But these real British names have been abused by the too great affectation of the provincial Britons to imitate their Roman masters. Tudur is no Latin or Greek name, but signifies literally *steel side*, or side of steel, as *Ironside* was used by the English. So the name should have been Latinized *Tudurus.* This would have saved much confusion which hath happened in history by taking one person for another. Camden says the Welsh Britons corruptly call Theodore *Tydder;* but they know of no such name. I know that about the year 980 a nobleman in South Wales, from an affectation to follow foreign names, named one of his sons Tewdor or Theodore, who was afterwards called Tewdwr Mawr, whose son was Rhys ap Tewdor, Prince of South Wales afterwards; but this proves nothing in relation to *Tudur*, for it is not the same name, and he was at liberty to call his own son what he pleased.

Aer drud ar Rys ap Tudur
Ergyd pell ar y gwaed pur.—*Inco Brydydd.*

See *Arthur, Iarddur.*

TUDUR Aled, a poet, an. 1490. He lived at Garth Geri in Chwibren, in the parish of Llansannan. (*E. Llwyd.*)

TUDWAL ap Credic ap Dyfnwal.

TUDWAL GLOFF, one of the sons of Rhodri Mawr, who had this surname from a wound in his knee, got in the battle with the Saxons and Danes at Conwy, called Gwaith Cymryd Conwy, or Dial Rhodri; and for his bravery had lands given him by his brother Anarawd, the reigning Prince, A.D. 880. He was half-brother to the Prince.

TUDWAL TYTCLUD, father of Rhydderch Hael and of Gwenfedon the Chaste. (*Tr.* 54.)

TWDWG Sant. Llandudwg.

TUDWEN Santes, qu.? Llandudwen Chapel in Lleyn.

TUEDD (fl.), the Tweed, a river rising in Scotland. (*E. Llwyd.*)

TUFYD ap Tangno ap Ystrwyth; qu. whether Divitiacus?

TURAM, the ancient name of the river *Severn* before it was called Hafren. (*Tyssilio.*)

TWEED, river. See *Tuedd.*

TWLET, Teledo (*Dr. Davies*), Toledo (*E. Llwyd*).

TWN (fl.). Harri Dwn. Gruff. Dwn.

TWNNA ap Ithel neu Iethell. Porthdwnna.

TWNNOG. Bodtwnnog, a chapel in Lleyn.

TWR, an ancient Celtic root used in the names of places in Wales, etc., signifying a tower or castle. Y Maendwr (n. l.) signifies the Stone Tower. Y Twr Moel, a gentleman's seat. Yr Hendwr (n. l.),—Madog o'r Hendwr, signifies the Old Fort, Meirion. Y Twr Gwyn, the White Tower; *i.e.*, the Tower of London. Mynydd y Twr, a mountain near Holyhead, from the fort on it in ancient times. Tre'r Twr. Twr Celyn, in Anglesey. Twr Branwen, the ancient name of Harlech, *i.e.*, Branwen's Fort. And I suppose several of the fortified towns in Britain and Gaul, to whose name the Romans have prefixed *Duro*, were so called from *Twr*, and not from *Dwr*, water; as Durocornovium, Durocasses, Durolenum, Durocatallauni, etc., etc.

TWR BALDWYN: see *Trefaldwyn.*

TWR TEWDWS, the Pleiades, q. d. Tewdos's Tower; or, perhaps, Twrr or Pentwr tew.

TWRCELYN, a house at Llannerch y Medd in Anglesey, which gives name to one of the six commots of Anglesey,—Cwmmwd Twrcelyn. [Twr Cuhelyn yn Mon. (*L. Dwn.*)—*W. D.*]

TWR CYNFAEL, Castell Cynfael yn Meirion.

> Twrf tonn torchawg hael—
> Twr Cynfael yn cwyddaw.
>
> *Cynddelw*, Ho. ap O. Gwynedd.

TWR GWENOG. (*Ieuan Tew.*)

TWR MOEL, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

TWRCH (n. pr. v.).

Nid adfer Twrch tref i dad.—*Llywarch Hen.*

See *Yspaddaden.*

TWRCH TRWYD (n. pr. v.).

—nith ddirblygwyd
—mael aer Twrch Trwyd.—*Gr. ab Mredydd*, qu. ?

TWRCH, fl. (*Llywarch Hen*), a river in Caermarddenshire, falls into Cothi; another Twrch falls into the Tawy below Ystrad Gynlais. [Another about Llan Gadfan.—*W. D.*]

TWRK, the Turk.

TYRCIAID, Turks, a nation about the Lake Mœotis, mentioned by Mela about 45 years after Christ, and by Pliny soon after. They revolted from the Saracens, and drove them to the East, and the Saracen name is now hardly known.

TWRLLACH. Rhyd y Twrllachau.

TWRLLACHIAID or TWRLLACHIAD, a place near Dulas in Anglesey; wrote in the Prince's Extent Book, Turghlaiet.

TWROG Sant. Llandwrog in Caernarvonshire: hence Maen Twrog, a parish in Meirion.

TWYMLYN LLWYD ap Madog Llwyd ap Griffri.

TWYSOG, a gentleman's seat in Denbighshire. Parry.

TWYTHWAL MERIN (or, as another MS., Twythwal Werin) in Gorhoffedd Gwalchmai, a place near Craig Freiddin, Montgomeryshire. See *Merin.*

TY DDEWI, village, St. David's, Penbrokeshire; the see of the Archbishops of Wales formerly. Fairs here.

TY FRY (Y), a house in Anglesey.

TY ILLTUD, an ancient monument of rude stones in Llanhammwlch, Brecknockshire. (*E. Llwyd.*)

TY WALWERN, a castle in Cyfeiliog. Here was the eighth battle of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth. See *Cylch Llywelyn.*

Dybuant dybyddan vydd
Dy Walwern drywern drefydd.

See *Walwern.*

TY GWYN AR DAF, the first abbey or friar house in Wales (after the destruction of Bangor is y Coed, which savoured not of Romish dregs) was this Ty Gwyn, called Whitland Abbey,

built anno Dom. 1146. (Humph. Lloyd, *Note on Caradoc.*) There are fairs kept here.

TYBÎO and TIBIE (n. pr. v.). Llandybio, Caermarthenshire. Fairs kept here.

TYDECHO Sant ap Anun Ddu, an Armorican Britain, had a church and a monastery at Mowddwy and Llandudoch about A.D. 530 or 540. His legend, according to Dafydd Llwyd ap Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, is this (Cywydd Tydecho Sant) :—That he resided at Mowddwy; that he and St. Dogwel and St. Tegwar once lived together at Llandudoch (which lies in Penbrokeshire, on the river Teifi, below Cardigan town, where there has been a large monastery called St. Dogmael's); that he was an abbot, and a relation of King Arthur; that upon a quarrel between him and Emyr Llydaw (*i.e.*, Emyr, King of Armorica) he came over to Mowddwy and built a temple (teml) there, and kept a good house; that his bed was the *blue rock* on the side of the valley, and that he wore a hair coat (pais rawn), and was a confessor. Maelgwn Gwynedd, in the heat of his youth, sent his horses and dogs to be fed by his prayers. Tydecho turned them loose into the mountain; and when they were fetched, though it had been cold winds and hoar frost, they were found fat and strong, and their white colour changed into a gold colour. Maelgwn Gwynedd, provoked at this, took away Tydecho's oxen; but the next day deer instead of oxen were found in his team aploughing, and a grey wolf drawing the harrow after them. Maelgwn came with a pack of white dogs to hunt to these rocks, and sat upon Tydecho's blue stone; but when he endeavoured to get up, he found his backside was quite fastened to the stone that he could not stir, and so was obliged to make matters up with the saint. He sent back his oxen, and gave him for atonement the privilege of sanctuary for a hundred ages, so that neither man nor beast could be taken from his land; no battles, or burning, or killing, to be admitted there. He cured the lame, blind, and deaf, etc. When Cynan the Prince stole St. Tegfedd, his sister, a nun, her ravishers were all struck blind, and she came home a maid; in satisfaction for which Cynan gave him the lands of Garth Beibio. No mortuaries, nor amobrage, nor other services, from these lands. The

Pope granted these privileges, and Howel ap Cadell corroborated them. When an army of about 500 men once came upon his land, he miraculously conquered them without fighting, by enervating them, as the Devil is said to have done by the Friar Preachers formerly, as this author says:

Y modd y daliodd Diawl meddynt
Y Brodyr Pregethwyr gynt.
D. Llwyd ap Ll. ap Gruffydd.

Thus endeth the legend:

Eled bawb o'r wlad y bo
I duchan at Dydecho.—*D. Ll. ap Ll. ap Gruffydd.*

TYDIAU verch Brychan, yn y tri Gabelogwar, qu. ?

TYDRNWY: see *Rhiw Dydrnwy.*

TYDWEILIOG, chapel dedicated to Gwyven Santes. (*Br. Willis.*)

TYFID ap Cadwgon: qu. Divitiacus ?

TYFODOG or TYWODOG, river; *i.e.*, sandy. Ystrad Dyfodog, Glamorganshire.

TYFRIOG Sant. Llandyfriog.

TYFRYDOG Sant ap Dingad. Llandyfrydog Church in Anglesey. See Gir. Cambrensis in *Itin. Cambr.* A miracle done by this Saint. There is also a stone pillar in that parish, called Lleidr Tyfrydog, or Tyfrydog's Thief. The story is, that a thief robbing this Saint of his books, was turned by him into a pillar of stone with the books on his back; and the bundle of books are seen as plain on his back as they were the day they were turned into stone.

TYFYRDD, fl. (*Ll. Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.)

TYGÂI Sant. Llandygâi, Caernarvonshire.

TYGENT or TYGEN, a river mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cadwallon. Qu. in Powysland, the north side of Hafren ?

Lluest Cadwallon ar Havren
Ac o'r tu draw i Ddygen
A breiait yn llosgi Meigen.—*Llywarch Hen.*

TYGWNNING Sant. Llandygwning.

TYGUY, wrote anciently for Tywy. (*E. Llwyd.*)

TYGWYDD or TYGWY Sant. Llandygwydd, Cardiganshire.

TYNGYR (n. pr. v.). Vid. Gwelygorddau Powys.

TYNGYRION, the people or tribe of Tyngyr; as if you would say the Campbells, the Hamiltons, or other clans, in Scotland. So from Iorwerth comes Iorwerthion; from Madog, Madogion; from Gwalchmai, Gweilchion, etc. See Gwelygorddau Powys. The land belonging to these tribes was afterwards called after their names: Tyngyrion, Gwrtheyrnion, Edeyrnion, Gwynogion, *i.e.*, Swydd Wynogion.

TYNDAETHWY, un o 6 chwmwd Môn, or Dindaethwy.

TYNO BYDWAL (n. l.) (*Cylchau Cymru.*)

TYRNOG, Lat. *Tighernacus.* (*E. Llwyd.*) Llandyrnog in Denbighshire. Vid. *Dyrnog.*

TYSSUL (n. pr. v.). Llandyssul in Caermarthenshire [Cardiganshire]. The same with

TYSSILIO Sant, son of Brychwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys, wrote a history of the Britons about the year 666, qu.? But Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks 610. It was, I suppose, wrote in Latin, and carried over to France by the British refugees about that time. It was seen at the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, by H. Huntingdon before Galfrid published his translation,—a very ancient copy. See Lambard. Out of Latin it was transcribed into the Breton language, or the language of the Bretons of Armorica. In that shape Walter Mappeus or Calenius, Archdeacon of Oxford, found it in Armorica, and gave it to Galfrid Arthur, then Archdeacon of Monmouth, to translate into Latin, whose translation we have in print and MS., as also the Welsh translation of Walter Mappeus out of the Breton.

Canu i Dyssilio Sant. (*Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr*, apud Llyfr Coch o Hergest. *Arch. Brit.*, p. 258.)

Llandyssil, in Cedewain, Powys; Llandyssilio Church, Anglesey; Llandyssilio Gogo, Cardiganshire; Llandyssilio yn Ial, a church and parish; Llandyssilio in the deanery of Pool.

TYSSEL ap Corun. Llandyssel.

TYUIOT, a river in Scotland. (Major, *Hist. Scot.*)

TYWYN MEIRIONYDD, a village.

V.

VADUM SALICIS, Willowford.

VAGA, the Latin name for Gwy, fl.

VECTURIONES, the Picts of the Highlands of Scotland, or the North Picts; the Southern Picts being Dicalidones, or Deau Gelyddion, South Caledonians, from Coed Celyddon. See *Uchdir.*

VENEDOTIA and Gwynethia, Gwynedd, North Wales.

VENILIA, wife of Neptune; in the Celtic, V'anwyl, or Gwenŵyl, or Genhilles. See *Brut y Brenhin.* and Gwalchmai.

VENUS, the name of several women in the Roman history. It was made from *Gwener*, a Celtic Princess, and niece of *Sadwrn* (Saturnus). There was also a daughter of the Celtic Prince Iou of that name; from whence the Britons call Friday (Dies Veneris) *Dydd Gwener*, from the Celtic *gwên*, a smile—the smiling goddess; therefore Cicero's derivation of Venus from *veniendo*, or her readiness to come to man, is ridiculous.

VERWIC (Y): see *Ferwig* and *Aberwig.*

VESTA: see *Festa.*

VINVED, a river in Yorkshire, where Penda, King of Mercia, was slain in battle by Oswy, and the place called Winwidfield. (Bede, l. iii, c. 24.) Þinþæð in the Saxon. Qu. whether a British name? See *Wynyet.*

VL CASSAR. (*Tr.* 48.)

VORGANIUM, the town of Morlais in Gaul, so called by Ptolomy and the ancient Gauls (*Camden* in Glamorgan); and from hence he gathers that the county of Morganwg was so called from lying on the sea, as Morlais doth. Why, then, is not every country that lies on the sea called Morganwg? And why must the ancient national tradition be laid aside for a modern guess?

VRCHRICHIAD. Spelman's gloss in *Adelingus.* See *Gwrthrychiad.*

VRNUCH: see *Vrnach.*

VRNACH or VRNUCH. Caer Vrnach (*Nennius*, qu. ?). Vrnach (*Triad*); another copy, Vrnas. (Usher, *Catal.*) Caer Furnach, qu. whether Brynaich?

VWCHFOELIAID, Helvetii, the Switzers; *i.e.*, Highlanders. (*E. Llwyd.*)

U.

UCHDIR, perhaps wrote for Ucheldir yr Alban, the Highlands; and from thence might be formed Uchdirion, which the Romans turned to *Vecturiones*, the Northern Picts, who inhabited the Orcades and to the north of the Grampian Mountains.

UCHDRYD ap Edwin.

UCHELDDIN, Lat. Axelodunum. It should be Ucheldunum. (*E. Llwyd.*)

UCHELDREF, a gentleman's seat, Anglesey. Another in Meirion, qu. Meyrick?

UCHELGOED GWYNEDD, lands given by his brother Anarawd ap Rhodri to Tudwal Gloff, in reward for his valour at Gwaith Cymryd Conwy, commonly called Dial Rhodri, A.D. 880. (*R. Vaughan.*)

UCHTRYD (n. pr. v.); hence Hafod Uchtryd in Cardiganshire. Cwmmwd Mab Uchtryd in Cantref Mawr, Caermarthenshire. (Price, *Descr.*) Camden makes *Uchtryd* a German name, signifying high counsel; but it is British, formed from *uch*, above, and *drud*, stout.

Iach draw a dawn Uchtryd oedd.—*D. I. Ll.*

UDD KESAR. (*R. Vaughan.*) Wlcæsar is common in *Brut y Brenhinoedd.*

UFYDD. Llanufydd. Nefydd.

ULL (n. pr. v.), Julius.

Rybu Ull Kessar.—*Prydydd y Moch.*

UNWRCH ap UNARCHEN ap Môr, qu.? See *Traeth Maelgwn.*

UNHWCH or YNHWCH (n. pr. v.). Unhwch Unarchen: vid. *Traeth Maelgwn.* Hence Caer Ynhwch near Dolgelleu.

Dym kywarwyddiat Ynhwch.
Llywarch Hen, in Mar. Yw. ap Urien.

Mr. Edward Llwyd is induced from this to think that this Unhwch killed Ywein ap Urien; but the *Triades* says that he was killed by Llofan Llawddino; some Saxon, it seems. [Llofan killed Urien, and not Owen his son. Vide Llywarch Hen.—*W. D.*]

URAEL (n. pr.).

Llew tir Buellt a'i Hurael.—*L. Gl. Cothi.*

URBGEN. This name in Nennius (who is said, with Rhydderch, Gwallawc, and Morgant, to have fought Hussa the Saxon King) is the Urien Reged of Taliessin, Llywarch Hen, Aneurin, etc., who, and his sons, is also said by the same Nennius to have stoutly fought with *Deodric*, son of Ida. (*Nenn.*, c. 65.)

URFUL, enw lle. (*L. Gl. Cothi.*) Llanurful Ynghaereinion.

URICONIUM: see *Gwrygion*.

URIEL (n. pr.), one of the seven archangels.

Mihangel, Uriel yn arwain graddau
A dynn eneidiau dan ei adain.—*L. G. Cothi.*

See *Gabriel*.

URIEN REGED, or Urien ap Cynfarch, called by Nennius Urbgen; so called because he was Prince of Reged in North Britain. He was son of Cynvarch Hên, and brother to Llew ap Cynfarch, who married King Arthur's sister Anna. His son, Ywain ap Urien, was one of King Arthur's generals. He was cefnderw of Llywarch Hen.

Gwae fy llaw lladd fy nghefnderw.

This Urien was killed by Llofan Llawddino (*Tr.* 38): some Saxon, qu.? His mother was Nefn, daughter of Brychan (*Tr.* 52), and his wife Modron verch Afallach. (*Tr.* 52.) On account of his great feats in the wars he was called "un o'r tri tharw cad". (*Tr.* 12.) Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks he was killed by Unhwch. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 259.) Camden says some learned Danes have told him Urian is the same with George,—a Greek name signifying a husbandman. He need not have gone further than the *Triades* (a MS. of the Britons which he quotes in his *Britannia*), and there he would have found that Urien ap Cynfarch was a Prince of Reged, in North Britain, in the time of *Uthur Bendragon*, about the time the Saxons came into Britain; and that his son, Owain ap Urien, was a general under King Arthur. Would anybody go to Denmark, Sweden, Italy, or Greece, to search for the meaning of this name when he could find it at home? But far fetched is best for ladies.

URIEN, the 51st King of Britain.

URP (n. pr. v.), a Teutonic name. Urp Luyddawc, *Urpus Bel-*

licosus, Urp the Warlike, or Urp with the great army. This Prince came from Llychlyn to desire succours of the King of Britain (who the *Triades* calls) Cadyal mab Eryn, whom I take to be *Cadell* mab *Geraint*, the 43rd King after Brutus. (About this time, perhaps, the second Brennus and Belgius spoiled Macedon and Greece, and ruined the Temple at Delphos.) This Urp Luyddog agreed with the King of Britain, for a certain sum of money, to have out of every one of his principal cities as many men as he would bring into it; and there went into the first city but himself and his General, Mathutafwr, or Mathuta Fawr. But when the islanders understood what a bad bargain they had made, they were sorry, and yet were obliged to stand to it. This was one of the greatest armies, the *Triades* says, that ever went out of this island; and none of them ever returned, but settled themselves in two islands on the coast of Greece, called Gals and Avena. (*Tr.* 40.) One of these, Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks to be Corfu. Camden, quoting the *Triades*, thinks they settled in Galatia.

This Urp, with his Cimbrians from the coast of the Baltic, or perhaps the Netherlands, may be the Belgius that joined with the second Brennus to invade the Romans, who then had laid a scheme for universal monarchy; and if he was from Belgium, he might be called Urpus Belgius. The number of these British auxiliaries were 61,000 men. (*Tr.* 40.) Or it might be that army of Cumbrians that invaded Rome in Marius's time, A. Chr. 107.

There is a mistake here in the number of men, for 15 cities, in arithmetical proportion (getting two men out of the first city), will produce 65,536 men. But perhaps Urp was contented with 61,000, and would not be too hard upon people that he had outwitted.

URSULA (n. f.), said to be a British saint, a lady martyred by Attila, King of the Huns, and daughter of Dianotus, King of Cornwall; but we have no such name as Ursula in the British History or MSS., and seems to have been coined by Galfrid, and foisted into his Latin translation of Tyssilio, or by the monks that transcribed him afterwards.

USBER (n. pr. v.), father of Rore.

Usk, Monmouthshire. Vid. *Wysg.*

Usloyn. Mynydd Usloyn, Monmouthshire.

Ussa ap Cynedda Wledig gave name to Maesuswallt, now Oswestry. (Price, *Descr.*)

Ussa, son of Llafyr. (*Caradoc* in Howel Dda.)

Uthur (n. pr. v.), Latinized Uter. Uthur, the son of Constantine, surnamed Uthur Bendragon, the 99th King of Britain after his brother Emrys (called by Latin writers Aurelius Ambrosius). Both brothers were brought up in Armorica in France, where they escaped from the hands of Gwrtheyrn, who killed their brother Constans, whom he first made king from a monk, to make room for himself; and in his distress called in the Saxons to assist him. This was in the year 449. The lands of *Witur* mentioned in the Armorican writers as part of Little Britain, seems to belong to this Uthur. His father Constantin being brother to Aldwr, King of Britanny.

Hud Uthur Bendragon, un o'r tri prif hud. (*Tr.* 32.) This was Myrddin.

Camden says he was surnamed Pendragon because of his serpentine subtilty. (Gibson's *Camden*, p. 298, 1st edit.) And yet nothing of that subtilty appears in history, except the battle which he fought at St. Alban's, and beat the Saxons, be reckoned such.

Uthur had two sons, Arthur and Madoc, and a daughter Anna. (*Tr.* 82.) See *Pendragon.*

Uwch Aeron, the country to the north of the river Aeron in Cardiganshire. See *Aeron.*

Uwch Cerdin: see *Cerdin* river.

Uwch Conwy.

Uwch Coed, one of the commots of Cantref Iscoed in Gwent. (Price, *Descr.*)

Uwllyn, qu.? Llanuwllyn, parish and church in Penllyn deanery, St. Asaph diocese. Some say from Uwch y Llyn, and Llanyccil from Cil y Llyn (sed qu. ?), *i.e.*, Llyn Tegid.

Uwch Mynydd, one of the commots of Cantref Elfel, between Wy and Severn.

Uwch Nant, a cantref in Powys Vadog, containing the commots of Merfordd and the two Maelors.

W.

WAITH. Ynys Waith. Vid. *Gwaith.*

WALLIA, the present Latin name of the country now called Wales. This is the name given it by most of the Saxon writers who had occasion to mention this country. Giraldus Cambrensis falls foul of Galfrid, in his translation of the British history, for his foolish etymology of Wales from Wallon, a general, or Wendolen, a queen; and calls it false and fabulous, as there never were such persons in Wales; nor is that passage to be found in the British original, which, no doubt, Giraldus knew when he called it a fable of Galfrid, which he had added as a flourish in his translation of the old British history. Giraldus insists that Wallia is a Saxon word signifying foreign, and therefore the Cambrians are called *Wallenses*, and the country *Wallia*. Polydore Virgil ignorantly claims this etymology as his own, or had not read Giraldus. I own that the Saxons called the Cambrians *Weales*, and even the North Britains *Stradcluyd Weales*, and the Cornish *Cornweales;* but how came Taliessin, who lived within a hundred years after the Saxons coming to Britain, and before they had any learning among them, to call this country Wallia?

Eu tir a gollant
Ond Gwyllt *Wallia.*

There was no such a letter in the Latin as W, therefore there could not be such a word as Wallia in Taliessin's time; for the Roman language and learning flourished then among the Britons, as is well known to persons the least versed in the ecclesiastical history of those times. And this word in Taliessin's poem must be wrote either Valia or Galia; the latter rather, which, by the British grammar rules and nature of the language, would be here wrote Gwyllt *Alia*, which afterwards, in imitation of the English, was wrote Wallia, or rather Walia. Gàlia was certainly, in the ancient British, the name of Gaul, and the people Galiaid. The Irish at this day call an inhabitant of France *Gallta.* Why might not the inhabitants of Wales (upon a supposition that they came originally from Gaul) be called *Walians* by the Saxons, and the country *Walia*, as the idiom of the English is to

turn Welsh words beginning with G into a W? as Gwal, Wall; Gwin, Wine; Gwlan, Wool; Gwynt, Wind; Gwan, Want, *i.e.*, pale; Gair, Word; Gwae, Woe; Gwerth, Worth; Gwynn, White; Gwaeth, Worse; Gwaith, Work, etc., etc. Cornugallia, the name of Cornwall, seems to be of the same origin, and Cornweales was the Saxon name. John Major (*Hist. Scot.*) calls it Vallia.

WALWERN, a castle in Cyfeiliog: vid. *Ty Walwern.*

WATGIN, Angl. Watkins: vid. *Gwatcin.*

WAUN (Y), Chirk in Denbighshire, a church and parish and castle. Y Waun, in Glamorganshire. There are fairs kept here.

WDDYN. Llanwddyn. Vid. *Gwydden.*

WEIR. Caer Weir (*Triad*), Caer Wair (*Th. Williams*), Warwick (Usher's *Catal.*). Caer Gwrig is Warwick.

WELSH POOLE: see *Trallwng.*

WENNI (Y) river runs by Llanha... and Wenni, and to Ogmore Castle.

WENALLT (Y), a place in the lordship of Maesaleg in Monmouthshire, mentioned by Dafydd ap Gwilyn.

Nid oes bren yn y Wenallt
Na bo'n wyrdd ei ben a'i wallt.—*D. G.*

A'u gangau yn un gyngerth
Ai wn a'i bais yn un berth.

WENTSET or WENTSLAND, the English name of the county of Monmouth. (Camden, *Britannia.*) In the British, Gwent and Casgwent and Castell Gwent. Vid. *Caerwent.*

WENT. Caerwent (*Triades*); Usher, Caerwent; Nennius, Caer Gwent; Chepstow in Monmouthshire, near the mouth of the river Gwy (Engl. Wye), the Venta Silurum of the Romans. Gwent is the name of the country thereabouts. Vid. *Gwent.* Blaen Gwent, Monmouthshire, ch. and sch. Vid. *Blaen Gwent.*

WENŴYN ap Idnerth.

WEN YNYS (Y), (*Tyssilio*), Albion, according to Galfrid; not in the Brut Tyssilio; one of the ancient names of the isle of Britain.

Dysgugettawr perchen y Wen Ynys.—*Tyssilio.*

See *Y Fel Ynys.*

WERDDON (Y): vid. *Ewerddon.*

WERN (Y): see *Gwern.*

WERN DDU (Y), a gentleman's seat. Parry.

WERN FAWR (Y), a gentleman's seat. Parry.

WERN GOCH (Y). Maes y Wern Goch, Meirion.

WERTHEFIN: vid. *Gwerthefin.*

WEWENHYR. Caer Wewenhyr. (*Ystori K. ap Kilydd.*)

WIC and WICK: see *Gwig* and *Gwic.*

WICWAIR neu Wickwair. Rhys ap Cwnnws o Wicwair. A place in Dyffryn Clwyd, where Sion Tudur the poet lived, and had an estate of his own, in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Qu. Wig y Gwair?

WIDAWLWIR. Caer Widawlwir. (*Triades.*) In another copy, Wedawlwir; qu. one of twenty-eight cities?

WILCOC MOWDDWY.

WILCOG ap Llywelyn ap Ywain.

WINIFRED, or WINIFRID, or Gwenfrid as Camden will have it, is said to be a British name signifying fair and beautiful; but we find it not in the British. By the Britons named Gwenfrewi. Said to be Abbess of Gwytherin in North Wales. This is she that gave name to Holywell in Flintshire, Ffynnon Wenfrewi; but we have nothing in our British history or MSS. that I have met with relating to that name, though this St. Winifred, if ever there was such a person of that name, should have been mentioned by some writer since the time of Maelgwn Gwynedd, A.D. 540, about which time St. Beuno, who is said by the legends to replace her head on. Her life, in Latin, is in the Cottonian Library, which seems to be ancient (Claud. A. 5); another, by Robert Salopiensis, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, wrote about 1140; another, said to be out of the Cotton life, in Sir James Ware's library,—an abbreviation out of Robert of Salop by John of Tinmouth about 1366, afterwards transcribed by J. Capgrave. An account of her life in the Breviary of Sarum read like the Epistles and Gospels in churches. J. Capgrave's life of her was abbreviated by Lawrence Surius, a Carthusian, and from him abbreviated by a German monk. J. Capgrave's was also transcribed into M. Alford the Jesuit's Annals, and afterwards Englished by Cressy. Her life in English rhyme, about

A.D. 1300, in the Public Library, Oxon. (A. 72, fol. 189), and in prose in the English Legend. In 1635 one J. F., a Jesuit, translated Robert of Salop into English, which was reprinted in 1712, and published with Dr. Fleetwood's Notes, A.D. 1713.

Dr. Fleetwood seems to doubt whether there ever was such persons as Winifred, or Beuno that is said to have put her head on. But this is too stoical, and a bad way of reasoning. The monks have invented lies about St. Winifred in order to get money; therefore there never was such a person as Winifred. I find no church in Wales dedicated to her name, unless Llanddewivrewi be one, dedicated to her and Dewi. But the river is, perhaps, Brefi. And what is still more remarkable, of the many churches said to be erected or founded by Beuno, none of them bears his name, or are called Llanveuno.

Tudur Aled, about the year 1490, wrote the Legend of Gwenfrewi in verse, and mentions one Pennant, then Abbot of the Monastery near Holywell. Qu. whether at Sychnant? The time allotted by Alford and Cressy to St. Winifred is A.D. 660. See *Gwenfrewi* and *Beuno.*

WINOC Sant: vid. *Gwnniog.*

WLCAESAR (*Brut y Brenhinoedd*), Julius Cæsar.

WREXHAM: vid. *Gwrecsam.*

WRW: vid. *Erw.*

WRYGION. Caer Wrygion mentioned by Dr. Thomas Williams in his Catalogue of the British Cities, and by Usher in his Catalogue. The word signifies to grow strong, to grow manly, from *gwr*, a man, and Caer Wrygion, the city of strong men. I take the place to be the city called by the Romans *Uriconium*, which is Wroxeter in Shropshire. Here was found an inscription on the tomb of an officer of the Legio Vicesima Victrix, which favours the meaning of the British name (if it was given after the Romans fortified it). I suppose the Caer Gorgorn in the *Triades* is the same, and also the Caire Guirigon of Nennius.

WYDIGADA, one of the four commots of Cantref Mawr in Caermarthenshire. (Price, *Descr.*)

WYDDGRUG (YR), or Mold Castle in Flintshire, village, parish, and church, vulgo Yr Wyrgrug, a very strong fort of the Normans in the year 1144, which had been often besieged but never

won. Taken by Owen Gwynedd after several assaults, and erased to the ground. (*Caradoc.*)

WYDDFA (YR), or Y Widdfa, in English called Snowdon or Snowden, from whence the name of the Forest of Snowden was given to all that range of mountains by the natives called Creigiau or Mynyddoedd Eryri, q. d. the Eagle Mountains. Eagles bred there in the memory of man. But the name Snowden was made from *eiry*, snow, q. d. the Snow Mountains, or Eiryriw, *i.e.*, Rhiw'r Eira. Vid. *Rhiw.*

WYGYR: vid. *Gwygyr.*

WYLFA (Yr), nomen loci, literally the watch-place. Pen'r Wylfa in Anglesey.

WYNSTAY, Rhiwabon parish, the seat of Sir Wat. Williams Wynn, Bart.

WYNT. Caer Wynt. This is the Guint Guic of the Lib. Cotton. of Nennius, and Gwentguic of the Lib. Cant. of Nennius, and Caer Wynt of the *Triades, i.e.*, the Wind City, now Winchester, properly Windchester.

WYNYAON. The castle of the sons of Wynyaon in Caradoc (in O. Gwynedd, p. 220), is a mistake of the translator out of the Welsh for *Mabwynion*, one of the cantrefs of Cardiganshire. See *Mabwynion.*

WYNYET and Wynnedd, a river where Oswydd Aelwyn killed Penda and thirty princes more. (*Tyssilio.*) See *Vinved.*

WYRANGON. Caer Wyrangon (*Triades*); in Nennius, Guricon; in Usher, Caer Wrangon; in Dr. Th. Williams, Caer Wrangon; Worcester: in Latin, Vigornia, Brannogenium (*Ainsworth*), Brangonium. From hence the modern name Caer Frangon. The name seems to be derived from *gwyr*, men, and *eang*, free, pl. *eangon*, q. d. *Caer Gwyr Eangon, i.e.*, the city of freemen, or the freemen's city; and the Latin name Brannogenium, if of British original, is literally the same thing, derived from *braint*, privilege, and *geni*, to be born, *i.e.*, persons born there to have the privilege of freedom.

WYRE FACH (Y) and YR WYRE FAWR, rivers in Llansanffred, Cardiganshire. Qu. Arwyre?

WYSG, anciently wrote VISC, the name of a river in Wales, by the English called *Usk.* The meaning of this word in Irish is

water, from whence Mr. Edward Llwyd infers that our British ancestors, at their first coming and driving off the Gwyddelian Britons, being ignorant of their language, retained the word as a proper name of a river, as the Saxons, on the like case, have called some rivers by the name of *Avon*, which in British signifies only river in general. But Mr. Llwyd should have considered that *Visg* or *Visge* did not signify a *river*, but was the word for water in general; and by that way of reasoning they might have called a lake, or the sea, *visg*, as well as one river. But, says he, abundance of rivers in England were called by them, from that word, by the name of *Asc*, *Esc*, *Isc*, *Osk*, and *Usk*. It is very extraordinary that the same word should run through all the vowels. I am afraid it is too great a scope to take even in etymology. The English, he says, have partly retained these names afterwards, and partly varied [them] into *Ax*, *Ex*, *Ox*, *Ux*.

This hypothesis, which may be denied with the same confidence as it is asserted, doth not prove that our ancestors did not understand the language of the Gwyddelian Britains, or first inhabitants (see the word *Llwch*), for the very word *visg* with them had the same meaning with the word *Vi* or *Wy* with us, as appears in the names of rivers, Conwy, Elwy, Llugwy, etc.; and in all waterfowl, *gwydd*, *hwyad*, *gwylan*, etc., etc. So that it might be but a difference of dialect. And as for *Asc*, *Esc*, *Isc*, and *Osc*, they may be accounted for otherwise, without that licentious liberty of changing all the vowels at our pleasure, which Mr. Baxter in his Glossary hath also been ridiculously guilty of.

Why should Mr. Llwyd attempt to bring Oxford (which was once Oxenford) from Ouskford, without proving that the Britons had a river called *Ousk*, unless he had catched the infection from Mr. Baxter? Mr. Llwyd very well knew that Rhydychen was the name in British which signifies the ford of oxen, and not ox; and this from very ancient times.

Y.

YAL, enw lle. Vid. *Ial.*

YCCIL, qu.? Llanyccil, church and parish in Penllyn. Some say from *cil y llyn.*

YCH, river. Aberych.

YCHEN. Bodyehen, yn sir Fôn. Rhydychen, yn Lloegr.

YDON or YDDON, fl. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cadwallon.) Lluest Gadwallon ar Ydon. [Ar Eithon, qu. avon Ystrad Enni, Maesyved ?—*W. D.*]

YFED, qu. ? Pen Yfed, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Gwernyfed in Brecknockshire. [Ednyfed, qu. ?—*W. D.*]

YLCHED Sant, qu. ? Llechylched Chapel, Môn.

YNAD, a judge. Yr Ynad Coch a'r Ynad Du. Adda ap yr Ynad Du. Cillyn Ynad.

YNELLAN, qu. ? Rhisiart Mostyn o Fodynellan.

YNGHARAD, rectè Angharad.

YNGNAD, id. q. Ynad. Madog Yngnad.

YNFYD, a cognomen. Cadavael Ynfyd [Cadavael Ynad, medd Syr S. Meyrig, ei ddisgynydd—*W. D.*, 1842]; qu. whether the Cadgubail of Nennius ?

YNIWL (n. pr. v.). Yniwl Iarll, father of Enid, one of the ladies in King Arthur's court.

YNLLI, wrote anciently for *Enlli.* Vid. *Ynys Enlli.*

YNWCH (n. pr. v.). Caer Ynwch, near Dolgelleu. Tudur Fychan o Gaer Ynwch; but rightly Unhwch. Vid. *Traeth Maelgwn* and *Hwch.*

YNYR (proprium nomen viri) putatur significare veteribus agricolem. Heb. *nur*, arare. *Nir*, ager cultus. (*R. Vaughan.*) A nephew of King Cadwaladr (according to Tyssilio), whom he sent with Ivor his son to Britain with auxiliaries obtained of Alan, King of Llydaw, *i.e.*, Armorica, when he himself, like a wise Prince, thought himself safer at Rome. Caradoc, in his Chronicle, seems to make Ivor a son of Alan, and Ynyr a nephew of Alan; but our ancient British MSS. say that Cadwaladr had three sons, Ivor, Alan, and Idwal Iwrch, which is the most probable story; for Ivor might be of years fit to be a general, and Alan also a youth in the army; but Idwal so young that he left him in the care of Alan, King of Armorica. This Ivor, Caradoc says, is he who the Saxon writers call Ive and Iew, King of the West Saxons, that reigned after Cedwall. A MS. of John Castor or Bever, quoted by Dr. Powell (*Caradoc*, p. 16), makes both *Ivor* and *Henyr* to be sons of the daughter of Cadwaladr, King of Britain, and that they came over from Ireland; and

makes Inas, King of West-Sex, to oppose them, and that this Inas laid siege to the Castle of Snowdon (perhaps Penmaen Mawr), and took .....

YNYR, King of Gwent (according to *Buchedd Beuno*) gave Beuno a gold ring and crown, and became a monk and a disciple under Beuno, and gave him three estates in Euas, and the people, with their goods and chattels, in those divisions. See *Iddon ap Ynyr.*

YNYR FYCHAN; hinc family of Byners or Ab Ynyr.

YNYS is a most ancient Celtic word prefixed to the names of places, and signifies an island or spot of ground surrounded by water. Old orthography, *enes;* in the Greek, *nesos;* Lat., *insula;* Cornish, *ennis;* in the Armoric, *enezen;* in Irish, *innshe;* in the Scotch Irish [*insh*]. Hence Totness, Cathness, Sheerness, etc., and not from *nose.*

The Isle of Britain had these names in ancient times:—

1, Clas Merdin (*Tr.*).
2, Ynys Fêl (*Tr.*), Y Fel Ynys.
3, Ynys Prydain (*Tr.*) and Ynys Bryt.
4, Ynys y Cedyrn (Prov.), the Isle of Heroes.
5, Y Wen Ynys (*Tyssilio*), or Albion (*Galfrid*).

The three islands once belonging to North Wales were—

1, Mon, Anglesey, called also Yr Ynys Dowell.
2, Manaw, the Isle of Man.
3, Ynys Wair, Lundey Isle.

Tair rhag ynys tir Gwynedd:
Ynys Fôn, Ynys Fanaw
Ynys Wair dros *Ddensir* draw.—*L. G. Cothi.*

The adjacent islands of Môn:

1, Ynys Seiriol, Priestholm Island.
2, Ynys Llygod, or Ynys Moelvre.
3, Ynys Gadarn, against Dulas.
4, Ynys Amlwch, East Mouse.
5, Ynys Badrig, Middle Mouse.
6, Ynys Bigel, West Mouse.
7, Ynys y Moelrhoniaid, Skerry Isle.
8, Ynys Gybi, makes Holyhead Harbour.
9, Ynys Arw, North Stack.

10, Ynys Lawd, South Stack.
11, Ynys y Gwylyn.
12, Ynys Wellt.
13, Ynys y Meibion.

The adjacent islands of Caernarvonshire :—
1, Ynys Enlli, Bardsey.
2, Ynys y Gwylyn.
3, 4, Ynysoedd Tudwal, *i.e.*, St. Tudwal's Islands.

On the coast of Meirion :—Ynys y Brawd, at the entrance of Abermo.

On the coast of Cardiganshire :—Ynys Aberteifi.

On the coast of Penfro :—Ynys Hyrddod, Ramsey Isle, and its adjacent islands :
1, Esgob.
2, Rhosson.
3, Deufych.
4, Emskyrn.
5, Eilin a'r Canonwyr.

Y Scarlas, at Solvach ; St. Bride's Isle, at Goldtop ; Walis or Gresholm ; Skomar ; Skokam ; Ynys Pyr, or Caldey, at Tenby ; Ynys Arddon on the coast of Wales (*Buchedd Gr. ap Cynan.*)

Ynys Adar, Skerries (*Humph. Lloyd*) ; Edron Nesos of Ptolomy.

YNYS DOWELL (YR), Anglesey.

Nos da fo i'r Ynys Dowell
Ni wn oes un ynys well.—*L. Gl. Cothi.*
Yr Ynys Dowell cell cerdd
Y gelwid Môn wegilwerdd.

Vid. *Môn.*

YNYS GREIGIOG, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*) in Cardiganshire. Here [was born] the famous Edward Llwyd, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and author of *Archæologia Britannica* and *Lithop[hylacii Britannici Ichnographia]*. His mother was Mary Pryse of Ynys Greigiog, a branch of the Pryses of Gogerthan ; and his father was Charles Lloyd of Llanvorda, an extravagant young fellow, who sold Llanvorda to Sir W. Williams.

YNYS Y MAENGWYN, a gentleman's seat in Meirionydd.

YNYS WAITH, the Isle of Wight. See *Gwaith.*

YRTH, the surname or cognomen of several persons, supposed by Mr. H. Rowlands to mean *urdd*, or honourable; but I believe not, for the poets took care to pronounce it *Yrth*. See *Gyrth* in Dict.

Brychan Yrth breichiau nerthawg.—*D. ap Gwilym.*

Einion Yrth was son of Cunedda Wledig, a Prince of the north of Scotland, drove from thence by the Scots. Hence Caer Einion Yrth in Montgomeryshire. Vid. *Cunedda Wledig.*

YRWITH, of Caerllion, a courageous Briton, that defended it against the forces of Henry II. (*Camden* in Monmouthshire.) Qu. whether Iorwerth?

YRYRI (*Thos. Williams*), rectè Eryri or Eiryri, which see.

YSBWYS ap Cadrod Calchfynydd.

YSBYDDADOG, enw lle. Ifan Llwyd o Ysbyddadog.

YSCAR, river, qu.? Aberysker on the river Wysg. (Morden's Map.)

YSCEWYN. Porth Yscewyn Yngwent (*Tr.* 5), one of the three principal ports in Britain, now Newport, or the mouth of the river Wysc. Qu. why they are called principal? See *Porth Wygyr*, and *Porth Wyddno*. By Camden, Porth Skeweth; by Marianus, Porth Skith. Vid. *Skeweth.*

YSGAFNELL, mab Dysgyfedawc, killed Edelfred brenin Lloegr, *i.e.*, King of Loegria.

YSGEIFIOG, a place in Flintshire; another in Anglesey, Llanvihangel Ysgeifiog. Probably from *ysgaw*, *i.e.*, a place of elders.

YSGETHIN river, near Abermaw, Meirion.

YSGOTTIAID, or Ysgwydiaid, or Yscottyeit, Ysgodogion, Irish or ancient Scots.

Ysgodogion dynion lledffer.—*Meilir.*

YSGODOG, a Scot.

Gwyddyl diefyl duon
Ysgodogion dynion lledffer.
Meilir Brydydd, i Drahaern, about 1100 qu.?

An opprobrious name, from their hiding in wood, or *cysgod*, shade.

YSGOR GADVAN. (*Cynddelw*, i H. ap O. Gwynedd.) Qu. whether Dol Gadvan? [Esgair Gadfan.—*W. D.*]

YSGROETH, one of the sons of Glam Hector, Prince of the Irish Scots, who took *Dalrieuda*, which I suppose to be Argile. It is probable Cunedda Wledig was of these parts, or near Clwyd. Vid. *Glam Hector.*

YSGWYDIAD, a people of North Britain and of Ireland, supposed to be colonies of Scythians; so called from their wearing *ysgwyd*, a shield. Others derive Scythians from *saethu*, to shoot. The Scots of Argyle was the first colony of Scots that came from Ireland to North Britain; from whom North Britain, which the old Britains called *Prydyn*, came to be called Scotland; and by the Britains *Esgottlond*, as it is called in the British copy of Tyssilio. See *Esgottlond* and *Ysgodog.*

YSGWYN ap Llywarch Hen: vid. *Hwysgwyn.*

YSGWYTTIR, or Ysgottlond, Scotland. (*E. Llwyd.*) Vid. *Esgottlond* (*Brut y Brenhinoedd*).

YSGYRYD FAWR (*L. Gl. Cothi*), a mountain in Monmouthshire.

YSGYTHROG (n. l.). Pentre Ysgythrog, in Llansanffred parish, a place in Brecknockshire. Wrote also Ysgithrog. Hence, probably, Brychwel Ysgythrog. Vid. *Brychwel.*

YSPADDADEN (n. pr. v.). Yspaddaden Ben Cawr o'r Gogledd, a chief Prince of North Britain in the time of Uthur Bendragon, father of Olwen, which see.

YSPYS: see *Coed Yspys*, the Wood or Forest of Yspys.

YSPYTTY IEUAN. There are several places of this name, where the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem resided, the Church of Rome's militia. In the deanery of Rhos, in Denbighshire, a church and parish. Yspytty Cynwyn; Yspytty ar Ystwyth; Yspytty Ystrad Meyrig. Vulgo *Spitty.*

YSTRAD, an ancient Celtic word in the composition of the names of places, and signifies a road in a valley or plain between hills. See *Strat* and *Strath.* Roads for marching of armies along rivers caused those plains to be called Ystrad (à *ys* and *traed*).

YSTRAD ENNI, in Radnorshire. [Llanddewi Ystrad Enni, near Llandrindod.—*W. D.*]

YSTRAD PEITHYLL, a castle of the Normans near Aberystwyth, A.D. 1116, which Gruff. ap Rhys took, and slew all within. (*Powel* in Gr. ap Rhys.) See *Peithyll.*

YSTRAD YNOG, Llanidloes.

YSTRAD CENNEN, or Ystrad Cyngan, a castle taken by Rys ap Gruffydd, A.D. 1152.

YSTRAD MARCHELL, one of the three commots of Ystlyc Hundred, and part of Powys Wenwynwyn. (Price, *Descr.*) An Abbey in the parish of Guildsfield, *Strata Marcella*, built by Yw. Cyfeiliog. (*J. D.*) Vid. *Marchell.*

YSTRAD DYFYDOG, Glamorganshire.

YSTRAD GYNLAS, Glamorganshire.

YSTRAD WELLTAU, Brecknockshire.

YSTRAD MEURYG (filio Roderii Magni Cambriæ Principis denominata, qui in fluvio Meuryg fuit submersus, unde et fluvius ipse postea Amnis Meuryg dictus), a village in Cardiganshire, and a castle which Gilbert, Earl of Strigill, had built at that place, and held in the year 1116 by his Normans. (*Powel.*) Here Llewelyn ab Iorwerth fought his sixth battle. (Vid. *Cylch Llewelyn.*) This Castle was on the narrow pass between Aberystwyth and Ros Fair, and commanded all that country.

> Ni safei rhagddyn rwych pell
> Nac aer na chaer na chastell.—*Cylch Llewelyn.*

YSTRAD (CANTREF), one of the five cantrefs of Berfeddwlad, containing the commots of Hiraethog and Cynmeirch. (Price, *Descr.*)

YSTRAD ALUN, one of the three commots of Cantre'r Rhiw in Powys Vadog, now part of Flintshire. (Price, *Descr.*)

> Mwy gofal Ystrad Alyn
> Ym maen a dwr am un dyn.—*I. ap Howel.*

YSTRAD YW, one of the three commots of Cantref Canol, Brecknockshire. (Price, *Descr.*)

YSTRAD GWYN, near Maes y Pandy, in Meirion. In a bog here a gilt coffin of wood with an extraordinary large skeleton in it, was found in the year 1684. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden.*)

YSTRAD FFLUR, a monastery formerly of Cluniac monks. This Abbey was in Henry VII's time under the same Abbot with Ystrad Marchell and Aberconwy, one Davydd ap Owain Abbot.

YSTRAD CLWYD, a country in Scotland, on the river Clwyd,

where the Britons kept their ground till about the year 880, when they were allowed by Anarawd to dispossess the Saxons of the country between Chester and Conwy. These are called in Asser Menevensis, A.D. 875, Stradcludenses and Strecledenses; in the Saxon Chronicle, Stræcled Weales and Stretled Weales. Vid. *Ystrad Meuryg.*

YSTRAD YSTWYTH, now called Cwm Ystwyth.

Llwyth llewdir Ystwyth Ystrad.—*Cylch Llywelyn.*

This was Llywelyn's fifth battle.

YSTRAD CARMAIG, the place where Dyfnwal Frych (Domnal Brec) was killed in battle by Hoan, King of the (Northern) Britains. (*Ogygia*, p. 478.)

YSTRAD YCHEN, Ikenild Street, or Stratum Icenorum, one of the four ancient roads made by Dyfnwal, and perfected by Beli, King of Britain, afterwards called Roman Ways; the other three being Ystrad Waedling, Watling Street; Ystrad Ffos, Fosse; and Ystrad Ervin, Erminge Street. They are mentioned in the Laws of Edward the Confessor, c. 12.

YSTRAD TYWY contains several cantrefs,—Hirfryn, Mallaen, Maenor Bydvey, etc. Rightly Tywi or Towi.

YSTRYWAID, a street in Brecon.

Y Grog —
Y sydd draw yn Ystrywaid
Ystor uwch ben cor i caid.—*Hywel Dafydd.*

YSTRWYTH river. Aberystrwyth, Glamorganshire, qu.? [Aberystrwyth is in Monmouthshire.—*W. D.*]

YSTRWYTH ap Marwystl ap Marchweithian.

YSTUM, the bend or turn of a river, etc.

YSTUM ANNER, deanery, Merioneth, one of the three commots of Cantref Meirion. (Price, *Descr.*)

YSTUM CEGID.

YSTUM COLWYN.

YSTUM TYHEN, or Tuan.

YSTUM LLAETH.

YSTUMDWY. Llanystumdwy (vulgo Ystindwy), Caernarvonshire.

YSTUM GWILI, Caermardenshire.

YSTUM WALLON, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

YSTUMLLYN, Caernarvonshire.

YSTUM LLWYNARTH, a castle in South Wales, near or in Gwyr land, A.D. 1215. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 272.) [Ystum Llwynarth is on Nedd river, not far from Gwyr in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

YSTWYTH river, the *Stuccia* of Ptolomy. Hence Aberystwyth, a town and castle in Ceretica; Lat. *Aberistyvium.* (*Ainsworth.*) There falls many small rivers into Ystwyth, as Diliw, etc.

YSTYPHANT, *Stephanus.*

YSTYWYTH ap Ednywain ap Gwrydr.

YWAIN, Ywgain, Iwgein, and Ewein (n. pr. v.), wrote also Owain; by the moderns, Owen; it is Latinized Eugenius and Audeonus [Audoenus—*W. D.*], Owenus.

OWAIN AP URIEN REGED was one of King Arthur's generals, and famous for his exploits in war. (*Tr.* 9.) Owen ap Urien a fu rhwng y porth a'r ôg lle rhoes Eluned ei modrwy iddo iw guddio, ac felly y diengis. (*D. J.*) (*Ystori Iarlles y Ffynnon.*) See *Eluned.* See *Reged.*

YWAIN BROGYNTYN.

YWAIN ap Gruffydd y gelwir Gwyn ap Gruffydd yn iawn enw. (*Llyfr Ache*, fol. 114.)

YWAIN DANWYN.

YWEIN TUDUR: see *Owain.*

YWAIN CYFEILIOG, lord of what hath been since called Powys Wenwynwyn. He was son of Gruffudd ap Mredydd ap Bleddyn. He was an excellent poet and as great a warrior. He married Gwenllian, daughter of Ywain Gwynedd, King of North Wales. We have [some] of his works extant, as also of his brother-in-law, Howel ap Owain Gwynedd.

Ywain Cyfeiliog founded the Monastery of Ystrad Marchell. (*MS.*) He had a son called Gwenwynwyn, from whom Powys Wenwynwyn took its name. He, in the year 1163, took the Castle of Carreg Hova from ..... In the year 1166 took part of Powys from Iorwerth Goch. In 1167 Owen Gwynedd and Rhys, Prince of South Wales, drove O. Cyfeiliog out of his lands, and gave them to Owen ap Madog ap Mredydd; but soon after Owain returned with Normans and English to recover his country, and took Castell Caer Eneon. In 1170 Rhys, Prince

of South Wales, subdued Owen Cyfeiliog, and took pledges of him. He died A.D. 1196.

YWEIN GLYNDWFR wrote his name, in his letter to the Welsh, Ywein ap Gruffuth, Lord of Glyn Dwfrdwy.

YWEIN, mab Macsen Wledig, one of the tri Cynweisiad Ynys Prydain. (*Tr.* 19.)

FINIS.

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PREFACE.

THE volume now brought to a close contains many "Original Documents", for which the thanks of members are specially due to those gentlemen who have not only supplied the material, but, what is far more important, have also elucidated it by notes and explanations. Particularly we draw attention to the "Survey of the Lordship of Bromfield and Yale", made in 1620 by John Norden, father and son, and now edited by Mr. J. Y. W. Lloyd,—a work full of valuable information bearing upon the topography and the families of Maelor Gymraeg; and to the "Glamorganshire Charters", edited by Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A., so important and essential to the understanding of the history of that county, which he of all others is most competent to undertake. Both these valuable contributions will be continued to their completion as space and opportunity afford.

The accompanying table of contents will, it is hoped, be found sufficient for the purpose of reference to its pages.

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A. R. P.

Redd' xij*s.* vj*d.* ext', 15 or 16 yeres since expired.—Henricus Salusburie[1] miles et Baronett' ten't vnum tenementum adiacen' iuxta finem occidentalem Cemeterii in venella ducen' ad Glan yr Avon Et tria tenementa in vico vocat' Highe Street iuxta Crucem vocat' tirgwalchmaii absq' aliquo curtilagio et adiacen' super tenement' Hugonis Meredith ex orientali parte per concessionem dat' . . . . ten'te xl*s.*

Redd' ij*s.* ext', 1 year in being.—Idem tenet vnum tenementum officinam et curtelagiu' adiacen' super borealem partem trium tenementorum vltim' menconat' concess' per dimissionem dat' 6'o Augusti an'o Eliz. 22'o . . ten'te xlvj*s.*

Redd' iiij*d.* ext', 23 yeres in being.—Robertus Puleston Ar' tenet 5 seliones terr' in Wrexham Vechan vocat' Errow goz' p' dimissionem dat' decimo septimo die Martii anno Regni Elizabethe quadragesimo quinto . . . iij*s.* iiij*d.* 0 1 0

Redd' ij*s.* ij*d.* ext', 30 yere in being.—Richardus ap Ellis Tuddir tenet tria cottagia et gardina iacen' per Glan yr Auon continen' per estimac'o'em decem perticas concess' per dimissionem dat' xj'o Angusti anno Jacobi 7'o . . 3 cottages xxx*s.*

Redd' vj*s.* ext'.—Barth'us Edwards tenet vnum tenementu' et duo spacia edificiorum curtilagium et vstrinam in vico ducen' ad Glan yr Avon per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Februarii a'o Eliz. 45 ten'te xx*s.*

Redd' vj*s.* viij*d.* ext', 29 yea' in being.—Thomas ap John Robert tenet vnum tenementum cum officinis subrellariis et aliis officiis necessariis existen' tenement' angular' in vico vocat' the Church Streete ex parte occidentali per dimissionem dat' 30 Julii anno Jacobo sexto . . . . ten'te xl*s.*

Redd' xiij*s.* iiij*d.* ext', 2 yea' in being.—Edwardus Owen tenet vnum tenementum in vico vocat' le Churchstreete adiacen' Cemeter' concess' Dauid Edwards per dimissionem dat' x'o Decembris anno Eliz. 23 . . . ten'te xl*s.*

Thomas. Redd' ij*s.* Gouldsmith payeth viij of this rent. 23 yea' in being.—Thomas ap Richard tenet vnum tenementu' (iure

[1] Sir Henry Salusbury of Llyweni was created a baronet, Nov. 18, 1690. He married Hester, daughter of Sir Thos. Myddleton of Chirk Castle, Knight.

A. R. P.

Anne vxoris eius) adiacen' in orientali angulo vici vocat' Churchstreete cum officinis et cellariis iuxta Crucem concess' p' dimissionem Johanni Robert et Catherine vxori eius dat' 21 Martii a'o Eliz. 45 . . . . ten'te xl*s*.

Redd' vij*d*. ext', 1 yea' in being.—Idem tenet vnum horreu' quinque spacia edificior et pomar' adiacen' duo cottagia quoq' eidem pertinen' in Lampint contin' p' estimac'o'em dimid' rode concess' John David Chirothecario per dimissionem dat' 6'o Augusti an'o Eliz. 22 . . . 1 barcu' 2 cott' xx*s*.

2 yea' in being.—Valentinus Tilston tenet vnum tenementum in le High Streete vocat' Y Ty Mawr cum edificinus quondam terr' ..... Stockley et adiacen' Cemiterio per dimissionem dat' decimo Decembris anno Eliz. 23 . . ten'te xxxiij*s*. iiij*d*.

23 yea' in being.—Idem tenet vnum aliud tenementum eidem adiacen' cum officinis et curtilag' in le High Streete per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Februarii anno Eliz. 45 . ten'te xl*s*.

7 yea' in being.—Idem tenet quatuor parua cottagia et gardina in vico subter aut infra Cemiteriu' ducen' a le High Streete versus le Greene per dimissionem dat' quarto Octobris a'o Eliz. 28 . . . 4 small cottages xxvj*s*. viij*d*.

Redd' in toto xxxij*s*. viij*d*. ext', 2 yea' in being.—Idem tenet duo cottagia et gardina ex boreali parte venelle ducen' a Cemiterio versus le Greene necnon octo parcellas terr' ex orientali parte fori bestialis Anglice Beast Markett in Bryn gwian continen' per estimac'o'em decem acras terr' dimissionem dat' decimo Decembris a'o Elizabeth 23 . 2 cottages cxiij*s*. iiij*d*. 10 0 0

He holdes by 3 severall leases w'ch he shewes not, and yet paies his rent for all in grosse, the said leases having severall determinations.

Redd' iij*s*. vj*d*. ext', 23 yea' in being.—Hugo Massie iure Anne eius uxoris tenet vnum pulchrum tenementum habens signum Corone pro termino vite suo et post eius decessum remanere Edwardo Owen filio Joh'is Owen per dimissionem dat' decimo septimo Martii anno Eliz. 45.

Redd' v*s*. ext', expired 11 y. since.—Gabriel Goodman Armiger tenet vnum messuagium in vico vocat' le High Streete cum curtelagio eidem adiacen' extenden' vsque ad Cemiteriu' per dimissionem Johanni Roberts concess' dat' 27 Maii anno Eliz. 10 . . . . ten'te xxx*s*.

Redd' xx*d*., 23 y. in being.—Johannes Jones tenet vnum tenementum in le High Street et curtilagium tenemento adiacen' Gabrielis Goodman per dimissionem dat' decimo sexto die Julii anno Elizabeth . . . ten'te xxvj*s*. viij*d*.

Redd' xxvj*d*. ext', 23 yea' in being.—John ap John vesciarius tenet vnum messuagium in le High Street et curtilag' adiacen' tenemento Johanni Jones per dimissionem dat' decimo septimo die Martii a'o Eliz. 45 . . ten'te xxiij*s*. iiij*d*.

Redd' ij*s*. ij*d*. ext', 23 yea' ut supra.—Idem tenet vnum messuagiu' cum stabulo officina et curtilag' ex boreali parte le High Streete adiacen' tenem'to Dorothee Ellis per dimissionem dat' vt supra . . . messuag' xxvj*s*. viij*d*.

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' xvj*d*. ext'. Rentall, vs., 23 vt supra.—Idem tenet vnum clausuram terre vocat' Rae Dibbin iacen' in Wrexham vechan contin' per estimac'o'em vnum acram per dimissionem dat' vt supra . . . . . viij*s*.	I	O	O
Redd' iiij*s*. ij*d*. ext'.—Margareta Carden vidua ten't vnum tenementum in le High Street cum officinis et curtilag' extenden' ad Cemeteriu' per dimissionem dat' . ten'te xl*s*.			
Redd' xx*d*. ext' 23 yea' in being.—Hugo ap Robert Chirothecarius tenet duo tenementa et gardin' in vico subtus Cemeteriu' adiacen' tenemento Richardi Hall per dimissionem (inter alia) Roberto Bould dat' xvij'o Martii an'o Eliz. 45 2 ten'tes xxvj*s*. viij*d*.			
Redd' xx*d*. ext', 2 yea' in being.—Idem tenet vnum tenementum in le High Street cum officinis et curtilag' adiacen' tenemento Hugoni Meredith ex occiden' et tenement' Richardi Hopkin ex orien' per dimissionem dauid Edwards inter alia concess' dat' decimo decembris an'o Eliz. 23 . . ten'te xxvj*s*. viij*d*.			
Redd' xx*d*. ext', 23 yea' in being.—Idem tenet vnam clausuram terre vocat' Bryn y Crogwydd p' dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii anno Eliz. 45 . . . . . xx*s*.	2	O	O
Redd' x*d*. ext', 2 yea' in being.—Idem tenet tres parcellas terr' in Campo vocat' Kaer on quaru' due parcellas fuerunt dimisse' Dauidi Edwards per dat' decimo Decembris a'o Eliz. 23 vij*s*.	I	I	O
Redd' x*d*. ext', 23 yea' in being.—Idem tenet vnam aliam parcellam concess' Roberto Bould per dimissionem dat' decimo septimo Martii a'o Elizabeth R'ne quadragesimo quinto vij*s*. vj*s*. viij*d*.	I	O	O
Redd' vj*d*. ext', 23 yea' in being.—Richardus Hall tenet vnum tenementum gardinu' in vico subtus Cemiteria contin' per estimationem octo perticas dimiss' (inter alia) ffrancisco Lloyd dat' xj'o Decembris an'o Eliz. 45 . ten'te xxvj*s*. viij*d*.			
Redd' ij*d*., 23 yea' in being.—Richardus Trevor miles[1] tenet vnum pulchru' tenementum nuper edificatu' iuxta monticulum ib'm vocat' y brin cum gardino eidem adjacen' dimiss' inter alia Francisco Lloyd dat' xj'o decembris a'o Elizabeth 45 ten'te lx*s*.	O	I	O
Redd' 3*d*., 23 yea' ut supra.—Idem tenet tria cottagia gardin' et stabulu' simul adiacen' in vico ducen' versus y bont bren per dimissionem concess' Ffrancisco Lloyd dat' xj'o decembris a'o Eliz. 45 . . . 3 cott' xxvj*s*. viij*d*. vj*d*.			
Redd' xij*s*. iiij*d*. ext', 22 y. in being—Hugo ap Robert (Ric'us Hughes) Coriarius tenet pulchrum tenementum cum curtelag' et gardin' iacen' super montem ib'm vocat' Place Steward per viam ducen' a Cemiterio versus le Greene vnum cottagium et gardinu' eidem pertinen' ex occidentali parte viridis predict'			

[1] Sir Richard Trevor of Trefalun, Knight, Governor of Down and Armagh, and Vice-Admiral of North Wales. He was living in 1638, being then eighty years of age. He married Catherine, daughter of Roger Puleston of Emral, Esq., by whom he had issue four daughters; and as he had no male issue, the Trefalun estate passed to his nephew, Sir John Trevor of Plâs Têg.

	A.	R.	P.
Et vnum aliud tenementum curtelagium et gardinu' in occupac'o'e Jacobi ap John directe opposite aduersus Place Steward Et 5 clausuras terre quaru' prima vocatur Bryn y Vagh cont' per estimac'o'em quatuor acras 2'da que est parcella prati iacet apud pedem eiusdem 3'a existen' vnu' aliu' pratu' eidem adiacen' cont' per estimac'o'em ..... acras 4'a que etiam est vna altera parcella adiacen' vocatur Rae denter 5'ta item est vna alia clausura ibidem vocat' Bryn y Vellin per dimissionem concess' Thome Wyne inter alia dat' xvij'o Martii a'o Elizabeth 45 2 ten'tes, 1 cottage, viij*li.* x*s.*	9	0	0
M'd' that Kae Denter is in Jane Trafford's lease, dated primo Augusti anno Elizabeth 28. Rent ij*d.*, 5 years in beynge.			
Redd' ij*s.* iij*d.* ext', 29 yea' in being.—D'na Susanna Puleston[1] tenet libere vnum pulchrum tenementu' cum curtilag' et gardin' vocat' Place yr Escob Et vnum aliud messuagium et gardinu' eidem pertinen' in occupac'o'e Evani Lewes per dimissionem concess' Johanni Edwards et Dauidi Speed generoso geren' dat' 3'o Julij anno regni d'ni n'ri Jacobo sexto ten'te 33*s.* 4*d.*			
Redd' iij*s.* iij*d.* ob. ext'. (A) was surrendered by John Hughes to Jo. ap Edward Vichan before had a lease cont' ordinar'. 23 yea' in being.—Nicholaus ap John Edward tenet duo cottagia duo horrea aduersus domu' suam manc'onalem. Et domum in qua habitat' cum pomario et vstrina eidem adiacen' omnesque has parcellas terraru' quaru' Errow gam vocata prima secunda Gwrich (A) Coedig vcha vichan tertia 2 parcell' in kae tan y werne issa quarta y Kae Claie quinta un' parcell' incluss' in Kae tan y werne Acton vcha iuxta viam Regiam per dimissionem sibi inter alia concess' dat' 21'o Martii anno Eliz. 45 2 cottages liij*s.* iij*d.*	2	0	0
Redd' 3*d.*, 23 yea' ut supra.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam vocat' yr adwy vawr quondam parcell' terrarum Richardi Smith per dimissionem vt supra . . . . v*s.*	0	2	0
Redd' ix*d.* ext', 23 yea' vt supra.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam terre prope domum suam manconalem vocat' Errow Evane ap Jenkin alias Errow Vawr concess' Hugoni Bers per dimissionem (inter alia) dat' 17'o Martii a'o Eliz. 45 . . 6*s.*	0	3	0
Redd' 4*d.* ex', 23 yea' vt supra.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam in Kae tan y werne vcha dimiss' inter alia John ap Rees dat' vt supra et vltimo menc'onat . . . iij*s.*	0	0	20
Redd' ij*d.* ext', 23 yea' ut supra. The s'vey was iiij*d.*—Idem tenet vnam parcella' terre in clausura vocat' Aowy vawr dimiss' inter alia Johanni Thomas per vltimo menc'onat' . iij*s.*	0	0	20
Redd' 1*d.* ext', 9 yea' in being.—Idem tenet quatuor seliones in clausura vocat' Kae bychan perquisit' de Hugone ap Harry per dimissionem dat' 14 Decembris a'o Eliz. 30 . . ij*s.*	0	0	8
Redd' iij*d.* ext', 2 yea' in being.—Idem tenet duas parcellas terr' in clausura vocat' Kae tan Gwerne concess' Dauidi Edwards minori per dimissionem dat' 18 Decembris a'o Eliz. 23 2*s.*	0	0	10

[1] Susanna Lady Puleston was the relict of Sir Roger Puleston of Emral, and daughter of Sir George Bromley.

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' xvj*d*. ext'.—I lem tenet quatuor parcellas terr' prima vocatur Y gwrich Coedeog secunda parcell' in Kae bychan tertia parcell' in Kae tan y werne vcha et quarta iacet per Kae Receauo'r concess' per dimissionem inter alia Johanni Edward Vaughan dat' sexto Augusti anno Eliz. 22'o . lij*s*. iiij*d*.	7	0	0
The Bailiff receyueth x*d*. more by his Rentall, w'ch he sayth Mr. Geffreys must paye, and payeth.			
Redd' xij*d*. ext', 23 yea' in being. Survey was 16*d*.—Joh'es Nicholas tenet curtilagium et gardinu' adiacen' tenemento Jane Gerrard existen' ex parte occidentali fori bestialis per dimissionem nat' 21'o Martii a'o Eliz. 45 . . ten'te xx.			
Redd' vj*d*. ext'.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam terre in Bryn gwyan prope le Beast Markett per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii anno Eliz. 45 continen' dimid' rode redd' . ij*s*. iiij*d*.	0	0	20
23 yea' ut supra.—Idem tenet vnum domum et vstrinam nuper edificat' super partem gardini adiacen' foro bestiali ten't per vltimam dimissionem menc'onat . . . vs.			
Redd' iiij*d*., 1 y. in being.—Will'us (Widowe) tenet vnum cottagium adiacen' tenemento Johanni Nicholas per dimissionem dat' . . . . cottage x*s*.			
Redd' xvj*d* ext', 23 yea' ut supra.—Will'us Gruffith (Rich'us ap Will'm) tenet vnum tenementum gardin' et officinam ffabri ferrarii iacen' ex parte boreali fori bestialis per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii a'o Eliz. 45 . . . ten'te xxx*s*.			
Redd' iiij*d*. ext', 23 yea' in being.—Robertus ap Hughe tenet tria parua cottagia et vnum croftum in vico vocat' Beast Markett streete continen' per estimac'o'em vnam rodam per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii anno Eliz. 45 . . 3 cott' xl*s*.	0	1	0
Redd' iiij*d*. ext', 23 yea' ut supra.—Robertus ap Robert tenet quatuor cottagia et gardinu' in vico vocat' le Beast Markett per dimissionem dat' 21'o Martii anno Eliz. 45 4 cott' xlvj*s*. viij*d*.			
Redd' iiij*d*. ext', 11 yea' expired.—Hugo ap Robert de Hoult tenet quatuor parua cottagia ibidem et septem seliones terr' iisdem adiacen' in vico vocat' le Beast Markett per dimissionem dat' 27'o Maii anno Eliz. decimo . 4 cott' xlvj*s*. viij*d*.			
Redd' iiij*s*. vj*d*. ext', 29 yea' in being.—Richardus Dauids de London tenet tria tenementa in vico ducen' versus foru' bestiale cum pistrino et curtilagio per dimissionem concess' dauidi Speed et Johanni Edwards dat' 30 Julii anno Jacobi 6 3 ten'tes lij*s*. iiij*d*.			
Redd' xij*d*. ext', 23 yea' in being.—Joh'es Dauid Thomas tenet vnam parcellam terr' iacen' in remotiori fine de Estome vocat' Y dole per Riuulum et duas parcellas ibidem amplius continen' per estimac'o'em vnam acram et dimid' in dimissione Roberti Bould dat' 17'o Martii anno Eliz. 45 . . xx*s*.	1	2	0
Redd' xx*d*. ext' 29 yea' in being.—Owenus Griffith de Courton tenet vnum tenementum et gardinu' in vico ducen' ad forum bestiale in occupac'o'e Edwardi Allington per dimissionem dat' 30 Julii anno Jacobi sexto . ten'te xxvj*s*. viij*d*.			
Redd' xij*d*. ext', 29 yea' vt supra.—Dauid ap Owen tenet vnum			

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tenementum et gardinum ibidem adiacen' tenemento Oweno Griffith per dimissionem dat' 30 Julii anno Jacobi sexto ten'te xxv*js.* viij*d.*

Redd' viij*s.*, 29 yea' vt supra.—Rogerus Roydon Armiger tenet vnum tenementum et gardinum ibidem adiacen' tenemento Dauidi ap Owen ten't per dimissionem vltimo menc'onat Et vnum aliud tenementum officinam et curtilag' in angulo vici vocat' the high Streete verten' ad Lampint ten't similiter per predict' dimissionem vltimo menc'onat . ten'te lx*s.*

Redd' iij*s.* ij*d.* ext', 6 y. since expired.—Edwardus Puleston Armiger tenet vnum tenementum et gardinu' cum pomario adiacen' tenemento Dauidis ap John Robert. Et hortum in foro bestiale oppositum dicto tenemento per dimissionem dat' xv'o Junii anno Eliz. decimo quinto continen' per estimac'o'em dimidiu' rode . . . . . ten'te liij*s.* iiij*d.* 0 0 20

Nicholas Puleston did surrender theis, 12 Eliz., to the vse of John Puleston his sonne. Fine, 3*s.*

Redd' x*d.* ext', 23 yea' in being.—Idem tenet vnum aliud magnum horreum et cottagiu' eide' adiacen' existen' ex orientali parte fori bestialis adiacen' . . cott' & barne xv*js.*

Redd' iij*d.* ext', 23 yea' in being.—Johe's ap Kenrick tenet vnum tenementum officina et gardiniu' iacen' in Hope Street per dimissionem dat' xxj'o Martii a'o Eliz. 45 . ten'te xx*s.*

Redd' iij*d.* ext', 23 yea' vt antea.—Johannes Johnson tenuit vnum tenementum et gardinu' in vico vocat' le hope Streete ten't per dimissionem vltimo menc'onat . tenem't xxv*js.* viij*d.*

Redd' x*d.* ext', 23 yea' ut supra.—David ap Robert alias Salusbury tenet quinque parua cottagia de quinque spaciis ..... in vico inferiori vocat' Lower Hope Streete per dimissionem dat' xvij'o ffebruarii anno Eliz. 45 . . . 5 cottages l*s.*

Redd' ij*s.* ex', 23 yea' ut supra.—Dauid ap Dauid tenet tria parua cottagia et gardin' et horreu' curtilag' et gardin' eisdem adiacen' in inferiori vico lower Hoper Streete necnon vnam parcella' terre vocat' y Kae baghe adiacen' super tale y gyfer et Kae Syuor ten't per dimissionem vltimo menc'onat continen' per estimac'o'em . . . . . l*s.* 1 2 0

Redd' ij*d.* ex', 23 yea' vt supra.—Robertus Edwards (Edward ap Richard) tenet vnum horreu' et gardin' eidem adiacen' continen' per estimac'o'em sex perticas. Per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii anno Eliz. 45 . . barne & gard' xx*s.*

Redd' xij*d.*, rentale xvj*d.* ext' 23 yea' ut supra.—Dauid ap Hughe ap Edward tenet vnum tenementum horreum pomariu' et gardin' in inferiori vico vocat' lower hope streete continen' per estimac'o'em dimid' acre per dimissionem dat' decimo septimo die ffebruarii a'o Eliz. 45 . . ten'te xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.* 0 2 0

This was surrendered by Robert ap Jo. Owen, 12'o Eliz., to the vse of Jo. Lloyd. Fine, 20*d.*, before he had a lease against the order.

Redd' xvij*d.* ext', 9 yea' in being.—John ap Hugh ap Harry tenet ex orientali parte vici vocat' Lower Hope Streete horreu' gar-

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din' curtilag' et 3 cottag' in dicto curtilagio p' dimissionem dat' xviij Decembris anno Eliz. 30 . 3 cott' & barne xlvj*s*. viij*d*. o o 6

Redd' xviij*d*. ext', 9 yea' in being.—Ricardus John ap Euan ten't iure Catherine Gittins vxoris eius vnam vstrinam ..... et gardinu' adiacen' tenemento John ap Hughe ap Harry ten't etiam per dimissionem vltimo menc'onat garden, &c., xv*s*.

Redd' xviij*d*. ext', 9 yea' in being.—Hugo ap Ellis tenet vnum tenementu' et gardinu' ibidem per dimissionem vltimo menco-c'onat . . . . . ten'te xx*s*.

Redd' x*d*. ext'.—Owen Brereton Armiger tenet vnum tenementum et gardinu' cum curtilagio in vico vocat' Receauors streete adiacen' tenemento Radulphi Edwards per dimissionem dat' ten'te xxvj*s*. viij*d*.

Redd' ix*d*. ext'.—Idem tenet vnum tostum et gardinum in vico vocat' le hope street adiacen' tenemento Dauidi Thomas per dimissionem dat' . . . . toste v*s*.

Redd' ij*s*. ext', one yea' in being.—Richardus Hopkin iure Catherine vxoris eius tenet vnum tenementum officinam et curtilagium in vico vocat' High Streete per dimissionem dat' ten'te xxxiij*s*. iiij*d*.

Redd' ix*d*. ob. ext'. Wants 3 di. ob. in this & fol. 62 in the some of the rentalle, 23*s*. ix*d*. 10 yea' in being.—Dorothea Ellis de Alrhey vidua tenet messuagium gardinum et officinam in le hope Streete necnon nouem parcellas terr' eidem pertinen' iacen' in Campus de Wrexham vizt. vnam parcellam vocat' Kae Clau' in Maes y dreissa vnam parcellam in Kae tan y werne issa vnam parcellam in Kae bychan tres parcellas in Pant y Crydd duas parcellas in Tale y gyfer et vnam paruam parcellam in Kae Martin per dimissionem Humfrido Ellis concess' sub magno sigillo Anglie dat' decimo sexto die Januarii a'o Eliz. 31 continen' per estimac'o'em tres acras . mess' iiij*li*. 3 o o

Redd' x*s*. ext', 23 yea' in being.—Maria Dauies tenet vnum tenementum et curtelag' in vico vocat' le High Streete per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii anno Eliz. 45 concess' Johanni ap Rees ap William (inter alia) . . . ten'te xxx*s*.

Redd' ij*s*. ext', 23 yea' in being.—Hugo Griffith alias Sayer tenet vnum tenementum et curtilagiu' in vico vocat' le high Streete et duo cottagia eidem adiacen' iuxta signum rubri Leonis per dimissionem dat' secundo Martii anno Eliz. 45 ten'te liij*s*. iiij*d*.

Redd' iij*s*. iiij*d*. ext'.—Hugo Jones de Pickhill tenet vnum tenementum et gardinu' in vico vocat' le high Streete adiacen' tenemento Margarete Carden per dimissionem dat' ten'te xxx*s*.

Redd' xvj*d*. ext', 23 yea' in being.—Thomas ap Hugh Vaughan tenet vnum tenementum gardinum et curtilagiu' in boreali parte vici vocat' le high streete ducen' versus forum bestiale per dimissionem dat' decimo sexto Martii a'o Eliz 45 ten'te xxx*s*.

Redd' xiiij*d*. ext', expired 6 y. since.—Joh'es Munckfield tenet vnum tenementum in predicto vico gardinu' et curtilagiu' continen' per estimac'o'em vnam rodam per dimissionem dat' 15 Junii a'o decimo quinto Eliz. . . ten'te xxx*s*.

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Redd' xiiij*d.* ext', 23 yea' in being. Will'm Jones vj*d.*, and Will'm Blackwell viij*d.*—Owen Jones de Gourton gen' tenet duo tenementa et duo gardina simul adiacen' in dicto vico per dimissionem dat' xvj'o Martii anno Eliz. 45 . 2 ten'tes liij*s.* iv*d.*			
Redd' xx*d.* ext'.—Jana Gerrard vidua tenet vnum tenementu' et gardinum in prefato vico adiacen' tenemento Johannis Nicholas per dimissionem dat' 18 Maii an'o Eliz. xvij'o ten'te xxvj*s.* viij*d.*			
Redd' ix*d.* ext', expired 4 *y.* since.—Edmundus ap Rees tenet tria cottagia et gardinum in Lampint continen' per estimac'o'em dimid' rode per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Februarii anno Eliz. 45			
Redd' vij*s.* ext', 23 yea' in being.—Franciscus Baylie tenet septem cottagia et horreum in Lampint vnam parcellam terre inclusam in Maes y dre cont' vnam acram et dimid' vnam crofta iuxta Kae Macror cont' dimid' rode duas parcellas sexdecem selionu' simul adiacen' in orientali fine de Maes y dre issa cont' p' estimac'o'em tres acras vnum selionem ibidem contin' dimid' rode vna aliam parcellam in Maes y dre issa continen' tres rodas in toto octo acras per dimissionem concess' Hugoni Bers xvij'o Martii anno Eliz. 45 . . 7 cott' vj*li.* xiij*s.* iij*d.*	8	0	0
Redd' ix*d.* ext', 29 yea' in being.—Jana Randall vidua tenet quatuor cottagia gardina et duo horrea in venella inter inferiorem vicum vocat' Lower Hope Streete et Lampint Per dimissionem dat' 30 Julii anno Jacobi sexto . . 4 cott' lx*s.*			
Redd' ix*s.* vij*d.* ext', 23 yea' in being.—Hugo Griffith tenet vnum tenementum vnum pomariu' gardinum cottagiu' et croftum in Wrexham vechan vnam parcellam terre iacen' ex boreali parte domus opposite Duas alias parcellas terr' vna vocat' Y Kae Mawr et altera Y Kae Twynt yr Ty iacen' in Wrexham vechan Et vnam parcellam prati vocat' y weirgloth vechan iacen' iuxta montem d'ni Rich'l Treuor continen' per estimac'o'em decem acras concess' per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii anno Eliz. 45 ten'te vj*li.* xiij*s.* iij*d.*	10	0	0
Ad volunt'. Redd' ij*s.* vj*d.* ext', 23 yea' in being.—Owenus ap Robert ap John Guttynes tenet vnum tenementum in Wrexham vechan necnon vnum pomarium et tres parcellas terr' eidem pertinen' quarum prima vocatur Errow ver secunda Acker Artheladd et tertia Errow vawr continen' per estimac'o'em vnam acram et dimid' Per dimissionem dat' decimo septimo Martii a'o Eliz. 45 . . . . ten'te liij*s.* iij*d.*	1	2	0
This rent is paid to the Recoyvo'r. Redd' lxix*s.* viij*d.* This is not leased from 40 yeares to 40 yeares, but as demean.—Petrus Warbarton de Lincolns Inne Ar. (Ric'us Davies de London mercator) tenet Saltum qui vocatur Glyn Park nunc conuers' in terram arrabilem in occupac'o'e diuersarum p'sonarum (partem cuius putamus esse in manerio de Wrexham) Et duo molendina sub vno tecto et unu' cottagiu' gardinu' et curtilagiu' lx*li.*	350	0	0
We neither knowe the certeintie of the Rent nor date of the Lease.			
Redd' ij*s.* ext'.—Rogerus ap Richard tenet vnum tenementum in Wrexham vechan vnum horreum et clausuram terr' eidem tenemento adiacen' vnam alia paruam parcellam vocat' y Kae			

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ddu Et vnam paruam parcellam terr' vocat' yr Errow ym ben y vron continen' per estimac'o'em vnam acram et dimid' Per dimissionem dat' 27'o Maii an'o Eliz. x'o ten'te liij*s.* iij*d.*	1	2	0
Redd' ix*d.* ext' 18 yea' in being.—Rodulphus ap Ellis faber ferrarius tenet tria cottagia et horreum adiacen' in Lampint et modo vno eorum habitat contin' p' estimac'o'em decem perticas per dimissionem dat' 21 Martii anno Eliz. 45 3 cott' xxvj*s.* viij*d.*			
Redd' xij*d.* ext', 29 y. in being.—Idem tenet tria alia cottagia et gardina iacen' in foro vocat' le beast Market adiacen' tenemento Eduardi Puleston continen' per estimac'o'em sex perticas per dimissionem dat' 3'o Julii anno Jacobi sexto 3 cott' xxx*s.*			
Redd' ij*s.* ij*d.*, expired 10 y. since, ext.—Idem tenet duas parcellas terr' et quatuor seliones in Maes y dreissa continen' per estimac'o'em duas acras existen' quondam terr' Roberti ap Edward ap Hoell ap Maddock per dimissionem dat' 27'o Maii a'o Eliz. decimo . . . . . xv*s.*	2	0	0
Redd' xvj*d.* ext', 22 y. in being.—Idem tenet vnam clausura' terre vocat' y Gwrich Coedeog contin' per estimac'o'em vnam acram concess' p' dimissionem Roberto Bolde dat' xvij'o Martii a'o Eliz. 45 . . . . . viij*s.*	1	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* ext', 30 yea' in being.—Idem tenet duas alias paruas parcellas terr' quaru' vna est in Rae bychan et altera in Maes y dreissa contin' per estimac'o'em dimid' acre Per dimissionem dat' 3'o Julii anno Jacobi sexto . . . vs.	0	2	0
Redd' ix*d.* ext', 23 y. in being.—Galfridus ap Ellis ffaber ferrarius tenet duo cottagia infra Cemiteriu' et gardin' continen' per estimationem sex perticas concess' per dimissionem dat' xj'o decembris a'o Eliz. 45 . . . xxvj*s.* viij*d.*			
Redd' ij*s.* ij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet nouem seperales parcellas terr' iacen' in Maes y dreissa continen' p' estimac'o'em quatuor acras quonda' terr' Joh'es ap John' Hughe . xxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	4	0	0
Redd' xij*d.* ext'.—Edwardus ap Hugh ap Harry tenet tria cottagia et vna parua officina in venella inter vicu' vocat' lower hope streete & Lampint per dimissionem dat' xiij'o Decembris a'o Eliz. 30 . . . 3 cott' xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*			
Redd' vj*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vnam paruam parcellam terr' in Pull y Wrach continen' per estimac'o'em dimid' acre tentam per dimissionem vltimo menc'onat'	0	2	0
Redd' xv*s.* ext', 1 y. in being.—Margareta vxor Joh'is Sonlley gen' (Bartholomeus Jones) pro termino vite sue et postea Barth'us Jones tenent tres parcellas terr' et vnum pratu' eisdem adiacen' in Wrexham vocat' Parke y llis Et etiam unam magnum horreu' super inde edificatu' et alia edificia contin' per estimac'o'em viginti quatuor acras concess' p' dimissionem dat' decimo decembris anno Eliz. 23 . . . . ix*li.*	24	0	0
The intire rent is xvij*s.* viij*d.* John Boodle paies the rest.			
Redd' iiij*s.* ext', 22 yea' in being.—Rogerus Powell Waker tenet vnam clausuram terr' vocat' Kae lloydin vawr Dimiss' inter alia Thome Jones dat' decimo septimo Martii anno Eliz. 45 . xxiiij*s.* iiij*d.*	3	0	0

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Redd' ij*s.* iiij*d.* ext', 7 yea' in being.—Idem tenet duas alias clausuras terr' iacen' in Wrexham vechan vna earu' vocatur y Kae glasse et altera y pverne Per dimissionem dat' primo Augusti anno Eliz. 28 concess' Jane Trafford . . xvj*s.*	2	2	0
40 Redd' x*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.* paid to ye Receyvo'r ext'.—Rogerus Bellot gen' tenet vnum molendinum aquaticum vocat' novum molendinum modo in occupac'o'e Roberti Puleston Armiger per dimissionem dat' . . . A mill x*li.* ult'a redd'			
40 Redd' x*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.* paid to the Receyvo'r.—Idem tenet wlnetum ville de Wrexham et libertates eiusdem pro nundinis et mercat' ibidem ten't . . toll xx*li.* vlt' redd'			
Redd' x*d.*, 22 yea' in being ext'.—Margareta v' Robert vidue uxor Edmundi Griffith tenet vnam parcellam terr' vocat' Bron pull yr vivde continen' per estimac'o'em vnum acram et vnam rodam Per dimissionem dat' decimo sexto Martii an'o Eliz. 45 xij*s.*	1	1	0
Redd' xij*d.* ext', one year in being.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam terr' adiacen' Bron pull yr vivde vocat' pull yr vivde qui quondam fuit commun' pertinen' ville de Wrexham et locus excercutionis malefactor' et nunc et longo tempore abhuit incluss' et ten't p' l'ras patentes dat' xviij'o Martii anno Eliz. 23 xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	1	0	0
Redd' x*d.* ext', expired 14 y. since.—Joh'es ap Hughe ap Edward le Stanstie tenet vnam parcellam terr' mariscosæ vocat' y werne parcell' de Gwain y teruin continen' per estimationem duas acras per dimissionem dat' xiij'o Julii anno Eliz. septimo xvj*s.*	2	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* iiij*d.* ext', expired 5 y. since.—Robertus Gruffith de Broughton iure vxoris eius Angharade pro termino vite sue ut postea Anna Tuddir tenent vnum tenementum et vstrinam necnon vnam parcellam terr' iacen' per magnum stagnum in foro bestiali Per dimissionem dat' 15'o Junii anno Eliz. decimo quinto . . . . xxx*s.*	1	0	0
Redd' xvj*d.* ext', about 3 year in being.—Thomas Trafford Ar'[1] tenet vnam clausuram terr' vocat' Kaer Gu adiacen' horreo suo perquisit' de Hugone ap Harry et sibi (inter alia) concess' per dimissionem geren' dat' xiiij'o decembris anno Eliz. 3'o Reddit' apporc'onat' super eadem per consensum Edwardi Hughes Receptoris et Will'i Almer deputati Senescalli . xij*s.*	1	2	0
Redd' v*d.* exti'.—Idem tenet totu' illu' gardin' seu parcellam terre vna cu' omnibus edificiis super inde edificat' in Wrexham in Com' Denbigh' contin' p' estimac'o'em dimid' acre nuper in tenura siue occupac'o'e Hugh ap John Dauid ap Howell xx*s.*	0	2	0
Redd' j*d.*, about 11 y. to come.—Idem tenet vn' selionem terre adiacen' terr' Richardi ap Edward Phillip super quem selionem Will'us Edwards Ar' struxit domum vocat' le Kylne et quondam fuit pistrinum ..... que primissa putantur esse in Manerio de Wrexham concess' per dimissionem Will'o Edwards Armigero dat' 7 Januarii an'o Eliz. 33 . . ten't xiij*s.* iiij*d.*			

[1] Thomas Traffordd, of Trefford in Esclusham, Esq., Receiver of Bromfield and Ial. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*.

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Redd' ij*d.* ext'.—Idem Thomas Trafford tenet vnam parcella' terr' in Wrexham predict' apud finem vnius clausure terre vocat' Kaer Gu super quam Will'us Edwards edificabat vnu' horreu' et alia edificia nuper in tenura Richardi Smith et tunc in tenura dicti Will'i Edwards parcell' manerii de Wrexham xvj*s.* 0 0 20

Redd' iij*d.* ext', about 8 y. in being.—Idem tenet vnum croftum quondam terr' Joh'is Ddu adiacen' le White Field proxim' Vill' de Wrexham perquisit' de Hugone ap Harry et sibi concess' per dimissionem inter alia dat' xiij'o Decembris an'o Eliz. 30 vj*s.* viij*d.* 0 2 0

Redd' xij*d.* about 21 y. in being.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam terr' iacen' in Estome perquisit' de Rob'to Bould et sibi inter alia dimiss' p' dat' 17'o Martii an'o Eliz. 45 . . iij*s.* 0 0 10

Redd' x*d.* ext', about 1 y. in being.—Idem tenet vnam aliam parcellam terre in Estome pred' adiacen' priori parcelle perquisit' de Joh'e Edwards gen' concess' inter alia Dauidi Edwards per dimissionem dat' x'o die Decembris an'o Eliz. 23 . iiij*s.* 0 2 0

Redd' xij*d.* ext', about 21 yea' in being.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam terr' iacen' in Estome infra villam de Wrexham perquisit' de Galfrido Hughes et sibi inter alia dimiss' per ..... dat' 16 ffebruar' an'o Eliz. xj'o sed postea capta fuit per nouam dimissionem concess' inter alia Joh'i Jeffreys Ar' dat' xxj'o Martii anno Eliz. 45 . . . . . iij*s.* 0 2 0

Redd' vj*d.*, 31 y. in being ext'.—Thomas Gouldsmith tenet vnum messuagium seu tenementum in quo habitat in vico iuxta ecclesiam ibidem Per concessionem sibi dimiss' inter alia geren' dat' 30 Julii anno Jacobi sexto . . lxvj*s.* viij*d.* ten'te

Redd' ij*s.*, 32 yea' in being ext'.—Idem tenet vnum tenementum in vico prope Rivum ibidem cum pertinen' per dimissionem concess' Rich'o ap Ellis Tuddir inter alia dat' xj'o Augusti anno Jacobi septimo . . . . ten'te xx*s.*

Redd' l*s.*, not one y. in being ext'.—Idem tenet nouem officinas seu Repositoria subter le Shire Hall ibidem per dimissionem concess' Rogero Puleston defuncto dat' xv'o Aprilis a'o Eliz. vicesimo primo . . . . shops c*s.*

No copie before lease. Redd' vj*d.*, about 22 y. in being ext'.—Idem tenet vnam vstrinam ..... in vico subt' Cemeter' et gardin' eidem adiacen' ten'to Ric'i Hall per dimissionem concess' inter alia ffrancisco Lloyd dat' xj'o December an'o Eliz. 45 a kilne xx*s.*

Ad volunt'. No copie before lease. Redd' vj*d.* ext', expired about 12 y. since.—Idem tenet vna' aliam vstrinam ..... et gardin' eidem pertinen' subter orientalem finem Cemiterii inter terras Thome Trafford Ar' modo in tenura Joh'is ll'en ex parte occidentali et gardin' d'ni Rich'i Treuor militis quondam in tenura Thome Locker ex parte orientali et in longitudine a gardin' Hugonis Meredith Ar' ex parte boreali vsque ad terr' in tenura dicti d'ni Rich'i Treuor ex parte australi per dimissionem concess' Joh'i Roberts inter alia dat' 27'o Maii anno Eliz. 10 Kilne xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Redd' vj*s.* ix*d.*, about 22 y. in being ext'.—Georgius Goldsmith et

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Maria vxor eius tenet iure dicte Marie medietatem messuagii in vico vocat' le high Streete in quo Catherine Jones vidua modo habitat Et omnes clausuras terr' vocat' y weir glodd hire modo diuiss' in tres seperales parcell' contin' per estimationem quatuor acras Per dimissionem dat' quinto Julii anno Eliz. 44'to et solunt pro medietate dicti messuagii xiij*d.* et pro dicta clausure terre v*s.* x*d.* in toto half of a mess' vj*li.* xij*s.* iiij*d.*	4	0	0
Redd' ij*s.*, about 21 y. in being ext'.—Idem tenet vnam clausur' terr' in Wrexham vechan vocat' Kaer Cocksuite al's Kae Newydd Per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii a'o Eliz. 45 xiij*s.*	2	0	0
Redd' xij*d.* ext', 31 y. in being.—Idem tenet vnum messuag' nunc in duo tenementa diuiss' et gardin' adiacen' Place yr Escob dimiss' Johanni Edwards et dauidi Speed inter alia per ..... dat' 30 Julii a'o Jacobi sexto . 1 mess', now 2 tent', xlvj*s.* viij*d.*			
Redd' viij*d.* ext', 21 y. in being.—Idem tenet vnam parcella' terr' vocat' yr Errow hire adiacen' Weirgloth hire concess' Hugoni Bers inter al' per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii a'o Eliz. 45 iiij*s.*	0	2	0
Redd' iij*d.* ob. ext', 21 y. in being.—Idem tenent vnam paruam parcella' terr' iacen' in campo vocat' y Kae Newydd existen' quatuor selion' in Wrexham vechan Per dimissionem concess' Rob'to Bould inter alia dat' decimo septimo Martii anno Eliz. 45 continen' per estimac'o'em vna roda . . ij*s.* vj*d.*	0	1	0
Redd's v*s.* ext', about 1 y. in being.—Michael Jones et Catherina Jones (mortua) vidua mater eius tenent totas illas parcellas terr' modo diuisas in duas partes vocat' Acton Moore al's gwain y Treuin contin' per estimac'o'em 12 acras per dimissionem concess' Joh'i ap Edwards inter alia dat' decimo die Decembris anno Eliz. 23'o . . . . . iiij*li.*	12	0	0
Redd' xvj*d.* ext', about 21 y. in being.—Idem tenet illam partem messuagii in qua predicta Catherina habitat' existen' sign' rubri leonis que est ab ingressu istius domus occidental' et omnes structuras eidem pertinen' Per dimissionem eorundem fact' inter alia Hugoni Meredith dat' xxj'o Martii a'o Eliz. 45 tent' lx*li.*			
Redd' ij*s.* iij*d.* ext', about 21 y. in being.—Dicta Catherina tenet duo cottagia vstrinam et gardin' in vico iuxta Rivum ..... per dimissionem eorundem factam Dauidi Jones geren' dat' 21'o Martii a'o Eliz. 45 . . 2 cottages xxvj*s.* viij*d.*			
Redd' vj*d.* ext', expired 10 y. since.—Eadem tenet totu' illum gardin' et parcellam terr' vocat' place y Kitt et vstrinam cum aliis edificiis super inde remanen' inter vicos vocat' y place hen et y lampint in Wrexham pred' per concessionem eorundem fact' inter alia Rob'ti Puleston Dat' 27'o Maii a'o Eliz. decimo ten'te gard' xx*s.*			
Redd' ij*s.* ext', about 21 y. in being.—Dicta Catherina tenet totum illud tenementum et curtilag' ex parte australi vici ducen' versus ad Oswestrie in quo Richardus Maddock quondam habitat' et nunc in tenura Will'i Kenrick . . ten'te xxx*s.*			
Redd' iiij*s.* ext', about 21 y. in being.—Dicta Catherina tenet vnum aliud messuagiu' et cellarium ..... necnon alia edificia eidem pertinen' modo visitat' et occupat' cu' vltimo tenemento menc'onato vt parcell' eiusdem . . mess' xxx*s.*			

A. R. P.

This rent and viij*d.* in fo. 63 make not up the som'e the bailiff receyveth by vij*d.*

These two last recited tenements she holdeth by a demise thereof graunted amongst other things vnto Bartholomewe Edwards, bearing date the xvijth of February a'o Eliz. 45.

Redd' ij*s.* x*d.* ext', about 21 y. in being. Leases, p. 40.—Margareta Williams vidua tenet vnum messuagium seu tenementum vstrinum et gardinu' eidem spectan' modo in propria sua occupac'o'e Et vnu' alium toftum seu vacuam pecia' terre cum gardino et parcell' terr' eidem pertinen' adiacen' priori messuagio ex parte orientali eiusdem continen' per estimac'o'em vnam roda' terre qua messuagiu' toftu' gardinu' et cetera premissa simul adiacent' in Wrexham in longitudine a via com'uni ibidem ducen' versus foru' bestiale ex parte australi vsq' ad Lampint ex fine boreali et in latitudine inter terras quondam Joh'is Owen et modo Hugonis Meredith Ar' ex p'te occidentali exceptis tribus virg' in latitudine a media parte gardini Dauidis ap John Goz existen' terr' Hugonis Meredith predict' oriental' et tenemen' et terr' Joh'is Robert Vaughan et nunc in tenura Thome ap Hugh Vaughan ex parte orientali et quondam fuerunt terr' Roberti ap John Owen et sibi (inter alia) dimiss' 7'o Julii a'o Eliz. 5 postea dimiss' (inter alia) ffrancisco Lloyd per l'ras paten' dat' xj'o Decembris a'o Eliz. 45 sub reddit' decem denarioru' pro messuagio et duoru' solidoru' pro tofto messuage lxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Redd' viij*d.* ext', about 21 y. in being.—Dicta Margareta Williams (Edrus Jones) tenet vna' vstrinam cum singulis edificiis Camera et Sellaria ..... eidem pertin' austral' fini tenementi adiacen' in occupac'o'e Will'i Renrick et ad scalu' cemeterii ecclesie ducen' ab anni vsq' ad cemeteriu' . . a kilne xv*s.*

Redd' iiij*d.*, 29 y. in being ext'.—Johannes Lloyd de Eglowisegle et Elizabetha vxor eius tenet vnam parcellam terre in Wrexham Vechan vocat' Kae garnedd' Per dimissionem dat' 30 Julii anno Jacobi sexto . . . . . xx*s.* 2 0 0

This land is in morgage to Humfry ap Hughe Vaughan, and one other parcell of land, called Kaer lloyn, for x*li.*

About 21 y. in being. Leases 40. Redd' xxiiij*s.* iiij*d.* ext'.—Edwardus Crewe tenet messuagiu' pro nunc inhabitat iacen' in vico Receptoris existen' diverso eius gardino et aliis edificiis eidem pertinen' Per dimissionem concess' inter alia Rob'to Bould dat' decimo septimo Martii anno Eliz. 45 1 mess' c*s.*

Idem tenet duas clausuras terr' iacen' in Wrexha' Vechan vocat' y Couye contin' per estimac'o'em quatuor acras per eandem dimissionem . . . . . xxx*s.* 4 0 0

Idem tenet vnam clausuram terr' vocat' Kae Marthin in Wrexham Vawr continen' per estimac'o'em duas acras per eandem dimissionem per reddit' . . . . . c*s.* 10 2 0

Idem tenet vnu' selionem vel metam in Maes y dre Vcha ducen' versus Kae Marthin Et vnu' alium selionem in Maes y dre Vcha in quodam campo vocat' pant y Crydd Per eandem dimissionem continen' per estimatione' dimidiu' acre

	A.	R.	P.
Idem tenet duas clausuras terre vocat' Helltie in Wrexham vawr contin' per estimac'o'em quatuor acras			
Redd' in toto vj*s.* vj*d.* ext'.—Idem Edwardus Crewe tenet vnum pratum vocat' Y Weir glodd Vawr iacen' in Wrexham Vawr .	6	0	0
Idem tenet vnam clausuram terre in Wrexham Vawr vocat' Y Kae bychan contin' per estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Idem tenet vnam clausuram terre in Wrexham Vechan vocat' Y Kae Newydd continen' per estimac'o'em vnam acram dimiss' et tent' per eandem predict' dimissionem . . .	1	0	0
Redd' xij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vnam clausuram terre in Wrexham Vechan vocat' Errow Goz per assignatio'em Radi ap Robert Walker cont' per estimac'o'em vnam rodam . .	1	0	0
viij*li.*	9	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* iiij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vnum messuagium seu tenementum cum pertinentiis in Wrexham Vawr vocat' y Brynn contin' per estimac'o'em dimid' acre tent' per dimissionem dat' decimo septimo die Martii anno Eliz. 45 . mess' xxx*s.*	0	2	0
Redd' xiij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vnum tenementum modo in horreum conuerss' cum pertinen' in villa de Wrexham Vawr per assignac'o'em Thome Trafford Ar' et Jane matris eius Rob'to Bould dimissio hec dat' fuit primo Augusti anno Eliz. 28 ten't xxx*s.*			
Redd' v*s.* ext'.—Idem tenet vnam clausuram terre vocat' Kaer Receauor in Wrexham Vawr Per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii anno Eliz. 45 . . . . . xxx*s.*	3	0	0
Redd' xiiij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet duas clausuras terre iacen' in Wrexham Vawr vocat' pull y wrach continen' per estimationem tres acras Per dimissionem concess' Dauidi Hanson (inter alia) geren' dat' xxj'o Martii a'o Eliz. 45 . . xxx*s.*	3	0	0
Redd' vj*d.*, 29 y. in being ext'.—Idem Eduardus Crewe tenet vnum tenementum in vico ducen' ad foru' bestiale Anglice the Beast Markett cum officin' eidem pertin' dimiss' Johanni Edwards et Dauidi Speed per l'ras patentes dat' 30 Julii anno Jacobi sexto ten't xxv*js.* viij*d.*			
Redd' ij*s.* x*d.*, about 21 y. in being ext'.—Dauid ap Robert ap Hughe Vaughan tenet vnum tenementum et curtilag' tenemento Roberti Sonlley Ar' adiacen' existen' in Vico vocat' the Receiuors streete Per dimissionem dat' 17'o Martii a'o Eliz. 45 tenem't xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*			
Rentall is but ij*s.*, for Rad'us ap Ellis payes x*d.* of his rent, and yett the rentall for Rad'us Ellis is 3*d.* more, fol. 73.			
Redd' xij*d.*, 21 y. in being. This is charged in Esclusham.—Edwardus Crewe tenet amplius vnam clausuram terr' in Wrexham Vechan Glyn Park adiacen' vocat' y durva continen' per estimationem duas acras Per dimissionem concess' Roberto Bodoe (inter alia) dat' xvij'o M'tii anno Eliz. 45 Que antea onerata fuit infra manerium de Esclusham et solut' fuit pro eadem Bailiuo ibidem . . . . . xx*s.*	3	0	0
Redd' viij*d.* ext', about 21 y. in being.—Thomas ap John ap Edward tenet duo cottag' horreu' et gardin' continen' p' estima-			

	A.	R.	P.
tionem duodecem perticas adiacen' Le Spittie per dimissionem dat' 29 Martii a'o Eliz. 45 concess' inter alia Dauidi Hanson 2 cott' xxs.	o	o	12

	li.	s.	d.
S'ma total of the pretended copieholde now held by lease	xlix	xix	iij ob.
The yearlie freeholde rentes . . .		cix	xj
	lv	ix	ij ob.

EARLY DOCUMENTS RELATING TO GLAMORGAN.

The charters here given are taken from a large collection of ancient records relating to the lordship of Glamorgan and to the seignories of Gower and Cilvae. Such are selected as either have not been printed, or have been printed imperfectly, or in quarters not readily accessible, and some because new information has been obtained concerning the persons who granted or witnessed them. Such documents are the only safe sources of the history of a lordship which beyond any part of the Principality has been embellished, that is to say, obscured, by fiction.

The earliest recorded document relating to Glamorgan is probably the charter by Merchiaunth, son of Riderch, tested by Bishop Gwgan, who died A.D. 982, and which recognises St. Cadoc's of Llancarvan as a religious house. This charter is printed in *Liber Landav.*, 233; the *New Monast.*, v, 1235; and the *Arch. Camb.*, 1866, p. 20.

Carta Roberti Hamonis Filii Sancte Marie de Teothesburia.

[*P. R. O. Patent*, 12 *H. VII, p.* 2, *m.* 27. *Confirmation Charter for Tewkesbury Abbey.*]

"Ego Robertus Haimonis filius do Sancte Marie de Teothesburia brachium quod egreditur de Taf et currit juxta burgum et juxta ecclesiam monachorum libere quiete et hereditabiliter pro amore Dei totum scilicet sicut egreditur de Taf et facit insulam quousque reingreditur in Taf ad faciendas piscarias et utilitates ad opus monachorum Do etiam et pratum quod est juxta aquam Sancte Marie in elemosinam et maledicti sunt qui hanc elemosinam meam disturbabunt Testibus S. uxore mea R. de Haia A. de Waltervilla Gaut de Maiseo et R. filio Nig."

This is thought by Mr. Floyd to be the only extant charter by Fitz Hamon relating to Cardiff. Of the witnesses, the first is his wife Sibil, daughter of Roger de Montgomery. R. de Haia will be mentioned afterwards. A. de Walterville is unknown. Gaut or Gautier de Maiseo is Geoffrey in another charter, and Gaufrid in the Earl of Warwick's "Inspeximus". The name occurs in Somersetshire. Robert de Maisi held nine fees under William Earl of Gloucester; and Helias de M., a quarter fee of William Malet in Somerset. (*L. Nig.*, i, 93, 161.) The name remained in the honour of Gloucester; and Roger de Mesy held a military fee in Cornwall, 40 Henry III. Robert de Meisy, 47 Henry III, was employed by Humphrey de Bohun to prepare an extent of the lands of Earl Richard de Clare; and 19 Edward III, Robert Meyseye held Buckhorn Weston manor, co. Dorset. (Hutch., iv, 115.)

Robert Fitz Nigel appears as a giver of land to Tewkesbury in a charter of 1106, confirmed 28 Edward I. He also witnessed a grant to Tewkesbury of the church of Newcastle by Bridgend (*N. Mon.*, ii, 61); and he gave to the same Abbey two hides at Assenton, co. Somerset. In a charter by Fitz Hamon, relating to Cranbourne, there appear as witnesses, Sibil his wife; Pharigius, Abbot of Abingdon; Gilbertus de Offramvilla; Robertus de Haia; and Robertus, fil. Geze. Of these, Gilbert de Umframville held nine fees under Earl William, Fitz Hamon's grandson. Some particulars concerning Robert de Haia are preserved in the following charter:

Carta Roberti de Haia.

[*N. Mon., iv*, 633; *Hearne, A. de Domerham, ii*, 604.]

"Ego Robertus de Haia et sponsa mea Gundrede concessu domini mei Roberti filii Hamonis et sponse suæ Sibiliæ pro salute animarum nostrarum et antecessorum nostrorum et successorum Damus Deo et St'æ Mariæ Ecclesiæ de Glaston' ecclesiam de Basselec in elemosinam etc. Concedimus eciam ecclesiæ Glastoniensi ecclesias ..... de Basselech cum decimis et elemosinis omnibus et defunctorum corporibus quæ ad parochiam de Bassalech pertinent scilicet ecclesiam de Mahhayn et ecclesiam de Bedewas et ecclesiam de Menedwisscleluyn et ecclesiam de Mapmort et capellam de Coittarnen et capellam de Pulcrud etc. etc. Hiis testibus Willelmo Vicecomiti Kard Roberto le Sor Rogero de Someri Rogero filio Joze Hereberto de St. Quintino Landomaro Aze et ex parte Herlewini Abbatis", etc.

Robert also gave the mill of Raz or Roath, by Cardiff, to Tewkesbury. (*N. Mon.*, ii, 61.) The donations in De Haia's charter shew that Fitz Hamon's conquest included Wentloog and the hill country to the north, of which he is here seen to be the chief lord. De Haia held lands also in Dorset; and a charter by Bishop Roger of Sarum confirms to Cranbourne Priory certain gifts by Robert Fitz Hamon and his knights in 1109, and the tithe of Tarent given by Robert de Haia. William Hai held a fee of the Bishop of Exeter in Devon, and half a fee of William de Beauchamp in Worcester. (*Lib. Nig.*, i, 115, 173.) Robert's daughter seems to have married Roger de Berkerolles, the reputed builder of Rogerston Castle, of which traces remain on the left bank of the Ebbw in Basalleg. The effigies in St. Woollos Church, Newport, are thought by Mr. Morgan to have covered their tombs.

Carta Rogeri de Berecheroles.

[*Hearne, A. de Dom., ii*, 607.]

"Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Rogerus de Bercheroles assensu et consensu Ceciliæ uxoris meæ Willelmi atque Roberti filiorum meorum dedi et concessi etc. Deo et ecclesiæ S'tæ Mariæ de Glastonia et ecclesiæ S'ti Beselii de Basselech omnem terram quam Willelmus pater meus eisdem ecclesiis etc. ..... olim dederat ..... qui incipit a capite pontis de Basselech et directa jacet usque Lamecosyn etc. etc. etc. Hiis testibus Cecilia uxore mea Willelmo filio meo Willelmo Walense Johanne de Pto Radulfo fil. Lomeri Helia Decano de Bassalech", etc.

There is also a charter by Hoell, son of Iorwerth, son of Ænon, of lands in Basselech to Glastonbury, tested by "Urbano clerico meo et canonico Llan-

davensi Ivory filio Chaeryt", etc. "Lomeri" is probably a clerical error for "Someri".

These charters are without date; but Fitz Hamon died 1107, and Abbot Pharigius, 1117. Both charters are probably before 1100. William is the earliest sheriff of Glamorgan on record. He is styled "of Cardiff"; but his power as the lord's chief officer no doubt extended over the whole lordship. He was evidently the builder of the mill mentioned in Bishop Urban's convention in 1126, and to whom, with others, was addressed the letter of Pope Calixtus in 1119. Whether he was ancestor of the family of De Cardiff of Walton-Cardiff is uncertain. He must not be confounded with William de Cardiff who was much employed by Richard de Clare in Glamorgan about 1242-50, and whose precept, addressed to the sheriff and barons of the county, is given further on.

Roger de Sumeri was ancestor of the baronial family of that name, who long held possessions near Cardiff, and appear in the local charters. They, with the descendants of Le Sore, St. Quintin, and Sully, will reappear in these pages.

Confirmatio Willelmi Regis.

[*Hist. et Cartul. S'ti Petri Glouc. Ed.* 1863, *i*, *p.* 334.]

"Anno incarnationis Domini MLXXXVI ego Willelmus rex Anglorum petitione Serlonis Abbatis de Gloucestria etc. concessi Deo et ecclesiæ S'ti Petri in Gloucestria possidere ..... ecclesiam etiam Sancti Cadoci cum terra quam Robertus filius Hamonis dedit eidem abbatiæ ..... Hiis testibus."

Carta Inspexionis Edwardi Regis S'te Marie de Theokesb.

[*N. Monasticon, ii*, 65; *Cart.* 28 *Ed. I, No.* 16, *memb.* 3.]

"Ego Willielmus rex Anglorum concedo Monasterio Sanctæ Mariæ de Teokesberia imperpetuum has res subscriptas quas Robertus filius Hamonis dedit et homines sui, piscinam etc. ..... et ecclesias de Walis etc. ..... Guilielmo Cancellario teste et Roberto filio Hamonis et Rogero filio Geroldi et Gualtero Giffard."

These two charters are preserved, the one in the *Cartulary of Gloucester*, and the other by recital in an *Inspeximus* of Edward I. The former is described in the margin of Mr. Hart's volume as "A.D. 1086. Confirmation of William the Conqueror." But Fitz Hamon, who is generally supposed to have received the honour of Gloucester after the Conqueror's death in 1087, most certainly was not in a condition to make Welsh, and especially Glamorganshire, grants until after his conquest in 1091. The date of 1086 is, therefore, probably an error, and the charter of the reign of Rufus, or between the Welsh conquest of 1091 and the King's death in 1100.

The other charter, also recording Welsh gifts by Fitz Hamon, is no doubt by the same King. Of the witnesses, William is probably William Giffard, Chancellor from 1086 to 1088, and again in 1100. He was, no doubt, a near relative of Gualter or Walter Giffard, the well-known Earl of Buckingham, and the last witness, who died in 1100.

These are the earliest known charters, by a Norman sovereign, relating to lands in Glamorgan, and they embody and confirm still earlier grants by

the Norman conqueror of that lordship. The Gloucester charter is thus referred to in the cartulary of that Abbey (ibid., i, pp. 93, 122):

"Robertus filius Hamonis dedit ecclesiam S'ti Cadoci de Lancarvan Deo et ecclesiæ S'ti Petri Gloucestrie et Penhon quindecem hidas terre rege Willelme confirmante tempore Serlonis Abbatis." And again: "Robertus filius Hamonis dedit ecclesiam S'ti Cadoci cum quindecem carucatis terre."

Serlo succeeded as Abbot, 1072, 4 calend. Sept., and died 1102 or 1104, "5 non. Marc. feria quinta post cineres ad vesperam."

Charter of Confirmation by Henry I, A.D. 1100.

[*N. Mon.*, *ii*, 65.]

"In nomine Sancte Trinitatis. Notum sit fidelibus cunctis tam præsentibus quam futuris quod ego Hainricus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum etc. in anno ab incarnatione Domini millesimo et centesimo concedo etc.....quas Robertus filius Hamonis cæterique barones mei dederunt prædictæ ecclesiæ videlicet.....ecclesiam de Walis... ..et decimas de Ceotol quam dedit predictæ ecclesiæ Robertus de la Haia, et ecclesias de dominio suo, et piscariam de Walis et Amenel quam dedit predictæ ecclesiæ Winebaldus de Balaon..... Signum Heanrici regis etc. etc.....Robertus filius Hamonis et Haimo frater ejusdem."

This charter is recited in an Inspeximus of 28 Edward I. It proves the existence of Hamon, brother of Robert Fitz Hamon, and that he was alive in 1100.

Charter of Confirmation to Tewkesbury by Henry I, 1106.

[*Pat.* 10 *H. IV, Pars II, m.* 5; *N. Mon.*, *ii*, 66.

"In nomine sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis etc. rex H. salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus me Henricum D. G. Anglorum regem perhenniter concessisse et libere confirmasse ecclesiæ sanctæ Dei genetricis et perpetuæ Virginis Mariæ de Teokesberia A D. incarnationis M.C.V. I. apud Wintoniam has res subscriptas quas Robertus filius Hamonis et plures alii homines dederunt etc. ...ecclesia de Pentric...In Sumersete in villa quæ vocatur Aisse triginta duas solidatas terræ per annum quam dedit Gilbertus de Umfranvilla pro anima uxoris suæ. In Ascentona duas hidas et unam virgatam terræ de dono Roberti fil. Nigelil. In Walis, ecclesiam parochialem S'tæ Mariæ de Burgo de Cardi cum una carucata terræ; capellam de castello de Cardi cum una carucata terræ. Decimas omnium dominicorum reddituum de Burgo de Cardi. Decimas totius dominii quod R. filius Hamonis habuit in Walis. Omnes decimas omnium baronum R. filii Hamonis per totam terram de Walis. Totum brachium aquæ de Taf quod est juxta ecclesiam, ex quo exit de Taf quousque reintrat in Taf, ad faciendas piscarias et quaslibet utilitates ecclesiæ; pratum ultra aquam juxta ecclesiam, villulam quæ vocatur Landoho. Terram quam dedit Walterus de Landblethien. Decimam terræ quam Abbas de Gloec. habet in Landcarven. Ecclesiam de Landhiltunit. Terram quam Walkelinus dedit; molendinum de Raz et piscarias quas Robertus de Haia dedit. Terram quam Robertus filius Nigelli dedit. Ecclesiam de Novo Castello. Hæc autem omnia confirmaverunt mecum isti barones mei. Signum + regis Heanrici. Signum Walteri cancellarii. Signum Girardi Archiepiscopi. Signum Roberti

Ep'i de Nichole. Sampsonis Ep'i Wigorniæ. Signum Hugonis Abbatis. S. Humfridi de Bohun. S. Haymonis Dapiferi. Sig. Roberti Com. de Mell. Abbatis Glaston. S. Roberti filii Nigelli. Sig. Abbatis Germundi. Pharis Abbatis. S. Rog. Saresbur. Ep'i. S. Thomæ Capell. S. Will. Exon. Ep'i. S. Abbatis Nigelli."

Of the places named, Pentric is Pentyrch. The parish church of St. Mary's, Cardiff, was swept away by a river-flood some centuries later; but the parish still forms the western side of the town. The chapel of the Castle has long been destroyed. It seems to have stood in the outer ward. Mr. Jones thinks Walkelinus was a small holder in Llancadle, who gave either a bit of marsh land, or the site of the chapel in the village. The Chapter of Gloucester, successors to Tewkesbury, do not, however, hold any property corresponding to these gifts.

The grant of the lord's tithes may mean those of Llantwit, Llanblethian, Cardiff, and Llantrissant, which were specially the lord's lands. The monks had also the great tithe of Penmark and Llancarvan, but not of the contiguous parishes of Llantrithyd, St. Nicholas, Porthkerry, St. Tathans, or Wenvoe.

This charter is also taken from its recital in the Inspeximus of 28 Edw. I, preserved in Pat. 10 Henry IV, Pars II, m. 5, and *N. Mon.*, ii, 66. This is one of the two charters mentioned by Foss, in which, by an error of the scribe, the Chancellor is called Walter instead of Waldric. Hamon the dapifer is still alive, as is the Robert Fitz Nigel of the preceding charters. Pharis is, no doubt, the Pharigius of a preceding charter, Abbot of Abingdon.

In the same Inspeximus is contained another charter, also by Henry I to Tewkesbury, but without date, and which relates to Fitz Hamon, though not to Glamorgan. The names of the witnesses are preserved.

[*Pat.* 10 *H. IV, Pars II, m.* 5; *N. Mon., ii,* 66.]

"Henricus Dei gratia Rex etc. etc. salutem. Sciatis etc....pro animabus... Roberti filii Hamonis...omnes possessiones suas...tenendas in perpetua elemosina et libere et quiete sicut fuit quietum dominium Roberti filii Hamonis qui eandem ecclèsiam (Teokes.) fundavit quando illud fuit in dominio Regis Willielmi patris mei et Mathildæ reginæ matris meæ.....Testibus Rogero Ep'o Saresb., Roberto Ep'o Lincoln., Roberto Comite de Mellent, Roberto Comite de Gloecestr., Briencio filio Comitis, Hamone Dapifero, Walter de Gloecestr'. Apud Winton."

Brian Fitz Count was a considerable person in the reigns of Henry and Stephen, and in the latter seems to have been joint Treasurer with the Earl of Gloucester (5 Stephen). Bishop Roger was consecrated in 1103, and the date of this charter may be 1106-7.

Conventio inter Urbanum Epis' Llandav' et Robertum Consulem, A.D. 1126.
[*Lib. Landav.*, p. 27.]

"Anno ab incarnatione Domini MCXXVI fuit hæc Conventio facta inter Urbanum Ep'm Land'm et Robertum Consulem Glocestriensem de omnibus calumniis quas idem Episcop' habebat adversus predictum Consulem et suos homines in Walis et de illis terris quas ab episcopo se non cognoscebant

demere. Idem Consul concessit Ep'o unum molendinum quo Willielmus de Kardi fecit et terram eidem molendino pertinentem et unam piscariam in Elei per transversam ipsius fluminis et c acras terræ in maresco de inter Taf et Elei ad arandum, ultra ad pratum, et ita quod caput earundem c acrarum incipiat juxta dominicam terram ipsius Ep'i et continuati in longum extendantur, et communem pasturam cum hominibus Consulis, et in nemoribus Consulis, excepto Kibor, materiem ad opus ecclesie de Landavia et ipsius Ep'i et clericorum suorum et omnium hominum de feudo ecclesiæ et paisionem et pasturam, Walenses Ep'i cum Walensibus Consulis et Normanni et Anglici Ep'i cum Normannis et Anglicis Consulis extra Kybor, et capellam de Stuntaf et decimam ipsius villæ, et terram quam Comes eidem capellæ donat unde sacerdos cum decima positus viveret: itaque parochiani ad natale Christi et Pascha et Pentecosten visitent matrem ecclesiam de Landaf et de eadem villa corpora defunctorum ferentur humanda ad eandem matrem ecclesiam. Et propter hæc prædicta quæ Consul Ep'o donat et concedit, remittet ipse Ep'us et quietas clamat Consuli omnes calumpnias quas habebat adversus eum et adversus homines suos de omnibus terris illis quas ad feudum Consul advocabant, et si aliquis hominum Consulis sua sponte sanus vel infirmus voluerit recognoscere se terram ecclesiæ tenere et se velle reddere ecclesiæ et Ep'o et hoc coram Consule vel coram suo Vicecomite vel Præposito Domino de Kardi recognoverit, concedit Consul quod ipsam terram ecclesiæ et Ep'o reddat. Et Ep'us, sic sui molendini de subtus ponte Ep'i exclusam admensurabit quod iter semper pervium sit ni incremento aquæ vel fluctu maris impediatur; et Comes faciet destrui exclusam molendini sui de Eley; et homines Comitis et quilibet alii vendant et emant cibum et potum apud Landaf et ibi illos edant et bibant et nil inde portent tempore werræ; et omnes homines de feudo Ep'i habeant quilibet commercia apud Landaf ad vendendum et emendum omnibus temporibus pacis. Et judicia ferri portabuntur apud Landaviam et fossa judicialis aquæ fiet in terra Ep'i propinquiori Castello de Kardi. Et si aliquis hominum Ep'i calumpniabitur hominem Consulis vel hominem baronum suorum de aliqua re unde duellum fieri debeat, ipsorum curiis dabuntur vadimonia et tractabuntur judicia et in Castello de Kardi duellum fiat. Et si quisquam homo calumpniabitur hominem Ep'i de re unde duellum fieri debeat, vadimonia in curia Ep'i dabuntur et judicia fient et ipsum duellum in Castello de Kardi fiet et ibi habeat Ep'us eandem rectitudinem de illo duello quam haberet si fieret apud Landaviam. Et si duellum agitur inter solos homines Ep'i in ejus curia de Landavia tractetur, et fiat, et ipse Ep'us habeat suos præpositos Walenses in suo brevi scriptos per visionem et testimonium Vicecomitis Consulis, et extra mittantur, et ipse Vicecomes Consulis habeat suum contra scriptum de ipsis Walensibus, et Ep's habeat contra scriptum de Walensibus Consulis similiter. Et Consul clamat quietos Ep'o de hominibus de feudo suo denarios et omnes consuetudines quas adversos eos calumniatur. Hæc Concordia facta fuit in presentia Regis Henrici: hiis testibus Will'mo Cant'si Arch'po et Gaufrido Rotomag'si Arch'po et Will'mo Winton'si Ep'o et Rogero Saresb'si Ep'o Rann' Dunelm'si Ep'o et Johanne Riconiensi Ep'o et Oino Ebroic'si Ep'o et Gaufrido Cancellario et David rege Scotiæ et Rotrocho Comite de Pertico et Rogero Comite de Warewick et Brient filio Comitis et Rob'to Doelli et Milone de Glocestr' et Eduardo de Salesberiis et Waltero filio Richardi et Pag' fil' Johannis et Richardo de Aquila et Rob'to de Sigillo et Uchtredo Archidiacono de Landavia et Isaac Capellano Ep'i et Rad' Vice-

comite de Kardi et Pag' de Turbertivilla et Rodberto filio Rogeri et Richardo de S'to Quintino et Maur' de Lund' et Odone Soro et Gaufrido de Maisi apud Wodestocham: et R. Comes hujus cartæ contrascriptum habet: testibus eisdem."

Kibor or Kibur was called the royal cantreff, and is represented by the later hundred of the same name. It lies mainly on the left bank of the Taff, including Cardiff, but it also includes Llandaff on the opposite bank. Stuntaff appears to be Whitchurch, a parish north of Cardiff, where a small castle or tower was afterwards built. The provisions for the ordeals by fire, water, and combat, are very curious. The two former might be decided at Llandaff; but the latter, whether directed in the court of the Earl or the Bishop, whether an Earl's man impleaded a Bishop's man, or the contrary, was to be carried out in the Castle of Cardiff. Quarrels, however, between the Bishop's own men were to be settled at Llandaff.

Of the witnesses, Gaufridus Cancellarius is Geoffrey Rufus, Chancellor from 1124, and afterwards Bishop of Durham. Roger de Bellomont, Earl of Warwick, held Gower. Milo de Glocestria was Milo Fitz Walter, a justice itinerant for Staffordshire and Gloucestershire, and at one time sheriff of those counties. He was much bound up with Earl Robert, and in 1141 was created Earl of Hereford. Uchtred, then Archdeacon, succeeded as Bishop of Llandaff in 1139. Ralph, Vicecomes de Kardi, the second sheriff on record, is not elsewhere mentioned. If, indeed, Ralph were an error for Richard, it would fix the well-known Dapifer, and ancestor of the De Cardiff family, as sheriff. Pagan de Turberville, Richard de St. Quintin, Maurice de Londres, and Odo le Sore, will be noticed afterwards. Gaufridus de Maisi is the Gaut. de Maiseo who witnessed Fitz Hamon's Cardiff charter. "Riconiensi" is a clerical error for "Oxoniensi".

Urban, Bishop of Llandaff, who promoted this convention, so obviously for the good of the whole district, was a considerable man in his day. He appears first as Archdeacon of Llandaff, and probably had charge of the see during its vacancy from the death of Herewald, in 1103-4, to his own consecration in 11 Aug. 1107. In 1119 he was present at the Council of Rheims from the 20th to the 29th of October, and he then obtained from Calixtus II a Bull dated Soissons, 16 Oct. 1119, confirming to the see of Llandaff the various donations made to it which are therein recorded. Various documents seem to have emanated from the same Pope, at that time, concerning Llandaff, one of which is valuable from the names of the persons to whom it is addressed. It is dated Soissons, 16 Oct. 1119, and preserved in the *Lib. Landav.*, p. 85:

"Calixtus Episcopus etc. dilectis etc.....Waltero filio Ricardi Briano filio Comitis Willielmo filio Badrun Roberto de Candos Gefrido de Broi Pagano filio Johannis Bernardo de Novo Mercatu Gambaldo de Ludalon Rogero de Berkele Gulielmo Vicecomiti de Cairli Gulielmo filio Rogeri de Remu Roberto filio Rogeri Roberto cum tortis manibus et cæteris per Landavensem episcopatum nobilibus salutem etc."

Robert de Candos or Chandos was the founder of Goldcliff Priory, on the mouth of the Usk. Gulielmus Vicecomes de Cairli (Cardiff) is, of course, the sheriff already named.

Urban also received a Bull from Pope Honorius, dated 9 April 1128, in which are mentioned "Merthyr Buceil, duodecim acras quas Willielmus de

Cantalo per vim possederat et tandem vestræ reddidit ecclesiæ." Merthyr Buceil is Merthyr Mawr; and the Castle of Cantleston or Cantelupeston, which, lying between that village and the sea, enabled its lord to plague the church, still remains, though a ruin, and in substance of later date.

A brief of Honorius preserved, like that of Calixtus, in the *Liber Land.*, p. 37, and, like it, addressed to certain persons of influence in the see of Llandaff, is dated 19 April 1128, and is addressed as follows:

"Walter filio Ricardi Briano filio Willielmi Comitis Pagano filio Johannis Miloni de Glocestria Batrun filio Wil... Winbaldo de Badlon Roberto de Candos Ricardo filio Puntii Roberto filio Martini Roberto filio Rogeri Mauritio filio Willelmi de Lundriis et cæteris per Landavensem Episcopatum nobilibus salutem", etc.

There is also another document by the same Pope, dated 4 April 1129, concerning a dispute about a parish in Gower. (Ib., p. 39.)

Bishop Urban is reputed to have rebuilt the Cathedral. He made four journeys to Rome, and was unwearied in his attempt to recover the possessions of which the see had been deprived, and, as is seen above, with some success. There was contention between him and the Bishop of St. David's as to certain diocesan rights said to have been usurped by Urban. Malmesbury notices this, and there are many documents relating to it in the *Book of Llandaff*. Judgment was given against Urban, who, however, seems to have been in the right. The matter was finally closed by his death. This occurred at Rome in 1133, and probably he had so well shown the Earl and the King the inconvenience to them of an actual Bishop, that they suffered the see to remain unoccupied a second time for five years.

Carta Fundationis per Ricardum de Grainvilla, A.D. 1130.

[*Ex Registro de Nethe penes Edwardum Stradling, Equitem Auratum.*]

"Notum sit omnibus tam præsentibus quam futuris quod ego Ricardus de Grainvilla et Constantia uxor mea pro salute animæ Roberti Comitis de Glocestria et Mabiliæ uxoris suæ Comitissæ et Willielmi filii sui et pro salute animarum nostrarum et antecessorum nostrorum damus Deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Trinitatis de Savigneio totum vastum quod est infra has quatuor aquas videlicet Neth Thavy Cleoda Poncanum. Et capellam nostri castelli de Nethe cum omni decimæ procurationis nostræ domus in Annona et cæteris rebus et cum omni decima hominum nostrorum illius provinciæ videlicet Francorum et Anglorum et dimidiam partem totius nostri piscis de Nethe et molendinum de Cloada et prata omnia quæ sunt a supradicto molendino usque ad fossatum novæ villæ fossata usque in aquam de Nethe et omnia illa que habemus in villa Laissa in feodo quam teneo de eo in Devenesira quinque denarios videlicet Bediseg et Crinchentona et viginti solidos in villa de Lytheham et terram quam ego teneo de Mauricio salvo redditu ipsius Mauritii id est decem solidos ad festum Sancti Michaelis et molendinum de Pandelia cum multura hominum in illo feodo manentium quem teneo de Ricardo Sancti Quintini et domum molendinarii cum duabus acris terræ et hæc concesserunt Mauricius et Ricardus ante Comitem et Comitissam et ante Willielmum filium suum. Hæc omnia damus libere et quiete et absque ulla seculari exactione et Henrici Regis Anglorum patrocinio et concessione et Roberti Consulis Glocestrensis et Mabiliæ uxoris suæ Comitissæ et Willi-

elmi filii sui voluntate. Eo tenore quod abbas Savigneiensis ecclesiæ et conventus ejusdem in eadem elemosina conventum monachorum perhenniter in ibi sub abbate permansurum instituent. Hujus donationis sunt testes Gardinus capellanus et Torbertus capellanus et Picotus Robertus dapifer Odo filius suus Robertus filius Ber Mauricius Ricardus de Sancto Quintino Robertus de Umfranvilla Paganus de Torbivilla Willielmus pincerna Robertus filius Acelinæ Thomas de Estona Roger de Newtona Girolt de Bosco Herbertus Robertus de Grainvilla Willielmus de Reivilla et ego Robertus Glocestriæ Comes has omnes res in meo patrocinio custodia et defensione suscipio et abbas ibidem canonicè constituatur."

Richard de Granville, founder of Neath Abbey, seems to have been a younger brother of Robert Fitzhamon, and therefore a son of Hamo Dentatus, who is said to have been lord of Granville in Normandy. Although Richard is reputed to have taken part in the conquest of England, his name does not occur in *Domesday*, which it would have done had he then possessed Bideford, a manor certainly held by him in the next reign. He seems to have taken part with his brother in the conquest of Glamorgan, and to have had for his share the most exposed, and therefore most honourable, part of that seigniory, being the lands upon the Nedd and the Crwmllyn, which then formed its western frontier. He probably found some sort of place of defence existing in this lordship, as the charter implies an old castle, which is generally said to have stood west of the Nedd. He or his successors built the new castle on the east bank of the river, where the gatehouse and ruins of a still later building now remain.

The name of Sir Richard's first wife, Constance, is probably preserved in Constance Cross, a boundary referred to in the charters. She left him childless, and at her solicitation he is supposed, in 1129, to have founded the Abbey of Neath in their joint names. Among his Welsh retainers were two sons of Iestyn, whom he judiciously rewarded with lands on his west and north, or most exposed frontiers. His residence in Glamorgan seems to have been brief. On the foundation of the Abbey he retired to Bideford, having married as his second wife Isabel, daughter of Walter Giffard, the powerful Earl of Longueville and Buckingham, by whom he left a son, also Richard.

His descendants resided at Bideford, or at Kirkhampton in Cornwall, for about seven hundred years. Of them, fifteenth in descent, was Sir Richard Granville, whose father was lost in the *Mary Rose*, and who was Vice-Admiral of England in the great days of Elizabeth, and the discoverer, with Raleigh, of Virginia and Carolina, of which he published an account. He fell in a conflict between his single ship with the Spanish squadron. Not less celebrated was his grandson, Sir Bevill Granville, the support of Charles I in the west, and who fell on Lansdown in 1643, when his brother succeeded him as the King's general. His son, John Granville, also a brave soldier, was in 1661 created Earl of Bath, Viscount Granville of Lansdown, and Baron Granville of Kilkhampton and Bideford, with a warrant to use the ancient Norman titles of Corboil, Thorigny, and Granville. Their line closed with George Granville the poet, created Lord Lansdown in 1711, and who died, leaving daughters only, in 1734. They were a grand old race, bold and loyal, upon the remote twigs of whose wide-branching pedigree many less nobly descended have been glad to perch.

Sir Richard died on a crusade. The armorial bearings attributed to him by later generations, and preserved on the tiles of his Abbey, and on the insignia of his borough of Aberavan, were, *gules*, three rests *or*.

Of the places named in the charter, Poncanum, Pulkanan, called by Meyric Pullignan, is doubtless Pwll-cynan, a well-known point on the Crymlyn brook, and in after centuries a point in the south-western boundary of the lordship of Neath Citra. Cynan or Cynon is far more likely than Crymlyn to have been the original name of the whole stream.

The chapel of the Castle of Neath, also described as of St. Giles, has been supposed to be the parish church, which is near the Castle, but which is dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle. There are no traces of a chapel within the precinct of the present Castle, which, indeed, is but narrow. In 1290 the Abbey held "apud capellam" four carucates of land. The Castle of Neath, De Granville's fortress, was burned by Llewelyn in 1230, when probably the present structure was erected, for its remains answer to that period, and Neath Castle is mentioned as an important place in the reigns of Edward I, II, III, and Richard II.

Piscis here evidently expresses the fishery.

Nova Villa seems to be the new town of Neath, rebuilt probably by De Granville under the protection of his new castle. The town foss is mentioned in later days as a manor boundary. Clydach Mill, in Llangevelach, belonged in 1630 to the Earl of Worcester as lord of Gower.

Bedeseg may have been in Cornwall, as was Crinchenton, afterwards Kilkhampton, in which was Stowe, the well known seat of the Granville family. Lytheham is Littleham in Devon, no great distance from Bideford.

Maurice was probably Maurice de Londres, lord of Ogmore.

Pendeli, called elsewhere Pendelin, is probably Pendoylon, a parish west of Cardiff.

Multure, the toll claimed by the miller for grinding corn. Adam and his men were what the Scotch called "in-soken multurers", or tenants bound to grind at the Soke (here Pendelin) Mill. Water-mills are so permanent that that here named is probably New Mill still remaining near Pendoylon. This mill seems to have been held by De Granville under Richard de St. Quintin, probably the son of Robert, the lord of Llanblethian, and whose estate bordered on Pendoylon.

Decima hominum mean the tithe of the services of the tenants, mentioned in the first charter as French and English; to whom, in a later charter, the Welsh are added, showing the improved peace of the country.

Decima procurationis. Procuration-money was a composition with the bishop or archdeacon, in lieu of his meat and drink, at a visitation of the church, which had been a right much abused. The money payment was intended *ad procurandum* the food.

Consul was often used as synonymous with Earl. Robert Consul, Mabel Comitissa.

Many of the names of the witnesses show their connexion with Devon. Thus Picot was an early name in that county. Robertus Dapifer, or Steward, may have given name to Tir-Stuart near Bridgend; but the office of steward to Fitzhamon was held by Sir Richard de Cardiff of Newton. Odo, nowhere infrequent, was peculiarly common among the Devon Normans. Ber, or Bear, or Bere, is a Devon name. The De la Bere family settled early at Coychurch. St. Quintin, Umfraville, and Turberville, came into Glamorgan from Devon, Somerset, and Dorset.

William Pincerna. The pedigree of William Pincerna or Butler is much disjointed. The charters show at least one change of name, and the records of Cornwall preserve two more. William Rufus granted to Fitzhamon the great manor of Conarton, parcel of the Honour of Gloucester. Robert Earl of Gloucester granted the church to St. James' Priory at Bristol, and the manor, in 1154, to Richard Pincerna, probably his butler by grand serjeantry. Richard's son residing at Conarton adopted that name, and his son or successor residing at Lanherne (his manor in Mawgan) followed the same rule, and became Lanherne. The male line failed in the fourteenth century, and the heiress, Alice Lanherne, seems to have married—1, Sir Renfrey Arundel; and 2, John Umfravile, who held Lanherne, probably *jure uxoris*, in 1346. That manor, with Conarton and much other property, passed to the descendants of the first match, called, from their wealth, the great Arundels. They have always quartered Pincerna or Lanherne, *azure*, three covered cups *or*, emblematic of the office. Trelawny, who also quarters Pincerna, brought in by Powna, blazons the coat, *gules*, on a chevron *sable* three goblets *or*.

The Cornish records seldom notice the proceedings of their gentry in Glamorgan, and the present case forms no exception. Still it is evident that William Pincerna, like Umfravile and Le Sore, belonged to Cornwall and Devon, although the details of the pedigree are lost. It may be mentioned that Alured Pincerna appears in the Devon *Domesday* as holder of six manors under the King or the Earl of Moreton.

William Pincerna was an early settler in Glamorgan, and was lord of Kilticar, Kelligarn, or St. Mary Hill, near which he held land, by the tenure of one knight's fee, under the Le Sores of St. Fagan's. He was the father of Samson de Allweia or Hallaway, who exchanged Kelligarn for Littleham with the Abbey. He was brought to extreme poverty by the incursions of the Welsh of Ruthyn, and was, no doubt, glad to follow the De Granvilles back across the water. The exchange was completed by his son William, who probably mended his fortunes by his marriage with the daughter and coheir of Sir Philip de Marcross of that place. The subsequent history of the name belongs to St. Donat's.

John Sore, usually known as Sir John le Sore, joined in the exchange as chief lord of the fee. Jordan Sorus held fifteen fees of William Earl of Gloucester. (*Lib. Nig.*, i, 161.)

Eston and Newton may have taken their designations from places of that name, near Bridgend.

Girolt de Bosco is unknown in Glamorgan. Both Christian and surname appear early in Devon, their bearer holding half a fee in Bideford; and William de Bosco was Sheriff of Glamorgan towards the end of the twelfth century.

De Reivill or Revell was probably of Revelstoke in Devon. One of that family was Sheriff of Devon, 5 Richard I.

"*De eo*" is obscure, but seems to relate to the tenure by which the fee of Laissa was held. Laissa was certainly Aissa or Nash; after this donation known as Monk-Nash. In 1290 the Abbot of Neath held at the grange of "Asse" ten carucates of land. The occurrence of the name of Maurice in the next sentence to Laissa, and in a later charter of Maurice de Londres, in connection with Aissa, makes it probable that the two relate to the same Monk-Nash, the fee of which, with the church, was given by De Granville,

and the land near it by De Londres. A learned friend whom the writer consulted upon this passage, observes,—"It is, perhaps, worthy of note that, whereas Laissa is said to be held by De Granville and his wife (we), the phrase, 'that which I have of it in Devon', shows he next proceeds to deal with lands in which she had no interest, not being part of her jointure; and I think that the five pence must mean the chief rent he held it by. The 'videlicet' shows that Bediseg, etc., are what he meant in the sentence immediately preceding; and there should, no doubt, be a semicolon after 'Laissa in fee'. I think it is pretty clear that what in the survey of 1639 is called 'Sir Edward Stradling's manor of Nash', is the donation by De Granville and his wife of the vill of Laissa; and that the two hundred acres within the bounds of Ogmore, which paid nothing, is the land De Granville held of Maurice de Londres, which probably the monks afterwards freed from the reserved rent."

Ralph the Hermit, it appears, afterwards held the fishery of Sub-Pwllcynan or Poncanum.

CHARTERS REFERRED TO IN THE PAPER OF MR. BANKS ON THE EARLY CHARTERS TO TOWNS IN SOUTH WALES.

KIDWELLY.

[*Charter Rolls, 7 John, m. 4.*]

"*Confirmatio Willelmi de London'.*

"JOHANNES Dei gratia Rex Anglie &c. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmari quod terra Willelmi de London' de *Cadwely* que fuit Rogeri episcopi Saresburiensis et homines ejusdem terre sint quieti de omni theloneo et passagio et consuetudine sicut Rex Henricus proavus noster predicto Rogero et Rex Henricus pater noster Willelmo de London' patri predicti Willelmi concesserunt et cartis suis confirmaverunt et prohibemus super forisfacturam x. librarum ne quis eis super hoc injuriam vel contumeliam faciat sic carte predictorum Regum quos inde habet rationabiliter testantur Teste domino J. Norwic' episcopo et Cant' electo domino H. Sarr' ep'o G. filio Petri Comite Essex W'll'o Maresc'allo Comite Penbroc' W'll'o Comite Sarr' Rob' de Turnham Sahero de Quency W'llo Briwerr' Data per manum H. de Well' archidiaconi Well' apud Marlebrigiam xxviij. die Dec' anno etc. vij'o."

[*Charter Roll, 13 Hen. III, p. 2, m. 3.*]

"*Pro hominibus de Cadwelli confirmatio.*

"¶ Rex concessit et confirmavit quod terra Willelmi de London' de Cadwelli que fuit Rogeri Episcopi Sarresburie et homines ejusdem terre sint quieti de omni thelonio et passagio et consuetudine sicut Rex Henricus avus Henrici Regis aui sui predicto Rogero Episcopo et idem Rex Henricus avus suus Willelmo de London' patri predicti Willelmi concesserunt et cartis suis

confirmaverunt. Et prohibet super forisfacturam suam x. librarum ne quis eis super hoc iniuriam vel contumeliam faciat sicut carta predicti Henrici Regis avi Henrici Regis avi sui et carta ipsius Henrici Regis avi sui et confirmatio domini Johannis Regis patris sui rationabiliter inde testantur. Teste Huberto de Burg' S. de Segraue et aliis. Data per man' etc. apud Aulton' .xxv. die Oct' anno etc. xiij'o."

CARMARTHEN.

[*Charter Roll, 2 John, m. 16.*]

"*Confirmatio hominum de Kaermerdin'.*

"Johannes Dei etc. Justiciario etc. Precipimus vobis quod burgenses nostri de Kaermerdin' sint quieti de thelonio et passagio et pontagio et omnibus consuetudinibus per terram nostram totam et prohibemus ne quis eos injuste disturbet super forisfacturam omnium cattellorum suorum sicut carta Henrici Regis patris nostri rationabiliter testatur. T. R. S. Andr' ep'o G. fil' Petri Comite Essex' Will'o de Braosa etc. Data p' manum nostram apud Geytinton' vj. die Januar' regni n'ri anno secundo."[1]

[*Charter Roll, 9 and 10 Richard II, No. 10.*]

"*Pro Burgensibus de Kermerdyn.*

"Ricardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Ducibus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Prepositis Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Inspeximus cartam Domini Edwardi[2] nuper Regis Anglie avi nostri factam in hec verba. Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus Prepositis Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem Inspeximus cartam quam celebris memorie Dominus Edwardus nuper Rex Anglie genitor noster fecit Burgensibus de Kaermerdyn in hec verba. Edwardus[3] Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitannie Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus Prepositis Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem Inspeximus cartam quam celebris memorie Dominus Henricus[4] quondam Rex Anglie avus noster fecit Burgensibus de Kaermerdyn in hec verba. Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie Dux Norm' Aquit' et Comes And' Justiciariis Vicecomitibus et omnibus Ministris suis totius terre sue salutem Sciatis nos concessisse pro nobis et heredibus nostris Burgensibus nostris de Kaermerdyn quod ipsi et heredes eorum imperpetuum sint quieti de thelonio passagio et pontagio et omnibus consuetudinibus per totam terram nostram. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicti Burgenses de Kaermerdyn et eorum heredes imper-

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[1] "Homines de Kaermerdin debent xx marcas et j palefroi pro habenda confirmationem Regis de carta Henrici Regis patris Regis de libertatibus suis." (Rot. Cancell. Gloec'sr', 3 John.)

[2] 14 Edw. III, m. 27.

[3] 6 Edw. II, m. 6.

[4] 11 H. III, p. 2, m. 6.

petuum sint quieti de thelonio passagio et pontagio et omnibus consuetudinibus per totam terram nostram sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus. W. Carleol' Episcopo H. de Burgo Comite Kanc' Justiciario nostro Thoma de Muleton' Henrico de Braybroc' Radulpho filio Nicholai Godefrido de Crancumb' Ricardo de Argentein' Henrico de Capella et aliis. Data per manum venerabilis patris Radulphi Cicestr' Episcopi Cancellarii nostri apud Westmonasterium xxij die Julii anno regni nostri undecimo.[1] Inspeximus etiam cartam confirmationis quam idem avus noster fecit prefatis Burgensibus in hec verba. Henricus[2] Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie Dux Normannie Aquit' et Comes Andeg' Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Forestariis Vicecomitibus Prepositis Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Inspeximus cartam quam Edwardus filius noster primogenitus fecit Burgensibus de Kaermerdyn in hec verba. Edwardus illustris Henrici Regis Anglie primogenitus omnibus fidelibus suis hoc presens scriptum visuris vel audituris salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse dilectis et fidelibus Burgensibus nostris de Kaermerdyn omnes bonas leges et consuetudines quibus tempore Johannis Regis avi nostri et predecessorum suorum Regum Anglie hactenus usi sunt et gavisi et communam suam liberam in planis et boscis in aquis et in omnibus aliis aisiamentis optentis et usitatis Concessimus etiam predictis Burgensibus nostris quod ipsi pro transgressione seu forisfactura servientum suorum catalla et bona sua in manibus ipsorum inventa aut alicubi locorum per ipsos servientes infra terram nostram deposita quatenus sua esse sufficienter probare poterunt non amittant et quod si dicti Burgenses aut eorum aliqui infra terram et potestatem nostram testati decesserint vel intestati nos vel heredes nostri bona ipsorum confiscari non faciemus quin eorum heredes integre ipsa habeant quatenus dicta catalla dictorum defunctorum fuisse constiterit. Dum tamen de dictis heredibus noticia aut fides habeatur. Item concessimus eisdem Burgensibus nostris quod nullus eorum infra potestatem nostram vexetur pro debito alicuius vicini sui nisi fuerit debitor vel plegius et quamvis plegius alicujus non cogatur solvere dum debitor habeat unde solvere possit. Et quod omnes transgressiones infra liberum Burgum suum facte per eorundem Burgensium considerationem emendentur sicut hactenus consuevit. Concessimus etiam eis quod si aliquis eorum alicui infra Burgum suum forisfecerit non ducatur infra portas Castelli dum possit invenire bonos et salvos plegios de stando juri nisi pro transgressione pro qua plegiabilis non fuerit et quamvis aliquis eorum aliquam rem claro die coram vicinis suis emerit et postea res illa fuerit calumpniata[3] tanquam furtiva non amittet nisi tantum rem illam set jurabit cum sacramento vicinorum suorum quod nescivit rem illam emisse de latrone. Et quod nullus eorum cogatur acomodare ballivo suo ultra duo-

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[1] Close Rolls, 11 Hen. III, vol. ii, p. 194. "Pro Burgensibus de Kaermerdin.—Dominus Rex concessit Burgensibus de Kaermerdin quod ipsi et heredes eorum inperpetuum sint quieti de thelonio passagio et pontagio et omnibus consuetudinibus per totam terram domini Regis Et mandatum est Johanni de Braose quod prefatam cartam coram eo legi faciat et predictas libertates et quietancias eos habere permittat. T. R. apud Westm' 24 Julii. Eodem modo scribitur ballivis de Kenefeg et Bristoll."

[2] 41 H. III, m. 9.

[3] Claimed.

decim denarios nisi voluerit bona voluntate sua. Et quod nulla inquisicio de rebus forinsecis fiat per predictos Burgenses set per libere tenentes patrie sicut hucusque fieri consuevit. Et quod hec concessio nostra rata et stabilis pro nobis et heredibus nostris predictis Burgensibus nostris perseveret hoc presens scriptum sigilli nostri impressione duximus coroborandum. Hiis testibus Dominis Petro de Sabaudia Johanne filio Galfridi Eble. de Montibus Willelmo de Pennis Michaele de Fenis Waltero de Merton' et multis aliis. Nos autem predictam concessionem ratam habentes et gratam eam pro nobis et heredibus nostris concedimus et confirmamus sicut predicta carta rationabiliter testatur. Hiis testibus Gwidone de Lezin' Galfrido de Lezin' et Willelmo de Valenc' fratribus nostris Petro de Sabaud' Arcaldo de Sancto Romano Magistro Johanne Maunsel Willelmo de Grey Waukelino de Ardern' Imberto Pugeys Willelmo Gernun et alijs. Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium quarto die Februarii anno regni nostri quadragesimo primo. Inspeximus etiam cartam quam clare memorie Dominus Edwardus[1] quondam Rex Anglie pater noster fecit predictis Burgensibus in hec verba. Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquit' Omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Cum Wallenses de Elued' Dercles' Ewydugada Yskennen' Mahathan Commodperneth' et Hyrwin in penultima guerra Wallie contra nos et pacem nostram existentes et inimicis et rebellibus nostris adherentes saniori postmodum ducti consilio ad pacem nostram venissent et se et sua voluntati nostre totaliter submisissent ac nos tunc ad meliorationem ville nostre de Kermerdyn et ad securitatem et tuitionem parcium adjacencium concessimus Burgensibus nostris et omnibus alijs cujuscumque conditionis fuerint de predicta villa nostra de Kermerdyn et Veteri Kermerdyn quod in boscis nostris de Mahathan et omnibus aliis boscis dictorum Wallensium tunc tamquam nobis forisfactis in manu nostra existentibus in quibus propter eorum densitatem depredationes et homicidia frequenter perpetrabantur liberam haberent communam. Ita quod in eis subboscum quercus ad maeremium et alias arbores succidere et asportare possent et ipsos Burgenses per breve nostrum dilectis et fidelibus nostris Willelmo de Valencia avunculo nostro et Pagano de Cadurcis tempore illo locum nostrum in partibus illis tenentibus directum in seisinam commune predicte poni fecissimus. Nos factum nostrum predictum ratum et gratum habentes volumus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti Burgenses et omnes alij de villis predictis et heredes et successores sui participiant et habeant predictam communam in boscis predictis. Ita quod subboscum quercus ad maeremium et alias arbores in eis succidere et asportare possint pro voluntate sua absque occasione vel impedimento nostri et heredum nostrorum Justiciariorum Vicecomitum Ballivorum seu Ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque imperpetuum. Inhibentes super gravem forisfacturam nostram ne quis ipsos super communa predicta ut predictum est habenda in aliquo perturbare seu inquietare presumat contra concessionem nostram predictam. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Kadewelly nono die Decembris anno regni nostri terciodecimo. Nos autem concessiones et confirmationem predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est concedimus et confirmamus sicut carte predicte rationabiliter testantur et prout ijdem

[1] 13 Edward I.

Burgenses et eorum antecessores libertatibus predictis hactenus rationabiliter usi sunt. Hiis testibus venerabili patre W. Wygorn' Episcopo Gilberto de Clare Comite Gloucestr' et Hertford' Adomaro de Valencia Comite Pembroch' Johanne de Britannia Comite Richemund' Hugone le Despenser Henrico de Bello Monte Edmundo de Malolacu Senescallo Hospicij nostri et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium tercio die Maij anno regni nostri sexto. Nos autem concessiones et confirmationes predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est concedimus et confirmamus sicut carte predicte rationabiliter testantur et prout ijdem Burgenses et eorum antecessores libertatibus predictis hactenus rationabiliter usi sunt et gavisi. Et cum in dicta carta prefati Henrici Regis progenitoris nostri inter cetera contineatur quod predicti Burgenses et eorum heredes imperpetuum sint quieti de omnibus consuetudinibus per totam terram nostram et pretextu istorum verborum generalium dicti Burgenses et eorum antecessores a tempore confectionis carte illius semper hactenus de muragio pavagio kaiagio et kilagio de rebus bonis et mercimoniis suis solvend' quieti esse consueverunt. Cumque in dicta carta prefati avi nostri inter cetera similiter contineatur quod idem avus noster concessit predictis Burgensibus omnes bonas leges et consuetudines quibus tempore dicti Johannis Regis et predecessorum suorum Regum Anglie usi fuerunt et gravisi ijdemque Burgenses et eorum successores pretextu concessionis hujusmodi emendas assise panis et cervisie fracte et assaiam mensurarum et ponderum infra Burgum predictum a tempore confectionis carte predicte semper hactenus habuerunt sicut dicunt. Et nobis supplicaverint ut pro ipsorum Burgensium heredum et successorum suorum securitate futuris temporibus velimus dictas libertates eis per cartam nostram specificare. Nos ad meliorationem Burgi predicti et commoditatem Burgensium nostrorum ejusdem Burgi ut eo tranquillius negociationibus suis intendere possint. Volentes eis in hac parte gratiam facere specialem per finem quem predicti Burgenses fecerunt nobiscum concessimus eis pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod ijdem Burgenses et eorum heredes et successores de muragio pavagio kaiagio kilagio de rebus bonis et mercimoniis suis per totam regnum et potestatem nostram imperpetuum sint quieti et quod ipsi et eorum heredes et successores habeant emendas assise panis et cervisie in Burgo predicto fracte et assaiam mensurarum et ponderum infra eundem Burgum. Ita quod Senescalli et Marescalli de Hospicio nostro vel heredum nostrorum vel clericus noster vel heredum nostrorum de Mercato Justic(iarii) seu alius quicumque ad assaiam hujusmodi mensurarum et ponderum vel alia quecumque que ad officium clerici de Mercato pertinent in Burgo predicto faciendum et exercendum de cetero nullatenus ingrediatur. Hoc semper salvo quod Cancellarius noster et heredum nostrorum qui pro tempore fuerit cum in partes illas venerit mensuras et pondera hujusmodi supervidere et ad querelas omnium et singulorum se conqueri volencium transgressores in hac parte si qui fuerint juxta eorundem demerita punire ac clericus noster et heredum nostrorum de mercato in presencia nostra et heredum nostrorum officium suum in dicto Burgo exequi valeant et exercere prout antea fieri consuevit. Et cum in dicta carta predicti avi nostri contineatur quod nulla inquisicio de rebus forinsecis fiat per predictos Burgenses set per libere tenentes patrie sicut hucusque fieri consuevit. Nos de uberiori gratia nostra concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris prefatis Burgensibus heredibus et successoribus suis quod ipsi aut eorum heredes seu successores de cetero

non ponantur cum hominibus forinsecis seu forinseci cum ipsis in assisis juratis aut inquisitionibus aliquibus que ratione terrarum et tenementorum in eodem Burgo aut libertate ejusdem existencium vel transgressionum contractum seu aliorum negociorum intrinsecorum in eodem Burgo aut libertate ejusdem emerserint capiendis set assise ille jurate et inquisitiones de se ipsis Burgensibus et non alijs in eodem Burgo solummodo fiant et capiantur nisi res illa tangat nos vel heredes nostros aut communitatem ejusdem Burgi. Hijs testibus venerabilibus patribus J. Archiepiscopo Cantuare tocius Anglie Primate H. Lincoln' et R. Dunolm' Episcopis Henrico de Lancastria Comite Derb' Willelmo de Bohun Comite Northampton' Henrico de Ferrarijs Johanne Darcy Senescallo Hospicij nostri et alijs Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium quarto die Maii anno regni nostri Anglie quartodecimo regni vero nostri Francie primo. Nos autem omnes et singulas concessiones et confirmationes predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est prefatis Burgensibus dicte ville de Nova Kermerdyn et successoribus suis de gratia nostra speciali tenore presencium concedimus et confirmamus imperpetuum sicut dicta carta prefati avi nostri rationabiliter testatur. Preterea volentes eisdem Burgensibus gratiam in hac parte facere specialem concessimus et hac carta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis eisdem Burgensibus quod licet ipsi vel eorum predecessores seu antecessores Burgenses ejusdem ville aliqua vel aliquibus libertatum seu quietanciarum in dictis cartis contentarum aliquo casu emergente hactenus plene usi non fuerint ijdem tamen Burgenses et successores sui libertatibus et quietanciis illis et earum qualibet ex nunc plene gaudeant et utantur absque occasione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum Justiciariorum Escaetorum Vicecomitum aut aliorum Ballivorum seu Ministrorum nostrorum quorumcumque imperpetuum. Considerantes insuper qualiter ijdem Burgenses nostri ejusdem ville et Burgi de Nova Kermerdyn dampna et oppressiones que homines Wallenses ex eorum malicia eis ante hec tempora sepius intulerunt multipliciter sunt perpessi. Ac volentes pro inde tam pro auxilio et relevamine dicte ville et Burgi de Nova Kermerdyn quam pro commodo pace et quiete ipsorum Burgensium nostrorum ejusdem ville ex regia benignitate uberius providere de avisamento et assensu consilij nostri concessimus et hac carta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est eisdem Burgensibus nostris et successoribus suis quod ipsi de se ipsis libere possint eligere unum Majorem et duos Ballivos semel quolibet anno videlicet die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis qui statim cum in Majorem et Ballivos sic electi fuerint officia Majoris et Ballivorum ibidem debite faciant et exerceant et inde corporalia prestent sacramenta. Et quod ijdem Burgenses heredes vel successores sui nullatenus convincantur nec judicentur in Comitatibus de Kermerdyn et Cardygan nec in sessionibus nec in aliquibus alijs Curiis per aliquos Wallicos in aliquibus appellis nec indictamentis feloniarum rettis injurijs transgressionibus criminibus nec demandis in ipsos impositis seu imponendis nec in aliquibus alijs actionibus personalibus infra Comitatus de Kermerdyn et Cardygan emergentibus seu alibi in partibus illis preterquam per Burgenses Anglicos et veros Anglicos et insuper quod eligere possint de se ipsis quolibet anno unum Coronatorem ad diem predictum qui prestito sacramento prout moris est ea faciat et conservet que ad officium Coronatoris pertinent in villa et Burgo predictis et quod ijdem Burgenses et successores sui habe-

ant returna omnium brevium nostrorum et heredum nostrorum in omnibus placitis personalibus et realibus et in omnibus alijs casubus de rebus infra dictam villam et Burgum emergentibus. Ita quod nullus Escaetor Vicecomes nec alius Ballivus nec Minister noster vel heredum nostrorum infra dictam villam et Burgum nullatenus ingrediatur nec se inde intromittat[1] ad aliquem executionem ibidem faciendam Et insuper quod Comitatus de Kermerdyn et Cardygan ac sessiones magne et parve que infra dictam villam et Burgum de Kermerdyn teneri solebant ex nunc teneantur ibidem imperpetuum prout usitari consuevit Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti Burgenses dicte ville de Nova Kermerdyn et successores sui habeant et teneant omnia et singula libertates et privilegia supradicta eisque pacifice et quiete gaudeant et utantur imperpetuum sicut predictum est Hijs testibus venerabilibus patribus A. Archiepiscopo Ebor' Anglie Primate R. London' J. Dunolm' Thesaurario nostro W. Coventr' et Lichefeldensi Episcopis. Thome Duce Gloucestrie Roberto de Veer Marchione Dublin' Comite Oxonie Camerario Anglie Michaele de Pole Comite Suff' Cancellario nostro Johanne de Cobham de Kent Johanne de Monte Acuto Senescallo Hospicij nostri et alijs. Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium vij die Julij anno regni nostri decimo.

"Per ipsum Regem et Consilium."

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS, No. 4543.

"A nostre seigneur le Roi prient ses poures Burgeys de Kermerdyn en Gales qil ly pleyse de sa grace granter as ditz Burgeys qil peussent auoir murage en la dite ville de Kermerdyn pur peril que purra auenir duraunt a sa volente car les murs de meisme la ville sont en plusurs lieux escheux et en plusurs lieux en point de chaier sil ne soient par temps amendez.

"Per vnum annum."

[*In dorso.*] "Il semble au conseil que cest a graunter sil pleise au Roi."

No date. The handwriting is of about the time of Edward I.

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS, 4581.

"A nostre seigneur le Roi et a soen conseil mostre[2] ses lieges Burgeis de Kaermerdyn que come il ount eu par graunt de lui et de soen conseile murage a trois aunz que passez sont pur closture de la dite ville et a forcement pur les Galeies que lour manacent de iour en autre de prendre lá dite ville la quele closture ne poet estre parforny ne fait saunz grant ayde al honure de lui et saluacion de sa ville auant dite Dont il prient a nostre dit seigneur et a soen conseil grantere murage pur cel closture faire tant de temps come lour pleise en aide de parfornir la dite closture pur saluacion de sa ville auant dit' et de ses Burgeys et receite de sa gent enuiroun quant mestier soit."

[*In dorso.*] "Concessum est per consilium quod habeant muragium pro triennium."

No date. The handwriting is of the time of Edward I or Edward II.

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[1] Meddle or interfere.

[2] "Montrent".

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS, No. 4608. 9 EDWARD II.

"Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie dilecto et fideli suo Willelmo Martyn Justiciario suo Suth Wallie salutem. Cum nuper ad insinuacionem Burgensium nostrorum de Kaermerdyn per peticionem suum coram nobis in Parliamento nostro exhibitam suggerencium quod cum licet per dominum Edwardum quondam Regem Anglie patrem nostrum et consilium suum necnon et consilium nostrum dum Princeps Wallie extitimus pro emendacione et melioracione Burgi nostri predicti et aliorum Burgorum nostrorum in Wallia ordinatum fuisset quod nullus in partibus ipsis Burgis vicinis per spacium quinque leucarum in circuitu eorundem emeret vel venderet mercimonia quocumque nomine censerentur nisi in ipsis Burgis sub forisfactura mercimoniorum illorum per certum Ballivum nostrum ad hoc specialiter deputandum capiendum ad opus nostrum postquam eidem Ballivo constaret manifeste per se vel consideracionem Curie nostre quod huiusmodi mercimonia emerentur vel manifeste vendicioni exponerentur quamvis minime venderentur exceptis hiis in locis per cartas privilegiatis et exceptis pane et cervisia in predictis Burgis in grosso emptis que postmodum in patria per ementes licite vendi possunt exceptis eciam carnibus et piscibus scissis caseis ovis pullanis et huiusmodi minutis vendibilibus set quod cera aut sepum extra Burgos predictos in grosso minime venderetur prout in literis per predictum patrem nostrum et consilium suum ac nostrum eisdem Burgensibus inde confectis plenius continetur Prior tamen de Kaermerdyn in villa sua de Veteri Kaermerdyn dicte ville nostre de Kaermerdyn contigua et nondum de libertate eiusdem ville nostre de Kaermerdyn existente omnimodo mercimonia emit et vendit et vendicioni exponit et alios huiusmodi mercimonia emere et vendere ac vendicioni exponere ibidem permittit in ipsorum Burgensium nostrorum graue dispendium et prejudicium manifestum ac contra tenorem literarum predictarum per quod vobis nuper mandauimus quod ipsum Priorem huiusmodi mercimonia in dicta villa sua de Veteri Kaermerdyn emere et vendere seu vendicioni exponere contra tenorem literarum predictarum nullatenus permittetis nisi idem Prior et predecessores seu Priores loci illius priuilegiati essent per cartas nostras vel progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Anglie quod huiusmodi mercimonia ibidem vendere et emere ac vendicioni exponere de iure poterunt et debebunt Et quia intelleximus quod vos post mandatum nostrum vobis inde directum scire fecistis Roberto nunc Priori ville predicte de veteri Kaermerdyn quod esset coram vobis ad certum diem ad ostendendum si quid haberet pro se quare huiusmodi mercatum in villa sua predicta tenere possit et debeat de iure vt predictum est et quamvis idem Prior nichil inde ostenderit coram vobis per quod dictum mercatum habere et tenere possit aut debeat Vos nichilominus mandatum nostrum nobis inde prius directum debite execucioni nondum demandastis ad grave dampnum ipsorum Burgensium et contra tenorem literarum predictarum.... ex querela sua accepimus iterata. Nolentes igitur quod prefatis Burgensibus preindicetur in hac parte vobis mandamus sicut alias mandauimus quod si ita est tunc inspecto tenore literarum predictarum ipsos Burgenses libertatibus in eisdem literis contentis vti et gaudere pacifice permittatis prout eis vti debent et predecessores sui Burgenses eiusdem ville a tempore confeccionis literarum predictarum eis rationabiliter uti consueverunt prefatum

Priorem seu alios de partibus illis mercimonia predicta de cetero emere vendere seu vendicioni exponere in villa sua predicta ..... tenorem literarum predictarum sub pena in predictis literis contenta nullatenus permittentes vel causam nobis significatis quare mandatum nostrum prius vobis inde directum exequi noluistis vel non debuistis Teste me ipso apud Kynggesklypston' primo die Novembris anno regni nostri nono."

[*In dorso.*] "Istud breve inspexi et intellexi cuius tenorem debite exequi non possumus nec alterius michi super huiusmodi tenorem prius directi exequi non potui eo quod licet in litteris Domini Regis eisdem Burgensibus factis quas inspeximus continetur quod nullus extra burgum Domini Regis in Wallia in circuitu eorundem per spacium quinque leucarum emeret vel venderet mercimonia quocunque nomine censerentur sicut ordinatum est Rob'tus Prior de Kaermerdyn sumonitus venit et dicit quod ipse et predecessores sui Priores eiusdem loci et homines sui in villa sua de Veteri Kaermerdyn a tempore quo non extat memoria emerunt et vendiderunt et vendicioni exposuerunt omnimodo de mercimonia et quod huiusmodi libertatibus eis uti debent per quod non potest mihi legitime constare ad execucionem dicti brevis faciendum."

LLANBADARN VAWR.

Charter Roll, 6 Edward I, No. 24.

"*Pro Burgensibus de Lampader.*

"Rex Archiepiscopis Episcopis etc. salutem. Sciatis quod volumus et concessimus quod villa nostra de Lanbadar sit liber Burgus imperpetuum. Concessimus eciam Burgensibus nostris eiusdem Burgi et heredibus eorum quod villam suam de Lanbadar claudant fossato et Muro et quod habeant Gildam mercatoriam cum Hansa et aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad gildam illam pertinentibus et quod nullus qui non sit de Gilda illa mercandisam aliquam faciat in predicto Burgo nisi de voluntate eorundem Burgensium Concessimus eciam eis et eorum heredibus quod si aliquis natiuus alicujus in prefato Burgo manserit et terram in eo tenuerit et fuerit in prefata Gilda et Hansa et Loth et Scoth cum eiusdem Burgensibus nostris per vnum annum et vnum diem sine calumpnia deinceps non possit repeti a domino suo set in eodem Burgo liber permaneat. Preterea concessimus prefatis Burgensibus nostris de Llanbadar et heredibus eorum quod habeant Soc et Sac et Theol et Theam et infangenethef et quod quieti sint per totam terram nostram de Thelonio Lestagio passagio Pontagio et stallagio et de Leue et Danegeld' et Taywitte et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus et exaccionibus per totam potestatem nostram tam in Anglia quam in omnibus aliis terris nostris. Et concedimus quod predicti Burgenses nostri de Lanbadar habeant imperpetuum omnes alias libertates quietancias per totam terram nostram quas habent Burgenses nostri Montis Gomery. Volumus eciam et concedimus predictis Burgensibus nostris de Lanbadar quod habeant singulis annis imperpetuum duas ferias in predicto Burgo scilicet vnam ad Pentecosten per quatuor dies duraturam scilicet in vigilia et die et duobus diebus sequentibus et aliam ad festum Sancti Michaelis per octo dies duraturam scilicet in vigilia et die Sancti Michaelis et sex diebus sequentibus et vnum mercatum ibidem per diem Lune singulis septimanis cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi ferias et mercata pertineuti-

bus Volumus insuper quod omnes mercatores terrarum nostrarum et mercatores aliarum terrarum qui sunt ad pacem nostram et eorum mercandise ad predictum Burgum venientes et ibidem morantes et inde recedentes habeant libertatem venire stare et recedere tam per aquas quam per terram et quod liberos habeant introitus in terram nostram et liberos exitus a terra nostra sine omni impedimento Ballivorum nostrorum et aliorum faciendo debitas et rectas consuetudines Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predictam villam de Lanbadar sit liber Burgus et quod predicti Burgenses habeant Gildam mercatoriam cum Hansa et aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad Gildam illam pertinentibus et quod habeant duas ferias per annum ad Pentecosten et ad festum Sancti Michaelis et vnum mercatum singulis septimanis per diem Lune et quod habeant libertates et quietancias predictas imperpetuum bene et in pace libere et quiete plenarie et integre sicut predictum est salua libertate Ciuitatis nostre London' Hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus E. Bathon' et Well' et Th. Hereford' Episcopis Willelmo de Valenc' auunculo n'ro. Henrico de Lacy Comite Linc' Rogero de Mortuo Mari Anton. Beke Archidiacono Dunelm' Hug. fil' Otton' Walt'o de Helyun Eic'o de Bosco et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Westmon' xxviij die Decembris."

"Soc et sac", the right to hold a court, and have cognisance of pleas.

"Tol", the right to take toll on things bought and sold.

"Theam", the right to compel a person in possession of anything stolen to account from whom he received it.

"Infangenethef", the right to try and sentence a thief caught within the limit of the borough.

"Lestagium", a payment on shipbuilding.

"Pontagium", a bridge-toll.

"Passagium" a tax for the maintenance and guard of roads.

"Stallagium", a right to receive dues for stalls erected.

"Leue", or "Leva", a compulsory payment to the authorities.

"Danegeld", a tax of two shillings for every hide of land, originally levied to repel Danish invasions, and afterwards occasionally on any like emergency.

"Taywite", probably same as tallage, a tax demandable at the will of the lord.

BUILTH.

[*Patent Roll, 7 Richard II, p. 1, m. 8.*]

De Confirmacione. Buelt in Wallia.

"Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem. Inspeximus cartam Domini E. quondam Regis Anglie proavi nostri in hec verba. Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie. Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitannie. Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus Prepositis Ministris & omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Inspeximus cartam quam celebris memorie Dominus E. quondam Rex Anglie pater noster fecit Burgensibus de Buelt in Wallia. in hec verba Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus Prepositis Ministris et omnibus Balliuis & fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse & hac carta nostra confirmasse Burgensibus nostris de Buelt

in Wallia omnes libertates subscriptas videlicet quod habeant Gildam mercatoriam cum Hansa et aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad Gildam illam pertinentibus, et quod nullus qui not sit de Gilda illa mercandisam aliquam faciat in Burgo predicto vel in suburbio ejusdem nisi de voluntate eorundem Burgensium. Concessimus eciam eisdem Burgensibus et eorum heredibus quod si aliquis nativus alicujus in prefato Burgo manserit & terram in eo tenuerit & fuerit in prefata Gilda & Hansa & loth' & scoth' cum eisdem Burgensibus per unum annum & unum diem sine calumpnia deinceps. non possit repeti a Domino suo set in eodem Burgo liber permaneat. Preterea concessimus prefatis Burgensibus nostris de Buelt & heredibus eorum quod habeant soch & sach thol & theam & infangenthef Et quod quieti sint per totam terram nostram de theolonio lestagio passagio pontagio & stallagio, et de lone[1] & Dane geldis & gaywyte & omnibus aliis consuetudinibus et exactionibus per totam potestatem nostram. tam in Wallia quam in omnibus aliis terris nostris sicut villa nostra Hereford' predictis libertatibus et quietanciis hactenus usa est et gravisa Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod prefati Burgenses nostri de Buelt et heredes eorum habeant Gildam mercatoriam cum Hansa et aliis libertatibus et consuetudinibus ad gildam illam pertinentibus. Et quod habeant omnes libertates et quietancias predictas imperpetuum bene et in pace libere et quiete honorifice plenarie et integre sicut predictum est. & sicut villa nostra Hereford' predictis libertatibus et quietanciis hactenus usa est & gavisa. Hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus Godefrido Wygorn', Thoma Hereforden'. Willelmo Norwicen' Episcopis. Edmundo fratre nostro. Willelmo de Valencia Rogero de Mortuo Mari Rogero de Clifford' Hugone filio Ottonis Waltero de Helioun. & aliis, Data per manum nostram. apud Westmonasterium quarto die Novembris anno regni nostri sexto. Nos autem concessiones & confirmationem predictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis & heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est concedimus & confirmamus sicut carta predicta rationabiliter testatur. Hiis testibus venerabili patre R. Dunolm' Episcopo, Gilberto de Clare Comite Gloucestrie & Hertford' Humfrido de Bohun Comite Hereford' & Essex Henrico de Percy Hugone le Despenser Marmaduco de Twengè Edmundo de Malo Lacu. Senescallo Hospicii nostri et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Dunolmum vicesimo primo die Maij, anno regni nostri septimo. Nos autem rata habentes et grata cartam predictam et omnia contenta in eadem, illis verbis, et quod nullus qui non sit de Gilda illa mercandisam aliquam faciat in Burgo predicto vel in suburbio ejusdem. nisi de voluntate eorundem Burgensium, dumtaxat exceptis, ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est, exceptis preexceptis, acceptamus approbamus ratificamus et eisdem Burgensibus et successoribus suis concedimus et confirmamus prout ipsi et antecessores sui libertatibus et quietanciis predictis et earum qualibet rationabiliter uti et gaudere consueverunt In cuius &c. T' R. apud Westmonasterium xviij die Nouembris.

"Pro duabus marcis solutis in Hanaperio."

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[1] "Lene" in the rolls of 6 Edward I and 7 Edward II.

HAVERFORDWEST.

[*Charter Roll, 5 Edward III, No. 46.*]

"*P' Burgensibus Ville de Hauerford.*

"Rex Archiepiscopis &c. salutem. Inspeximus cartam quam celebris memorie Dominus Edwardus quondam Rex Anglie auus noster fecit Burgensibus de Hauerford in hec verba. Edwardus dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus Prepositis Ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus et hac carta confirmavimus Burgensibus nostris de Hauerford omnes bonas leges et consuetudines quibus Burgenses nostri de Kardigan usi sunt hucusque rationabiliter et gauisi vt in communis planis aquis et omnibus aliis aisiamentis ad predictam villam de Hauerford spectantibus et semper retroactis temporibus optentis et iuste usitatis. Concessimus eciam eisdem Burgensibus quod de seipsis eligant singulis annis tres probos et legales homines et eos Constabulario nostro ibidem qui pro tempore fuerit in proximo Hundredo nostro post festum Sancti Michaelis presentent qui unum ex ipsis tribus eligat et proficiat Ballivum nostrum ville predicte qui sacrum prestabit coram eodem Constabulario de hiis que ad ballivam eiusdem ville pertinent faciendum et fideliter exequendum. Concessimus insuper dictis Burgensibus quod ipsi pro transgressione seu forisfactura seruientum suorum catalla et bona sua in manibus eorundem seruientum inuenta seu alicubi locorum per ipsos seruientes infra terram nostram deposita quatenus ipsi Burgenses bona illa vel catalla sua esse sufficienter probare poterunt non amittant. Et quod si dicti Burgenses aut eorum aliquis infra terram et potestatem nostram testati vel intestati decesserint. Nos vel heredes nostri bona ipsorum confiscari non faciemus quin eorum heredes bona illa integre habeant quatenus ea dictorum defunctorum fuisse constiterit. Dum tamen de dictis heredibus fides aut noticia habeatur. Concessimus insuper eisdem Burgensibus nostris quod nullus eorum infra potestatem nostram vexetur pro debito alicuius vicini sui, nisi fuerit debitor vel plegius et quamvis plegius inueniatur debitum inde soluere non cogatur quamdiu debitor habeat vnde debitum illud soluere possit. Et quod omnes transgressiones infra liberum Burgum predictum facti pro eorundem Burgensium consideracionem emendentur sicut prius fieri consueuit. Et eciam quod si aliquis eorum alicui infra Burgum illum forisfecerit non ducatur infra portas Castri nostri ibidem ad detinendum pro forisfactura illa dum bonos et saluos plegios inuenire possit de stando iuri nisi in casu transgressionis in quo replegiabilis non extiterit. Et quamvis aliquis eorundem Burgensium rem aliquam claro die coram vicinis suis emerit que postmodum tanquam furtum calumpniata fuerit nichil aliud ob hoc amittet nisi tantum rem illam set iurabit cum sacramento vicinorum suorum quod nesciuit rem illam emptam fuisse de latrone. Et quod nullus eorum cogatur accomodare ballivo suo vltra duodecim denarios nisi fuerit sua spontanea voluntate. Et quod nulla inquisicio de rebus forinsecis fiat per predictos Burgenses set per libere tenentes patrie sicut hucusque fieri consueuit. Concessimus insuper prefatis Burgensibus nostris quod ipsi a prestacone theolonii per totam terram et potestatem

nostram immunes sint decetero et quieti. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti Burgenses nostri et successores sui habeant et teneant omnes libertates quietancias et liberas consuetudines superius expressas sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque imperpetuum Hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus R. Bathon' et Wellen' et R. Hereford' Episcopis Gilberto de Clare Comite Glouc' et Herteford' Edwardo de Mortuo Mari Johanne de Hastinges Johanne Tregoz Rogero de Mortuo Mari Waltero de Bello Campo Ricardo de Bosco et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Hereford primo die Nouembris anno regni nostri decimo nono. Inspeximus eciam cartam quam Willelmus Mareschallus dudum Comes Pembroc' fecit prefatis Burgensibus in hec verba. Willelmus Marescallus Comes Penbroc' omnibus ad quos presens carta peruenerit tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Sciatis me dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Burgensibus meis de Hauerford has libertates et liberas consuetudines subscriptas scilicet quod homo cuiuscumque condicionis sit ibidem habitans per annum et diem absque calumpnia liber sit. Item homo habens ibi domum vel terram et eam per annum et diem pacifice possidens non respondeat de ea absque brevi domini Comitis Item quod habeant Burgenses illi de foresta mea de Nerberd' mortuum boscum sibi ad ardendum et viridem ad sibi edificandum racionabiliter per visum forestariorum Item licet Burgensibus illis dare vendere inuadiare terras domos et burgagia sua saluo iure domini nisi in religionem. Item licet eisdem capere namia pro debito suo in villa sua de debitore suo vel de plegio vel de homine vel de vicino debitoris illius qui fuerit de tenemento comitatus Penbroc' Item misericordia eorum non excedat duodecim denarios de aliqua loquela que ad Hundredum pertinet. Item Burgensis captus a bailliuo dimittatur per vadia et plegios nisi sit pro morte hominis captus et per iudicium Hundredi deducatur de hoc quod ad Hundredum pertinet. Item heres Burgensis quacumque morte preocupati habeat hereditatem et catallum patris sui cuiuscumque sit etatis dando pretori duodecim denarios pro releuio suo de Burgagio scilicet nec sit nisi in custodia parentum et amicorum suorum saluo sibi catallo suo nisi pater eius fuerit vsurarius. Item si res furtiua ematur in Burgo suo de clara die coram testibus data inde consuetudine et ipsa res postea vendicetur emptor inde habeat warantum suum si potest sin autem et res illa probata fuerit fuisse alterius hominis tunc emptor tantam perdat pecuniam quam pro re illa dedit sine alia misericordia et sine alio dampno. Item si equus inventus fuerit in prato dominii detur nummus pro eo de misericordia. Item si dominus vel balliuus eius ierit ad parliamentum vel in exercitum tunc eant Burgenses illi cum eo cum quanta gente poterunt salua custodia ville sue Ut autem hec mea donacio et concessio rata et stabilis perseueret eam presentis carte mee testimonio cum sigilli mei apposicione corroboraui. Hiis testibus Willelmus Crasso tunc Senescallus Penbroc' Henrico filio Geroldi Jordano de Saukeuill' Widone de Cultura Willelmo de Wideworth Radulpho Bloet Ada de Rupe Willemo de Brion' Willelmo de Bary Ricardo Mangonel Waltero filio Gilberti Roberto paupere Pentecoste clerico Waltero filio Reginaldi et Philippo clerico et multis aliis. Inspeximus insuper cartam confirmacionis quam Willelmus Mareschallus dudum Comes Pembroc' fecit prefatis Burgensibus in hec verba. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus Marescallus Comes Penbroc' dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui Bur-

gensibus meis de Hauerford' omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines verbo ad verbum sicut dominus Comes pater meus melius et liberius eis carta sua concessit habendas et possidendas ipsis et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis libere quiete integre et pacifice in omnibus locis sicut predicta carta domini Comitis patris mei testatur. Et vt hec mea donacio et concessio rata et stabilis imposterum perseueret presenti scripto sigilli mei apposui firmamentum. Data apud Strigull' vj Id' Septembris anno Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis tercio Hiis testibus Johanne de Erlega Thoma filio Anselmi Waltero Purcell' Radulpho Bloet Will'o Crasso primogenito Hamone Crasso Reimundo de Valle Willelmo Suard' Waldewino de Betun' Johanne de Botreaus Johanne de Erlega juniore Gilberto de Valle Waltero filio Gileberti Roberto de Rupe Magistro Johanne de Lada Radulpho clerico et multis aliis. Inspeximus eciam cartam quam Willelmus Mareschallus dudum Comes Penbroc' fecit prefatis Burgensibus in hec verba. Omnibus presentes literas inspecturis et audituris Willelmus Mareschallus Comes Pembroc' salutem et dileccionem Vniversitati vestre duximus significandum quod nos dilectis et fidelibus Burgensibus Hauerford concessimus quod habeant Gildam mercatoriam ad comodum eorum et ville sue. Preterea concessimus eisdem quod decetero nulli audiantur super peticionem aliquorum Burgagiorum in villa Hauerford' qui ad sumonicionem nostram non comparauerunt[1] ad burgagia sua reedificandum et ad respondendum de averagia nobis inde contingentibus Item concessimus eisdem quod decetero de eis siccam molturam non capiemus nec capere faciemus Item concessimus eisdem quod decetero sint liberi de stallagio in villa Pembroc' Hiis testibus domino G. Men' domino Johanne de Erlega domino Ada de Rupe domino Henrico de Hereford domino Rogero de Hida domino W. de Wida domino G. de Valle domino W. filio Gilberte domino Waltero de Valle domino Drugone Domino Simone filio Willelmi Benedicto clerico et aliis multis. Inspeximus insuper quandam aliam cartam quam idem Comes fecit eisdem Burgensibus in hec verba Willelmus Marescallus Comes Pembroch' Senescallis vicecomitibus Constabulariis prepositis et omnibus Ballivis et hominibus suis salutem. Noueritis nos concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse dilectis et fidelibus Burgensibus nostris de Hauerford vt quieti sint per totam terram nostram de tonnagio.[2] Concessimus eciam eisdem quod nullus ipsorum ponatur in placitum de Burgagio suo nisi coram nobis et per breve decetero. Item quod nullus dissaisitus sit de Burgagio suo nec de pertinenciis sine iudicio. Item quod nulla creancia fiat balliuis ultra quartum anni nisi exercitus veniret in terram nostram. Item quod non vadant ad equitaturam nisi cum corpore nostro nec ad exercitum nisi cum corpore nostro vel cum capitali baillino nostro ad communem defensionem terre nostre. Item quod non capiantur sine iudicio nec detineantur contra vadia et plegios nisi in casibus secundum formam in carta domini patris nostri contentam. Volumus eciam quod nullus mercator sit in terra nostra qui non sit residens in burgis nostris et quod naves venientes cum mercaturis in Milford' non vadant alibi in terra nostra ad merces suas vendendas nisi apud Penbroc' vel Hauerford' saluis tamen consuetudinibus nobis inde debitis. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus vt predicti Burgenses nostri

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[1] In the sense of *comparaître*.

[2] Tonnage dues on wine and merchandise.

prefatas habeant libertates et vt nullus eorum contra tenorem eorundem vexare presumat. Et vt hec nostra concessio rata stabilisque permaneat hanc cartam nostram sigilli nostri apposicione duximus roborandam. Hiis testibus Willelmo Crasso primogenito Henrici de Braboef Radulpho Bloet Hamone Crasso Begone de Kenouill' Willelmo Suhard Ricardo Suhard Magistro Stephano de Lucy Pentecosta clerico et Reginaldo et Radulpho clericis nostris et multis aliis. Inspeximus eciam cartam quam Gilbertus Mareschallus quondam Comes Pembroc' fecit prefatis Burgensibus in hec verba. Omnibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Gilebertus Marescallus Comes Pembroc' salutem in domino. Nouerit vniversitas vestra nos concessisse pro nobis et heredibus nostris dilectis Burgensibus nostris de Hauerford et heredibus suis quod per totam terram nostram tam in Anglia quam Wallia Hibernia et Scocia et vbicumque posse nostrum extendit exceptis dominicis nostris vbi consuetudines dare consueuerunt quieti sint et liberi de toloneo pontagio et passagio de omnibus consuetudinibus sicut ipsos melius et liberius super premissis quietos facere possumus et liberos. Et prohibemus super plenam forsfacturam nostram nequis in dictis terris nostris contra hanc concessionem nostram venire presumat exigendo ab eis vel eorum heredibus teolonium pontagium passagium sive aliquas alias consuetudines extra dominica nostra Hanc vero concessionem nostram nos et heredes nostri dictis Burgensibus nostris de Hauerford et eorum heredibus contra omnes homines imperpetuum warantizabimus. Et vt hec nostra concessio futuris temporibus robur firmitatis obtineat presens scriptum sigilli nostri munimine duximus roborandum Hiis testibus dominis Waltero Marescallo Anselmo Marescallo Willelmo Crasso primogenito Stephano Bancan tunc Senescallo Pembroc' Ricardo Harand Waltero filio Gileberti Roberto filio Henrici Galfrido de Laungelega Willelmo de Christi ecclesia et aliis. Nos autem donaciones concessiones et confirmaciones predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobus est prefatis Burgensibus ville de Hauerford et eorum heredibus ac successoribus Burgensibus eiusdem ville concedimus et confirmamus sicut carte predicte racionabiliter testantur et prout iidem Burgenses et eorum antecessores libertatibus et quietanciis predictis hactenus racionabiliter vsi sunt et gauisi. Hiis testibus venerabili patre J. Wynton' Episcopo Cancellario nostro Thoma Comite Norff' et Marescallo Anglie auunculo nostro Hugone Daudele Oliuero de Ingham Radulpho de Neuill' Senescallo Hospicii nostri et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud villam de Sancto Edmundo quarto die Junij. Per finem xx solidorum Walliæ."

[*Charter Roll*, 9 *and* 10 *Richard II, No.* 18.]

"*Pro Burgensibus Ville Regis de Hauerford in Wallia.*

"Rex eisdem (Archiepiscopis etc.) salutem. Sciatis nos de gratia nostra speciali concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse Burgensibus ville nostre de Hauerford in Wallia quod ipsi heredes ac successores sui Burgenses eiusdem ville imperpetuum liberi sint et quieti tam per totum regnum nostrum Anglie quam in Wallia et Hibernia de Kaiagio[1] et muragio[2] pro mercandisis

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[1] Quay dues. [2] A tax on merchandise for building walls of towns.

seu aliis bonis et catallis eorundem Burgensium seu heredum ac successorum suorum predictorum pretandis ve[l] soluendis Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est quod predicti Burgenses et heredes ac successores [sui] liberi sint et quieti tam per totum regnum nostrum Anglie quam in Wallia et Hibernia de Kaiagio et muragio pro huiusmodi mercandisis seu aliis bo[nis] et catallis suis quibuscunque prestandis vel soluendis sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus W. Archiepiscopo Cantuarense toci[us] Anglie Primate R. London' W. Wynton' Episcopis Johanne Rege Castelle et Legionis Duce Lancastrie Edmundo Eboraci Thoma Glouc[estr'] ducibus auunculis nostris carissimis Ricardo Arundell' Hugone Stafford Michaele de la Pole Suffolk Cancellario nostro Comitibus Hugo[ne] de Segraue Thesaurario nostro Johanne de Monte Acuto Senescallo Hospicij nostri et aliis. Data per manu' nostram apud Westm' xix die Decembris.

"Per ipsum Regem & per finem quinque marcarum."

The original of the following charter is still at Laugharne, and was produced on the occasion of the recent visit of the Society to some of the members, by the Rev. Jasper N. Harrison, vicar of Laugharne, who subsequently lent a transcript of the charter, made during his residence there by the late Mr. A. J. Kempe of the State Paper Office, for the purpose of its publication in the Journal of the Society.

"LAUGHARNE.

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Gwydo de Brione minor salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse dilectis et fidelibus burgensibus de Thalacarn pro nobis et heredibus nostris et quibuscunque successoribus nostris omnes bonas leges et consuetudines quibus burgenses de Kaermardyn tempore Johannis Regis avi domini Edwardi filii Henrici et predecessorum suorum Regum Anglie hactenus usi sunt et gavisi salvis ponderibus et mensuris que fuerunt tempore Gydonis de Brione senioris Concessimus etiam eisdem liberam communam in tota silva nostra boreali videlicet in tota foresta de Coydebech et totam illam pasturam communem in mariseo de Thalacarn que vocatur Menecors per metas et bundas sicut perambulata est. Et etiam totam liberam communam a rivulo qui dicitur Makerellis[1] ascendendo usque ad Greneslades heved et sic versus occidentem super Eynon his done[2] per viam que ducit usque Brangweys et illinc usque Coran his heved[3] et sic ascendendo usque Honlake et illinc usque ad caput de Tadyhull et sic descendendo usque Passenant his lake[4] et sic versus orientem usque ad metas inter Moldehulle et illam carucatam terre que quondam fuit Ricardi filii Willelmi descendendo usque ad aquam de Taf et sic usque ad Heming his well et illinc ascendendo usque ad Horeston et sic usque ad Penserornes et illinc

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[1] Makerel Brook comes down by Roach Castle.

[2] "Done", perhaps in sense of down-land.

[3] "Heved", headland.

[4] This lake or stream is the same as the Coran.

descendendo usque ad Blindwell et sic usque ad aquam gurgitem de Taf et illinc usque ad Showell croft et sic ascendendo usque ad Burch et mere et sic descendendo usque ad longam petram que est juxta virgultum nostrum de Thalacarn Concessimus etiam eisdem unam viam in latitudine sexdecem pedum ad agendum pecora sua de communi pastura supradicta juxta Passenant his lake usque ad aquam de Taf Item concessimus eisdem unam acram more in longitudine et latitudine ad fodiendum glebas ubi convenienter eligere voluerint in turbaris juxta Passenant his lake Concessimus etiam predictis burgensibus nostris quod ipsi pro transgressione seu forisfactura servientum suorum catalla et bona sua in manibus eorum inventa aut alicubi locorum per ipsos servientes infra terram nostram deposita quatenus sua esse probare potuerint non amittant Et quod si dicti burgenses vel eorum aliqui infra terram nostram testati decesserunt vel intestati nos vel heredes nostri confiscari bona ipsorum non faciemus quin eorum heredes integre ipsa habeant quaternus dicta catalla dictorum defunctorum fuisse construetur dum tamen dictis heredibus notitia aut fides habeatur Item concessimus eisdem quod nullus eorum infra terram nostram nexetur pro debito alicujus vicini sui nisi fuerit debitor vel plegius quo minus plegius alicujus non cogatur solvere dum debitor habeat unde solvere possit Et quod omnes transgressiones infra villam suam factas per eorundem considerationem conduntur sic in burgo Kaermardyn hactenus fieri consuescitur Concessimus etiam eisdem quod si aliquis eorum alicui intra villam suam forisfecerit non ducatur infra portas castelli dum tamen possit invenire bonos et salvos plegios de stando juri Et quod nullus eorum cogatur accommodare domino suo vel alicui ballivo suo ultra duodecem denarios nisi voluerit bona voluntate sua et quod nulla inquisitio de rebus forinsecis fiat per predictos burgenses sed per liberos tenentes patriæ nec per forinsecos de burgensibus Concessimus etiam eisdem burgensibus nostris quod ipsi eligent bis in anno duos competentes burgenses ad prepositum nostrum videlicet in proxima hebdomada post festum Sancti Michaelis unum et in proxima hebdomada post Pascham alium per communem consensum eorundem et non auctoritate nostra vel alicujus ballivi nostri ad tenendum hundreda et ad recipiendum attachiamenta pertinentia ad hundredum et ad recipiendum redditum de villa et theolonium et quod dicti prepositi liberarent predictum redditum et theolonium nobis vel dicto ballivo nostro ad hoc assignato et infra villam de Thalacarn per talliam. Et quod non habeant aliquod alium officium emptoria mutuationis vel alterius cujuscunque servitutis que eis nocere possit infra villam et extra Concessimus etiam eisdem quod dicti burgenses sint liberi ab omni servitute servicio arandi cratandi fenum colligendi metendi bladam ligandi et cujuslibet generis cariandi molendinum vel ejus stagnum emendandi et ab omnimodis aliis serviciis que eis in servitute vel in dampnum possint redundare infra villam et extra et quod non eant ad exercitum ad villam custodiendum sic burgenses..... Volumus et concedimus quod si aliquo claro die coram vicinis suis aliquam rem emerit et predicto res illa fuerit calumpniata tanquam furtiva emptor nichil amittat nisi tamen rem illam jurabit sacramento vicinorum suorum quod rem illam emisse de latrone Et ut hec nostra concessio et presentis cartæ nostræ confirmatio pro nobis et heredibus nostris et quibuscunque successoribus nostris vel assignatis rata stabilis et inconcussa imperpetuum permaneat presentem cartam sigilli nostri impressione corroboramus hiis testibus. Galfridus de Caunvill Patericio de Cadurcis Thoma de Rupe

Rogero Corbet militibus John Laundry Walter Malenfant Mared(udd) ap Traharn Thomas Bonegant clerico et aliis."

The seal is gone from the charter, but the strings which attached it to the vellum still remain. The present seal of the borough has on it the arms of Bryan, viz., *or*, three piles *azure*, with "Laugharne" underneath.

[*Charter Roll*, 11, 12, *and* 13, *Richard II. No.* 9.]

"*Pro Guidone de Bryene Chivaler.*

"Rex eisdem [Archiepiscopis Episcopis &c.] salutem Sciatis quod cum dilectus et fidelis noster Guido de Bryene Chivaler teneat Manerium Castrum et Dominium de Tallagharn cum pertinentiis in Suth Wallia ad terminum vite sue ex dono et concessione Hugonis Yong clerici Walteri Trotte clerici et Ricardi Micheldevere remanere inde post mortem ipsius Guidonis Philippe et Elizabethe filiabus et heredibus Guidonis filii et heredis ejusdem Guidonis et heredibus de corporibus suis exeuntibus et pro defectu exitus de corporibus suis rectis heredibus predicti Guidonis patris Nos de gratia nostra speciali concessimus et hac carta confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod prefatus Guido pater ad totam vitam suam et post mortem suam predicte Philippa et Elizabetha et heredes de corporibus suis exeuntes et pro defectu exitus de corporibus suis recti heredes predicti Guidonis patris ac omnes domini et tenentes qui predicta Manerium Castrum et Dominium de Tallagharn tenent et futuris temporibus tenebunt habere possint et habeant imperpetuum per eorum Senescallum Commoti et Dominii de Tallagharn in Suth Wallia qui pro tempore fuerit omnia returna et executiones omnium brevium preceptorum et mandatorum nostrorum et heredum nostrorum cuiuscumque nature Commotum et Dominium de Tallagharn supradicta tangencia et quarumcumque aliarum rerum infra Commotum et Dominium predicta emergentium vel que acciderint Ita quod nullus Minister nec Officiarius noster nec heredum nostrorum de aliquo returno nec executione brevium preceptorum nec mandatorum infra Commotum vel Dominium predicta ex quacunque causa facienda aliqualiter se intromittat nisi in defectum predicti Senescalli ibidem Et insuper quod predicti Guido pater Philippa vel Elizabetha seu aliquis heredum suorum predictorum aut tenentes sui vel eorum heredes successores seu assignati aut residentes infra Commotum vel Dominium predicta aliquo tempore futuro nullatenus convincantur indictentur nec adjudicentur nec trahantur in responsum nec in judicium nec alio modo impetantur in aliquibus appellis nec indictamentis proditionum nec feloniarum nec in transgressionibus rettis injuriis mesprisonibus calumpniis aut demandis quibuscumque nec in aliquibus criminibus emergentibus vel accidentibus infra Comitatus de Kermerdyn et Kardygan per aliquos forinsecos set solummodo per homines veros Anglicos dictorum Commoti et Dominii de Tallagharn et non per aliquos homines Wallicos imperpetuum Proviso semper quod de proficuis nobis et heredibus nostris in hac parte debitis per Senescallum Commoti et Dominii predictorum pro tempore existentem nobis et heredibus nostris prout justum fuerit respondeatur Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predictus Guido pater pro tempore vite sue habeat et post mortem suam etc. ut supra usque ibi tenentes et tunc sic qui

Manerium Castrum et Dominium predicta tenent et futuris temporibus tenebunt habere possint et habeant imperpetuum per eorum Senescallum Commoti et Dominii predictorum qui pro tempore fuerit etc. ut supra usque ibi respondeatur et tunc sic ut predictum est Hiis testibus Venerabilibus patribus W. Archiepiscopo Cantuar' totius Anglie Primate W. Wynton' Cancellario J. Meneven' Thesaurariis nostris Episcopis Johanne Lancastr' Edmundo Ebor' Ducibus Avunculis nostris carissimis Johanne de Holand' Comite Huntyngdon' fratre nostro Thoma Notyngh' Marescallo Anglie Henrico Northumbr' Comitibus Magistro Edmundo de Stafford' Custode privati sigilli nostri Johanne Devereux Senescallo Hospicii nostri et aliis Dat' per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium xv. die Decembris.

"Per breve de privato sigillo."

For an account of the family of Guy de Bryan, see Dugdale's *Baronage*, ii, p. 150, and Nicholas' *Historic Peerage*, p. 78.

ST. CLEARS.

[*Charter Roll, 15th, 16th, and 17th Richard II, No.* 17]

16th Richard II.

"*Pro Burgensibus et Communitate Ville de Sancto Claro.*

"Rex eisdem [Archiepiscopis Episcopis &c.] Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali de assensu consilij nostri concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilectis ligeis nostris Burgensibus et Communitati ville de Sancto Claro in Suth Wallia quod ipsi heredes et successores sui imperpetuum hanc habeant libertatem videlicet quod ipsi vel aliquis eorum aut aliquis homo infra bundas dicte ville residens non sint convicti nec adjudicati in aliquo tempore futuro per aliquos homines Wallenses in aliquibus appellis attinctis indictamentis prodicionum feloniarum rettorum[1] injuriarum conspiracionum cambipartiarum[2] confederacionum nec alicujus malefacti mesprisionis demande aut aliquarum accusacionum sibi impositorum seu imposterum imponendorum nec in aliquibus placitis querelis actionibus realibus vel personalibus ad sectam alicujus partis de aliqua re dictam villam aut aliquos Burgensium vel Communitatis ejusdem tangente in aliquibus Comitatibus vel sessionibus majoribus seu minoribus nec in aliquibus Curiis vel Hundredis infra Comitatus de Kermerdyn et Cardygan nisi tantummodo per Burgenses anglicos et veros homines anglicanos. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti Burgenses et Communitas ville predicte ac heredes et successores sui imperpetuum hanc habeant libertatem videlicet quod ipsi vel aliquis eorum aut aliquis homo infra bundas dicte ville residens non sint convicti nec adjudicati in aliquo tempore futuro per aliquos homines Wallenses in aliquibus appellis attinctis indictamentis prodicionum feloniarum rettorum injuriarum conspiracionum cambipartiarum confederacionum nec alicujus malefacti mesprisionis demande aut aliquarum accusacionum sibi impositorum seu imposterum imponendorum nec in aliquibus placitis querelis accionibus realibus vel

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[1] Same as "rectorum".

[2] Copartnerships.

personalibus ad sectam alicujus partis de aliqua re dictam villam aut aliquos Burgensium vel Communitatis ejusdem tangente in aliquibus Comitatibus vel sessionibus majoribus seu minoribus nec in aliquibus Curiis vel Hundredis infra Comitatus de Kermerdyn et Cardygan nisi tantummodo per Burgenses Anglicos et veros homines anglicanos sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus. W. Cantuar' tocius Anglie Primate Thoma Ebor' Anglie Primate Cancellario nostro Archiepiscopis W. Wynton' J. Sar' Thesaurario nostro Episcopis Edmundo Duce Ebor' avunculo nostro carissimo Edwardo Roteland' Thoma Marescall' et Notyngh' Comitibus Thoma de Percy Senescallo Hospicij nostri Magistro Edmundo de Stafford' Custode privati sigilli nostri et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Civitatem Cantuar' xxix die Maij.

"Per breve de privato sigillo pro quadraginta solidis solutis in Hanaperio."

This charter was confirmed by Henry Prince of Wales, 28th March, 12th Henry IV, and by Henry VI, with the advice of Parliament, 15th Feb., 6th Henry VI. (See Patent Roll, 6th Henry VI, Part 1, m. 5.)

MONTGOMERY.

[*Charter Roll, 11 Henry III, Part 1, m. 27, No. 211.*]

"*Muntgumery. Wallia.*

"Henricus dei gratia Rex Anglie etc. Archiepiscopis episcopis etc. salutem. Sciatis quod volumus et concedimus quod villa nostra de Mungumery sit liber Burgus imperpetuum Concessimus et Burgensibus nostris eiusdem Burgi et heredibus eorum quod villam suam de Mungumery claudant fossato et muro et quod habeant Gildam mercatoriam cum Hansa et aliis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad gildam illam pertinentibus et quod nullus qui non sit de gilda illa mercandisam faciat aliquam in predicto Burgo nisi de uoluntate eorundem Burgensium Concessimus et eis et heredibus eorum quod si aliquis natiuus alicuius in prefato Burgo manserit et terram in eo tenuerit et fuerit in prefata Gilda et Hansa et loth et scoth cum eisdem Burgensibus nostris per vnum annum et unum diem sine calumpnia deinceps non possit repeti a domino suo sed in eodem Burgo liber permaneat. Preterea concessimus prefatis Burgensibus nostris de Mungumery et heredibus eorum quod habeant soc et sac et tol et theam et Infangenethef et quod quieti sint per totam terram nostram de thelonio lestagio passagio pontagio et stallagio et de lene et Danegeld' et Gaywite et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus et exaccionibus per totam potestatem nostram tam In Anglia quam in omnibus aliis terris nostris. Et concedimus quod predicti Burgenses nostri de Mungumery habeant imperpetuum omnes alias libertates et quietancias per totam terram nostram quas habent Ciues nostri Hereford'. Volumus et concedimus predictis Burgensibus nostris de Mungumery quod habeant singulis annis imperpetuum duas ferias in predicto Burgo scilicet unam ad festum sancti Bartholomei per quatuor dies duraturam scilicet in vigilia et die et duobus diebus sequentibus. Et aliam ad festum Omnium Sanctorum per octo dies duraturam scilicet In vigilia et die Omnium Sanctorum et sex diebus sequentibus et unum mercatum ibidem

per diem Jouis singulis septimanis cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad huiusmodi ferias et mercata pertinentibus. Volumus insuper quod omnes mercatores terrarum nostrarum et mercatores aliarum terrarum qui sunt ad pacem nostram et eorum mercandise ad predictum Burgum venientes et ibidem morantes et inde recedentes habeant libertatem uenire stare et recedere tam per aquas quam per terram et quod liberos habeant introitus in terram nostram et liberos exitus a terra nostra sine omni impedimento Ballivorum nostrorum et aliorum faciendo debitas et rectas consuetudines. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicta villa de Mungumery sit liber Burgus et quod predicti Burgenses habeant Gildam mercatoriam cum hansa et aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad Gildam illam pertinentibus et quod habeant duas ferias per annum ad festum Sancti Bartholomei et ad festum omnium Sanctorum et vnum mercatum singulis septimanis per diem Jouis et quod habeant libertates et quietancias predictas imperpetuum bene et in pace libere et quiete honorifice plenarie et Integre sicut predictum est. Salua libertate Ciuitatis nostre London'. Teste ut supra.[1] Dat' ut supra. [Dat' p' manu' ut supra venerabilis patris R. Cicestr' episcopo Cancellarii nostri apud Westmonasterium terciodecimo die Februarii anno ut supra (anno regni nostri xj'o)."]

CHARTERS GRANTED TO ST. JOHN'S PRIORY, CARMARTHEN.

In Illustration of a Paper printed in the Journal, 1876, pp. 96-103.

"Ricardus, Dei gratia, Rex Anglie et Francie, et Dominus Hibernie, Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Inspeximus cartam de confirmacione Domini Edwardi nuper Regis Anglie, avi nostri in hec verba:

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitanie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vice Comitibus, Prepositis, Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis, et fidelibus suis, salutem. Inspeximus cartam confirmationis, quam Dominus Edwardus, nuper Rex Anglie, pater noster, fecit Deo et Ecclesie Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Kermerdyn, et canonicis ibidem, Deo servientibus, in hec verba:

"Edwardus Dei gratia, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitanie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vice Comitibus, Prepositis, Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Inspeximus cartam confirmationis, quam celebris memorie Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex Anglie, avus noster, fecit Deo et Ecclesie Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Kermerdyn, et canonicis ibidem, Deo servientibus in hec verba:

"Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, Dux Normannie,

[1] This refers to the names of the witnesses in another charter.

Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vice Comitibus, Prepositis et Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos inspexisse cartam Henrici Regis avi nostri, in hec verba :

"Henricus, Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie, et Comes Andegauie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vice Comitibus, Ministris, Balliuis et omnibus fidelibus suis, Francis, et Anglis, et Wallensibus, salutem. Sciatis me, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et heredum meorum, concessisse, et dedisse, et hac carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Ecclesie Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Kayermerdin et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in perpetuam elemosinam, Veterem Civitatem de Kayermerdin, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, sicut fines et termini perambulati sunt coram Ballivis meis de Kayermerdyn. Dedi eciam prefatis canonicis Ecclesiam Sancti Petri, que sita est in eadem civitate, cum capella de Castello meo de Kayermerdyn et omnibus aliis capellis ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentibus. Preterea dedi eis et concessi iiij carucatas terre in Eglisnewith quas habent ex dono Bledrici Latimeri, et ij'as carucatas terre in Cwmau quas habent ex dono Bernardi Meneuensis Episcopi. Dedi eciam eis et concessi unam carucatam terre in Egliskein, cum capella infra terminos eiusdem terre sita, quam dedit eisdem canonicis Alfredus Dryue, et unam carucatam terre que dicitur Pentewy. Quare uolo et firmiter precipio, ut predicti Canonici, prefatas terras cum ecclesiis et capellis sine aliqua consuetudine seculari et exactione habeant et teneant, bene et in pace, libere et quiete, plene et honorifice et integre in bosco, in plano, in viis, in semitis, in pratis, in pascuis, in aquis, in molendinis, in piscariis, et piscacionibus, et in omnibus rebus. Et prohibeo ne aliquis de Balliuis meis eisdem Canonicis de supradictis rebus iniuriam vel molestiam faciat, aut facere permittat. Testibus, Ricardo, Cantuarensis Archiepiscopo. Gyleberto, Londinensis Episcopo. Petro Menevensis Episcopo. Ranulfa de Glanvill. Humfrido de Bohun. Hugone de Lacy. Apud Westmonasterium.

"Nos igitur donacionem et concessionem predictam ratam habentes et acceptam ipsam pro nobis et heredibus nostris, concedimus et hac carta nostra confirmamus. Testibus, Willielmo de Cantelupe. Radulpho filio Nicolai. Johanne de Plessitis. Emerico de Sacy. Roberto de Muscegros. Bartolameo Pecche. Willielmo de Cheeny. Roberto le Norreys. Johanne de Ceres, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium, x° die Aprilis, anno Regni nostri, tricesimo primo.

"Nos autem donacionem, concessionem et confirmacionem predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris, Priori et Canonicis dicte ville de Veteri Kermerdyn et successoribus suis imperpetuum, quantum in nobis est, concedimus et confirmamus, sicut carta confirmationis predicta rationabiliter testatur. Preterea cum per inquisitionem de mandato nostro factam per dilectum et fidelem nostrum Willielmum Martyn, nuper Justiciarium nostrum Suth Wallie, ad prosecutionem Roberti Prioris dicti loci de Kermerdyn, asserentis se, et predecessores suos, Priores loci illius, ac ipsorum homines et tenentes de Veteri Villa de Kermerdyn a tempore confectionis carte et confirmationis predictarum omni modo mercimonia in eadem villa de Veteri Kermerdyn libere et absque impedimento cujuscunque, in grosso pro sua voluntate emisse et vendidisse, eundemque Priorem, et predecessores suos, mensuras, stateras, et pondera sua necnon forisfacturas mensurarum, staterarum et ponderum, ac emendas assisse panis et cere-

visie ibidem fracte percepisse et habuisse, dictumque Priorem inde impeditum fuisse, pretextu cujusdam ordinationis, tempore celebris memorie Domini Edwardi nuper Regis Anglie, patris nostri, facte, videlicet, quod 'nullus in partibus Burgi dicti patris nostri in Wallia vicinis, per spatium quinque leucarum in circuitu Burgorum eorundem, emeret vel venderet mercimonia aliqua in grosso quocunque nomine censerentur. Preterquam, in eisdem Burgis compertum sit, quod predictus Prior, Robertus de Kermerdyn et predecessores sui, Priores eiusdem loci, ac eorum homines et tenentes de eadem villa semper a tempore confectionis carte, et confirmacionis predictarum et ante constructionem Nove Ville nostre de Kermerdyn, et eciam ante ordinationem predictam, omnimoda mercimonia in predicta Villa de Veteri Kermerdyn, in grosso et alio modo pro voluntate sua emere et vendere, ac iidem Prior et predecessores sui, mensuras stateras et pondera, necnon forisfacturas mensurarum, staterarum et ponderum, et emendarum assise panis et cervisie ibidem fracte percipere et habere consueverunt. Nos volentes securitati predicti Prioris et canonicorum ejusdem loci, ac eorum hominum et tenentium predicte Ville de Veteri Kermerdyn omnimoda mercimonia in eadem Villa de Veteri Kermerdyn, libere et absque impedimento cuiuscunque, in grosso, pro sua voluntate emere et vendere possint, quodque dicti Prior et Canonici, et eorum successores mensuras, stateras et pondera sua, necnon forisfacturas mensurarum, staterarum et ponderum et emendarum assise panis et cervisie ibidem fracte percipiant et habeant imperpetuum, juxta tenorem inquisitionis predicte, et prout predicti Prior et Canonici, et eorum successores ac eorum homines et tenentes mercimonia in eadem villa emere et vendere iidemque Prior et Canonici et eorum successores, mensuras, stateras, et pondera, necnon forisfacturas mensurarum, staterarum, et ponderum, ac emendas assise panis et cervisie ibidem fracte ante ordinacionem predictam rationabiliter percipere et habere consueverunt. Hiis testibus, Venerabilibus Patribus W[illielmo] Eborensis Archiepiscopo, Anglie Primate. J[ohanne] Eliensis, Episcopo, Cancellario nostro, et J[ohanne] Norwicensis, Episcopo. Thoma, Comite Lancastrie. Adomaro de Valentia, Comite Pembrochie. Willielmo Martyn. Bartholomeo de Badelesmere, Seneschallo hospitii nostri, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Eboracum, vicesimo tertio die Novembris, anno regni nostri, duodecimo.

"Nos autem concessiones, donationes, et confirmaciones predictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilectis nobis in Christo, Priori et Canonicis loci predicti, et successoribus suis, concedimus et confirmamus, sicut carte predicte rationabiliter testantur. Hiis testibus, Venerabilibus Patribus W[altero] Archiepiscopo Cantuarensis, totius Anglie Primate. J[ohanne] Eliensis, Episcopo, Cancellario nostro. A[da], Herefordensis Episcopo, Thesaurario nostro. Thoma, Comite Norffolcie et Mareskallo Anglie. Edmondo, Comite Lancastrie. Henrico, Comite Lincolnie. Thoma Wale. Johanne de Bello Campo de Somerset. Johanne de Ros, Seneschallo Hospitii nostri, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium decimo die Martii anno regni nostri primo.

"Nos autem omnes et singulas donaciones, concessiones, et confirmaciones supradictas in cartis supradictis contentas, ratas habentes, et gratas, eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilectis nobis in Christo, nunc Priori et Conventui loci predicti, et successoribus suis, concedimus et confirmamus, imperpetuum, prout carte supradicte rationabiliter

testantur, et prout iidem Prior et Conventus et predecessores sui dictam villam et terras et tenementas cum ecclesiis et capellis predictis, virtute cartarum illarum rationabiliter tenuerunt, et dictis libertatibus rationabiliter uti et gaudere consueverunt. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium, decimo die Marcii anno regni nostri primo."

CAERMARTHEN PRIORY.

"Henricus (VII) Dei gratia, Rex Anglie et Frauncie, et Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Inspeximus litteras patentes Henrici Sexti, nuper Regis Anglie, avunculi nostri, factas in hec verba:

"Henricus (VI) Dei gratia, Rex Anglie et Francie, et Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Inspeximus litteras patentes carissimi Domini patris nostri, Regis defuncti, factas in hec verba:

"Henricus (V) Dei gratia, Rex Anglie et Francie, et Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Inspeximus litteras patentes carissimi Domini et patris nostri, factas in hec verba:

"Henricus (IV) Dei gratia, Rex Anglie et Frauncie, Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis, quod cum ut accepimus diverse carte, scripta, evidentiæ, et alia munimenta quam plurima, de fundatione et dotacione dilectorum nobis in Christo, Prioris et Conventus Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Kermerdyn, quam de donacionibus et concessionibus maneriorum, terrarum, tenementorum, pratorum, pasturarum, parcorum, boscorum, fossatorum, aquarum, piscariarum, molendinorum, passagiorum, curiarum, hundredorum, jurisdictionum, advocationum, ecclesiarum, capellarum, libertatum, franchesiarum, privilegiorum, et omnium aliorum possessionum et jurium eisdem Priori et Conventui, et predecessoribus suis, per nos et progenitores nostros, et alios Deo devotos, diversimodo factis et collatis, unacum irrotulamentis eorundem cartarum, scriptorum, evidentiarum, et munimentorum in Cancellaria de Kermerdyn, nuper habitorum per inimicos et rebelles nostros Walliæ, capta et elongata et substracta existant; Nos, attendentes dampna et prejudicia, ac exhereditaciones, et pericula, que eisdem Priori et Conventui, occasione substractionis, et non obtentas, seu exhibitiones cartarum, scriptorum evidentiarum et munimentorum predictorum possent in eventu verisimiliter generari, et volentes proinde eosdem Priorem et Conventum, ac eorum successores, a prejudiciis huiusmodi in quantum possimus preservare, de gratia nostra speciali, ac ad internam supplicationem predictorum Prioris et Conventus, necnon propter sinceram affectionem, quam ad relevacionem Prioratus predicti multipliciter ex causis predictis depressi et destructi, gerimus et habemus, statum et possessionem quos iidem Prior et Conventus habent in maneriis, terris, tenementis, pratis, pasturis, parcis, boscis, aquis, piscariis, molendinis, passagiis, hundredis, jurisdictionibus, advocacionibus, libertatibus, franchesiis, privilegiis, et omnibus aliis possessionibus et juribus predictis, et eorum quolibet eisdem Priori et Conventui, et successoribus suis, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, acceptamus, approbamus, ratificamus, concedimus, et confirmamus. Habendum et tenendum

eisdem Priori et Conventui, et successoribus suis imperpetuum, prout retroactis temporibus, ea virtute munimentorum huc usque racionabiliter habuerunt et tenuerunt. Et insuper de uberiori gratia nostra eadem maneria, terras, tenementa, prata, pasturas, parcos, boscos, fossata, aquas, piscarias, molendina, passagia, curias, hundreda, jurisdictiones, advocationes, libertates, franchesias, privilegia, et omnia alia possessiones et jura, cum consuetudinibus et pertinenciis suis quibuscunque eisdem Priori et Conventui, et successoribus suis, damus et concedimus; habendam et tenendam sibi et successoribus suis adeo plene et integre, et eodem modo, sicut idem Prior et Conventus vel predecessores sui, ante elongationem cartarum, scriptorum, evidentiarum, et munimentorum predictorum ea vigore et virtute eorumdem racionabiliter habuerunt et possiderunt. Nolentes quod iidem Prior et Conventus, seu successores sui ratione non exhibitionis seu ostencionis cartarum, scriptorum, evidentiarum, et munimentorum predictorum, per nos, vel heredes nostros, seu ministros nostros, quoscunque futuris temporibus molestentur, inquietentur, impetantur in aliquo, seu graventur; sed quod eadem habeant, et eisdem gaudeant, et utantur adeo plene et integre, sicut ea ante ingressum rebellium et inimicorum nostrorum hucusque debite, et racionabiliter habuerunt et uti consueverunt. Et ulterius de habundanti gracia nostra concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, eisdem Priori et Conventui, quod ipsi et eorum successores, aut eorum homines, servientes, vel tenentes, non implacitentur, inquietentur, seu graventur, in curiis, et hundredis infra aliqua Commota, Comitatuum de Kermerdyn et Cardigan, ad sectam nostram, vel ad sectam partis, nisi coram Justiciariis nostris vel eorum loca tenentibus, qui pro tempore fuerint, in sessionibus, et Comitatibus ibidem tenendis in futurum, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito, seu alia causa quacunque, non obstante. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium sexto decimo die Februarii, anno regni nostri quinto." [1404.]

"Nos autem donaciones, concessiones, et confirmationes predictas, ac omnia alia et singula in litteris predictis contenta, rata habentes et grata, ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilectis nobis in Christo, nunc Priori et Conventui loci predicti, et successoribus suis, tenore presentium confirmamus, sicut littere predicte racionabiliter testantur, et prout iidem Prior et Conventus et predecessores sui, maneria, terras, tenementa, prata, pasturas, parcos, boscos, fossata, aquas, piscarias, molendina, passagia, curias, hundreda, jurisdictiones, advocationes, et possessiones predictos hactenus habuerunt ac tenuerunt ac libertatibus, et franchesiis, quietanciis, et privilegiis supradictis racionabiliter uti et gaudere, consueverunt. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium primo die Junii, anno regni nostri primo." [1413.]

"Nos autem litteras predictas de huiusmodi concessionibus et libertatibus minime revocatis, de avisamento et assensu dominorum spiritualium et temporalium in parliamento nostro apud Westmonasterium anno regni nostri primo, tento existente, acceptamus, approbamus, ac dilectis nobis in Christo, nunc Priori et Conventui loci predicti, ratificamus et confirmamus, prout littere predicte racionabiliter testantur, et prout iidem Prior et Conventus eis uti et gaudere debent, ipsique, et successores sui concessionibus et libertatibus predictis, a tempore confectionis litterarum predictarum, semper

hactenus racionabiliter uti et gaudere consueverunt. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quinto die Decembris anno regni nostri xiiij." [1435]

"Nos autem litteras, concessiones et confirmationes predictas, ratas habentes et gratas, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, acceptamus, approbamus, et dilectis nobis in Christo, nunc Priori et Conventui loci predicti, tenore presentium ratificamus, et confirmamus, sicut littere predicte rationabiliter testantur. Et insuper, sciatis nos de gratia nostra speciali, et ex certa scientia, et motu nostris, dedimus et concessimus eisdem Priori et Conventui, et eorum successoribus, quod ipsi et eorum successores de cetero, facere possent assignare Senescallum suum ville de Veteri Kermerdyn pro tempore existentem, esse et fore coronatorem infra predictam villam de Veteri Kermerdyn. Et quod ipse Senescallus sit Coronator dictæ ville de Veteri Kermerdyn, habeatque auctoritatem, et potestatem faciendi, exercendi, et exequendi infra predictam villam de Veteri Kermerdyn omnia et singula que de jure ad officium Coronatoris pertinent, seu pertinere debent, faciendo et exequendo ullo modo. Et quod omnes Burgenses tenentes et residentes dicte ville de Veteri Kermerdyn, libere et quiete possint emere, vendere, shipare, et cariare, sine ullo impedimento, per, infra, et super Kayam villæ de Nova Kermerdyn, et quod habeant liberum ingressum et egressum ad eandem: ac eciam quod ipsi tenentes, burgenses, et residentes dicte ville de Veteri Kermerdyn, uti et gaudere possint talibus libertatibus, franchesiis, et jurisdictionibus qualibus Burgenses et residentes dicte ville de Novo Kermerdyn, modo gaudent et utantur, vel de jure gaudere, et uti solent, debent, et possint quoquomodo, et hoc absque fine seu feodo in Hanaperio nostro Cancellarie nostre ad opus nostram aliqualiter solvendo seu faciendo. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium, vicesimo quarto die Novembris, anno regni nostri primo." [1485.]

"Per litteras de privato sigillo, et de data predicta auctoritate Parliamenti, pro decem solidis solut' in Hanaperio."

LLANTARNAM MONASTERY.

Ministers' Accounts, 27-28 Henry VIII, Roll 97, Mem. 8.

"*Comp'us Dio Ll'n Collectoris ibidem per tempus predictum.*

"Arreragia.

"Nulla quia est primus Compotus ipsius nunc Computantis ad usum Domini Regis.

"Manerium de Penryse infra dominium de Myskyn.

"Sed reddit Comput' de xiij*li.* xv*s.* de Redd' Manerii predicti cum omnibus terris tenementis redd' Reversionibus et cum omnibus pertinenciis eidem Manerium spectantibus sive pertinentibus dimiss' Thome Williams generoso per Indenturam Sigillo Conventuali nuper Monasterii predicti sigillat' cujus tenor sequitur in hec verba—This Indenture made the xiiijth day of Maie in the xxvjth yere of the Reign of Kyng Henry the eight betwene Jasper

Abbote of the Monasterye of Lanternam and the Covent of the same of the one parte and Thomas Williams of Penrose of the other parte Witnessithe that the seid abbote and Covent hathe geven graunted and to Ferme letten to the seid Thomas their manor of Penryse within the lordshippe of Myskyne w't all the londs tenements Rents Revercyons with thappurtenances To have and to holde the seid man' with all the seid londs tenements Rents and Revercyons with the appurtenances to the seid Thomas and hys assignes frome the daye of the makyng of this present unto thende and terme of lx yeres nexte foloyng and fully to be completed paying yerly therfore unto the seyd abbott and his successours xiiij*li.* xv*s.* sterling at the Feast of seynt Marteyn and the Feast of Phillipp and Jacobe by equall portyons and if it happen the seyd yerly Rent of xiiij*li.* xv*s.* in parte or in the hole at the seid feasts or within xxj days Immediatly after in furme above seyd to be unpaid that then it shalbe lawfull for the seid abbott or hys assignes in the seid man' to reentre and the same as in formere estate to holde thys Indenture in every wyse not withstondyng provided that the seyd abbot and hys successors shall enjoy all man' of oblac'ons offered in the hono'r of our blessyd lady in or at the chappell of Penryse aforeseyd with the tenement belonging to the same chappell now in the hands of ll'n ap Morgan Thomas during the seyd terme In witnesse whereof to thys present Indenture aswell the Com'une seale of the seyd abbot and covent as the seale of the seid Thomas interchaungeable hath ben putt dated in the Chapterehouse of the seyd Monastery the day and yere above named.

" Summa xiiij*li.* xv*s.* ex.

" Penryse al' a Taverne house.

" Et de xl*s.* de Redditu unius tenementis al' domus voc' le Taverne howse infra Penryse predict' sic dimiss' ad volunt' ll'n ap Morgan ap Thomas solvend' ad festa Sancti Martini & Philippi & Jacobi per equales porciones.

" S'ma xl*s.*

" Capell' beate Marie de Penryse.

" Et de xl*i.* de oblac' provenient' Capell' pred' in manibus nuper abbat' hoc anno. Summa xl*i.*"

Ministers' Accounts, 27-8 *Henry VIII, Roll* 128-9. *Margam.*

" M. 10d. Dominium de Hawodporth.

" Compotus Johannis Leyson Ball' ibidem per tempus p'd'c'm.

" M. 13d. Llangeweth.

" Et reddit compotum de £14 8*s.* 8*d.* de Redd' 60 Cranocks Frumenti precii le Cranok 3*s.* 4*d.* cum £4 8*s.* 8*d.* in promptis denar' sic dimiss' Jevan dd' ap Jenkyn ad voluntatem domini solvend' ad Festa Annunciacionis beate Marie Virginis et sancti Michaelis Archangeli equaliter.

" Summa £14 8*s.* 8*d.*"

Ministers' Accounts, 3-4 *Edward VI. Glamorgan. Roll* 78, *M.* 16.

"*Parcell' terr' et Possessionum nuper Monasterio de Lanternam in Comitatu Monnemoth.*

" Manerium de Penryce infra Dominium de Miskyn.

" Compotus Thome Williams Firmarii ibidem per tempus p'd'c'm.

" Arreragia.

"Nulla prout in pede Compoti anni prox' precedentis patet.

"S'ma null'.

"Firma dict' Manerii.

"Sed reddit' compotum de xiiij*li.* xv*s.* de firma Manerii ibidem cum omnibus et singulis suis pertin' per annum in tenura Thome Williams generosi per Indenturam sub sigillo Conven' dicti nuper Monasterii dat' xiiij'mo die Maii anno rr' H. viij'vi xxvj'to Hend' sibi et assign' suis a die confecc'onis presencium usque ad finem termini lx'ta annorum tunc prox' sequen' et plenar' complend' Reddend' inde ut supra sol' ad Festa Annunciac'o'is beate Marie Virginis et Sancti Michaelis Archangeli equaliter.

"Summa xiiij*li.* xv*s.*

"r' in Compoto Receptoris.

"Summa Firm' xiiij*li.* xv*s.* ex'. Qui onerant' in Compoto Mathei Herbert Armigeri Receptoris Domini Regis ibidem prout in eodem Compoto plenius apparere poterit.

"Et sit hic eq."

The following documents have been extracted, through the kindness of Colonel Madocks, from a manuscript volume of deeds relating to his family, with which that of Aberchwilèr (written also Aberquillar, Aberquelar, and Aber Wheeler) was connected by descent from a common ancestor, Sir Robt. Pounderling, Knight Banneret, and Constable of Dyserth Castle (Castell y Garreg), *temp.* Edward II. See the pedigree in Add. MS. 9865, fol. 102, in which the names Thomas ab Edward ab Madoc would appear to be identical with those of "Thomæ ab Edenived ab Matto" in the deed of 1507. From the fact that the father of John Madocks, who married Jane Williams, heiress of Vron Iw, and *ob. ante* 1666, is described in the pedigree as of Bodffari, and the numerous legal transactions between the families exhibited in the volume, it is not improbable that some further matrimonial connection existed between the families than appears in the pedigree. Aberwheeler is still the name of a township in the parish of Bodffari; but no vestiges of any mansion therein are said to be now in existence.

"1441.—Dogvilin. Curia S'ava Commoti de Dogvilin & Aberquileer tent' apud Ruthin coram Johannem Eltonhede Seneschal de Deffrencloyd die Martis proximo post festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ anno Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum 19'o.

"Iello ap Blethyn goch venit hic in Curia coram præfat' Senescallo die & anno prædict' & cessit de novo unum tenementum in Aberquilear quondam Belein ap Carwel continens 7 acras & dimidium terræ cujus Reddit' p' ann' 3*s.* 9*d.* antea in manum suam pro eodem reddito primam Habend' & tenend' sibi & heredibus suis per servicia Anglicana. Reddend' inde annuatim (*hiatus*) redditum ad terminos usuales. Et si aliquis venerit & cessit de manu sua satisfactionem sibi pro custagio & expensis suis in eodem tenemento factis. Et sic de incremento redditus p' ann' nichil. Et (*hiatus*) libert'. Salvo jure cujuslibet.

"Et dat domino plee fine pro libertat' Anglicana habend' 2*s.* p' manus Jenkin ap David.

"Cum Rotulis Curiæ concordat.

"Dat' p' me Edwardum Hollande Deput' Will'i Pistor Armigeri Recordatoris ibidem."

"1483. In vij Cur' commot' de Dogvilin tent' coram Petro Stanley Seneschall ibidem die Martis proximo post festum Conversationis (*sic*) sancti Pauli anno Regis Edwardi 4ti 22'o irrotulatur sic.

"Ithel ap David Bougham qui tenuit de Domino unam parcellam terræ in Villa de Aberquelar vocat' Clawth y londesdale quæ solvit redditum per Annum 6*d*. adhuc existit ..... in manibus Domini ..... Et sua modo venit hic in Cur' Thomas Yollo ap Blethyn goch ..... Domino quod pro prædict' parcella terræ cum suis pertinentiis. Habend' & Tenend' sibi & heredibus & assig's suis in perpetuum Reddendo inde Annuatim 7*d*. ad ..... ibidem usales. Et sic de redditu prædicta 6*d*. Et fecit fidelitatem Et seisina ei inde liberatur Salvo jure cujuslibet Et dat Domino de fine ..... Johannis Holland.

"Proviso semper quod si rectus hæres venit & ceepit (*sic*) dictas terras sub antiquo redditu & fine quod tunc satisfaciat dict' Thomæ heeredibus (*sic*) & assignatis suis pro omnibus custagiis suis et expensis tam in fossis & cepibus suis quam edificiis super & ..... dict' terr' fact' per Discretionem fidelium in hac indeferenter electorum.

"Dat' pro copia."

"1499. In 9'a Curia Commot' de Dogvilin tent' coram Roberto Salesbury Locumtenens (*sic*) Thomæ Salesbury Militis Seneschal ididem (*sic*) Die Mercur' in prima Septi'a pascæ Anno Regis Henrici 7'mi 13'o irrot' sic.

"Griffith ap John ap Yollo (alias) Griffith ap Glen verch Thomas venit hic in curiam & petit se admitti ad rel ..... medietat' omnium terrarum nuper dicti Thomæ in Villa Aberquillar ..... reddit' p' ann' 8*s*. 4*d*. Cui conceditur sub periculo. Habend' et tenend' sibi heredibus & assignatis suis per servicia inde debita & do (?) ..... consueta in perpetuum Et fecit fidelitatem. Et seisine ei liberatur Salvo jure cujuslibet. Qui dat Domino de Relevio tam ..... Symon ap Ithel.

"Dat' pro copia."

"1507. Dogvilein: Cur' prima Commot' predict' tent' apud Ruthyn post ingressum Domini Regis Die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancti Pauli Apostoli coram Joanne Pyleston Senescal' ibidem Anno Regis Henrici 7'mi 22'o sic habetur.

"Defensio' Domini Regis ponit in medietatem omnium terrarum & Tenementorum in Commot' de Dogvillin in villa de Abergueler nuper in manus Thomæ ap Edenived ap Matto ne alii intromittant neque mantas apponat nec occupet dictas Terras & Tenementa sine Licentia Griffith ab John ap Yollo alias Griffith ap Bleythin uch (*sic*) Thomas ap Edenived ap Matto sub pœna 6*s*. 8*d*. Domino regi solvend'.

"Dogvillin. Cur' secunda Commot' predict' tent' apud Ruthin die Jovis proximo post festum S'ti Laurentii coram præfat' Senescallo anno supra dict' Regis predict' sic habetur.

"Jonet uch Thomas ap Ednived ap Matto pro suo falso clamore versus Griffith ap John ap Yollo in placito cur' prout compertum est per .... Richard ap Meredith."

"1529. Dogvillin. Curia quarta Commot' predict' tent' apud Ruthin Die Mercurii prox' post festum sanctee Mariee Virginis coram Petro Salesbury arm'o Senescal' ibidem Anno regni Regis Henrici octavi vicesimo Septimo sic habetur.

"Ad hanc curiam venit David ap Richard ap Meredith ap Yollin coram præfat' senescall' & sursum reddit in manus Domini omnia (*sic*) Terras & Tenementa sua prata pascua & pastur' boscos subboscos & servicia cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prout jacent in metis bundis in villa de Aberquelar in Commot' de Dogvillin nuper Ricardi ap Meredith ..... et quondam Johanne uch Thomas ap Edenived ap Matto reddit' annuali 26*s.* & 8*d.* ad opus & usum Henrici ap David ap Griffith ap Dicus & Gwen uch Richard ap Meredith ap Yollyn Habend' & Tenend' sibi heredibus & assignatis suis De capitali domino feeodi illius per reddit' & serviciis inde debit & de jure consuetis inperpetuum Et liberat' est eis in de seisina salvo jure cujuslibet qui dant Domino de relevio tunc irrot' Johanne ap David ap Griffith ap Dicus.

1530 (*not in MS.*). "Dogvillin. Curia undecima Commot' prædict' tent' apud Ruthin die Mercurii prox' post festum Sancti Barnabi (*sic*) Apostoli coram Petro Salesbury Armigeri Senescal' ibidem Anno regis Henrici octavo vicesimo octavo sic habetur.

"Ad hanc curiam venerunt Henry ap David ap Griffith ap Dicus & Fulk ap Henry & Gwen uch Richard ap Meredith ap Yollin uxor dicti ffulci coram prefat' senescallo & sursum reddunt in manum Domini" (lands, tenements, etc., as in last deed) "nuper Johne uch Thomas ap Edon ap Matto prout" (etc., as before) "in villa de Aberguillar in Commot' de Dogvillin & quæ prædict' Henricus & Gwen uch Richard nuper quæsiverunt ex sursum redditione David ap Richard ap Meredith ut patet in quarta Curia de Dogvillin tent' apud Ruthin" (etc., as in heading of last deed). "Et fecit fidelitatem Et seisina inde illi liberatur salvo jure cujuslibet. Qui dat Domino de relevio.

"Howell ap Jenkin."

"Dogveilin. Curia tertia in Commot' prædict' tent' apud Ruthin die Mercurii in Vigilia Sancti Andræi (*sic*) Apostoli coram Petro Salesbury Armigero Senescallo ibidem Anno regni regis Henrici octavi vicesimo octavo sic habetur.

"Ad hanc curiam venit David ap Meredith ab Robert coram præfat' Senescallo & sursum reddidit in manus Domini regis Totum jus suum titulum Clamvam Demand' & Interesse in omnibas illis terris" (etc., as before).

Endorsement of sheet containing the above deeds:

"1529.
"Aberchwilar.

"David ap Richard ap Meredith to Henry ap David ab Griffith Gwen uch Richd. ap David. And Henry ap David ap Griffith and Foulk ap Henry and Gwen uch Rd. ap David to David ap Meredith ap Robert. And David ap Meredith ap Robert to John ap Griffith ap John ap Yollo."

"16 Feb. 1540. The 5th Court of the Commot of Dogvillin, held [at] Ruthin on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Matthias, before Rob. Salesbury, Esq., Steward there, 31 Hen. 8.

"David ap Richard, the son and heir of Richard ap Meredith, constitutes, ordains, and puts in his place, Foulk ap Harry, his attorney, to surrender into the hands of the Lord the King a tenement lying in the Vill of Aberchwilar in the Lordship of Ruthin, with its appurts., in the tenure of John Griffith; and another tenement, etc., in the tenure of David ap John, and all other his hereds., etc., or elsewhere, in the Lordship of Ruthin; to the use of the said John ap Griffith and his heirs for ever.

"By virtue of which letter of attorney, etc., as before."

Grant by the Earl of Leicester to Griffith ap John Griffith. Isdulas, Bodrughwyn, Maesgwig.

"21 Jan. 1574. Ind're between Robt. Earl of Leicester, Baron of Denbigh, of the one part, and Griffith ap John Griffith, of Aberwheeler in the County of Denbigh, Gent., of the other part.

"The Earl, for the sum of 4 pence to him by the said Griffith paid by licence from the Queen by her letters patent dated 30 June, 9th of her reign, sold, enfeoffed, demised, granted, and confirmed to s'd Griffith ap John Griffith, those messuages, 16. acres of arable land, 2 acres and ½ of meadow, 16 acres of pasture, in Bodryghwyn within the commot of Isdulas in ye county of Denbigh, now in the tenure of Willm. Griffith, Thos. ap David ap John, and David ap John, or the ten'ts or assigns of Griffith ap John Griffith as in right of Alice his wife.

"Also 3 acres of arable land and 2 acres of pasture in Maesgwig, in the tenure of Edward ap Robert ye ten't or assigns of Griffith ap John Griffith as in right of his wife.

"All which prem'es are parcell of the Lordship or Manor of Denbigh af's'd, and late were parcell of the lands and possessions of the late Earl Marchie in the county of Denbigh.

"And also grants to Griffith ap John Griffith not only free common of pasture in the mountains, lands, wasts, and in all other places common within the af's'd Lordship of Denbigh, and Denbigh land heretofore not inclosed, at all times of the year, for all his animals and cattle, as appertaining of the af's'd messuage, lands, tenem'ts, and other the prem'es, but also reasonable common of turbary for fire and covering of the houses, and Estevers, Bruerice, Iampnorum, and Felicis, called Fearn, only, and not of woods, underwoods, or trees, at all times of ye year, in and upon the waste lands, mountains, and common soil af's'd, to be had for the af's'd messuage and lands, and to be expended there and not elsewhere.

"Reserving to the Earl all royaltys, libertys, franchises, privileges, jurisdictions, and mises, hawking, hunting, fishing, and mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, and other metals whatsoever, of and in the premises.

"To hold to Griffith ap John Griffith, his h'rs and ass', for ever, in common socage as of ye Castle of Denbigh, by fealty and suit of court of ye af's'd

SIR STEPHEN BAWCEN.

It is difficult, in Sir Stephen Bawcen, to recognise Stephen de Baiocis, lord of that barony in the county of Lincoln, and a baron of the realm. His name is corrupted into many forms. Among them are Bause, Baucen, Bawson, Bazan, Bayhus, Buzun, Baiocas, Bays, and Bayens or Bayensis, all indicating his origin from the Norman city of Bayeux.

The pedigree opens with Ranulph de Bayeux, a great Lincolnshire baron in the time of Henry I, and a benefactor to Newhus Abbey. He married Margaret, daughter of Alan de Lincoln, and had Hugh, Alan, and others.

Hugh, the second baron, held *per baroniam* the barony de Baiocis, containing fourteen and a half knights' fees, the distribution of which appears in his return to Henry II, recorded in the *Liber Niger*. He appears also in the various scutage lists in the reign of Henry II and Richard I. He died about 8 Richard I (1196), leaving Alienor, his widow, and two sons, John and Stephen. Alienor paid one hundred marcs to marry as she pleased.

John succeeded as third baron, and was probably of age, 2 Henry III. 3 Henry III, the King respited the payment of his reliefs on succeeding. From hence to 9 Henry III, though twice charged with homicide, he was a justice itinerant. At the latter date, 1226, he was Constable of Plympton Castle in Devon; and next year is a charge for his messenger sent to the King. 18 Henry III (1234) he is entered on the Fine Roll as "Baro". John died 33 Henry III (1248), when his next heir was his brother Stephen, then above sixty years old. His lands *in capite* were in Lincoln, Dorset, and Northampton.

Stephen, fourth and last Baron, was an active and successful soldier, and, probably as a younger son, pushed his fortune in South Wales. He did homage as his brother's heir. On his succession, 33 Henry III (1249), when the King, in whose favour he stood, remitted his reliefs for the counties of Lincoln and Dorset, he gave security for £100. 38 Henry III he had the King's part of Kempston, Beds., and a part of Brixham in Devon. The earliest mention of Stephen in Wales is probably in the *Rot. de Prestitis* of the 12th of John (29 August, 1210), whence it appears that he was freed of two marcs by that King then at Margam. He must have been just of age. That he was Vice Comes of Glamorgan appears from the charter given above, and from one by Owen and others, sons of Alaythour, to Margam, of which he is a witness. (Harl. Chart. 75, c. 25.) He was not then a knight. Meyrick says that Sir Stephen Bawson had a grant of Brigan, in Llansannor, from Richard Earl of Gloucester, and built a house there. He certainly held one and a half knight's fees in Hemingstrasse, co. Pemb. T. Wykes calls him "vir magni probitatis"; and the *Oxney Chronicle*, "miles strenuissimus"; and both, with the *Annals of Margam*, relate his death in 1257. In that year, before St. Peter's Day, he took a share in an expedition of some magnitude, despatched by Henry III to repel the Welsh, who had laid waste the Earl of Gloucester's lands, and probably those of Sir Stephen. The advance seems to have been mismanaged, and Sir Stephen and many other English were slain. This was probably in Caermarthenshire; but an effigy in Llansannor Church, the parish church of Brigan, is said to represent his person and cover his remains. Agnes, his widow, had in 1257 (41 Henry III)

a lease for six years, from the King, of the vill and hundred of Wotton, co. Oxon.

After Stephen's death two ladies appear upon the scene; but whether they were his children, or those of his brother John, has been doubted. Dugdale and most of the records give them to John. On the Rolls of Parliament they are attributed to Stephen. It appears from a document printed in 1871 in the *Journal* of the Archæological Institute (p. 312), that they were really the children of John; but it was not till the failure of the male line that they became heirs of the barony. Of the two, Matilda was the elder; Joan the younger; but both were under age when Stephen died. The Welsh estates, being a male fief, escheated to the Lord of Glamorgan; but Agnes, the widow, had a third in dower.

The King granted the wardship of the nieces to Elias de Rabayne, who married the eldest daughter, and took the other abroad, where she married Baudret, an alien. Rabayne seems to have attempted to acquire the whole property, on the plea of the alienage of Baudret, who, however, surrendered his wife's half to the King, who seems already to have seized it in 1258. The result was a succession of lawsuits. Rabayne died, leaving children apparently; John, who had lands in Thoreswey 9 Edward I; Joan, to whom on her marriage with Robert de Brakenbury, was given Kelleston, a part of the barony, which came to their son Robert; and apparently a third child, Matilda. Elias de Rabayne died before 1290, and his widow married Peter Mallory, a Justice of the Common Pleas under Edwards I and II; but a Peter de Rabayne, probably an uncle, was guardian of the infants, and died about 1 Edward III.

Joan left a son, Peter Baudret, a Poitevin, who claimed his mother's moiety from the crown without success. The other moiety was finally, 12 Edward II, confirmed to Peter de Rabayne either as trustee or as heir.

Rees Meyrick gives a different account from the above of the relations of Sir Stephen, whom he calls Bawson *alias* Bassing. He says he had issue, Thomas, whose daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married Sir Simon or Sir Adam Walsh of Llandough, whose daughter and heir, Bettin, married Aaron ap Howell Vychan, and so on. If there be any truth in this statement, Thomas must have been a natural son, holding Brigan by special grant from the lord.

There is also an account of the family of Sir Stephen given by Prince in his *Worthies of Devon*, which differs materially from the above. He makes him son of Sir Guy Bawcen of Yardbiry, co. Devon, and calls the elder brother Sir Richard of Norton-Bawceyn. He also makes Sir Stephen die childless, and says the lands passed to his brother's only daughter, who married Sir Richard Hiwish. No mention is made of any connection with Lincolnshire. The two accounts have not been reconciled. The Devon family bore for arms, *azure*, two bars undy *gules*, a quarter *sable*.

Carta Ricardi Comitis Gloucestrie, etc., Domino Nicholao de Sanford.

[*P. R. O. Treasury of the Exchequer. Wallia. Bag* 2, *No.* 10.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Clare Comes Gloucestrie et Herefordie dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi domino Nicholao de Sanford' pro homagio et servicio suo totum manerium meum de Lecquid in Glammorgan cum pertinenciis suis. Habendum et tenendum

eidem Nicholao et heredibus suis vel assignatis exceptis Judeis et viris religiosis de me Ricardo et heredibus meis libere ét quiete bene et in pace integre et hereditarie in boscis et planis in pratis et pasturis in terris et aquis in viis et semitis in homagiis et reditibus in vilenagiis et serviciis in escaetis releviis et wardis in piscariis et stagnis in molendinis et omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis et libertatibus. Sicut ego illud manerium cum omnibus pertinenciis eidem pertinentibus melius et liberius per rectas diversas aliquo tempore tenui. Faciendo inde annuatim dictus Nicholaus et heredes sui vel assignati exceptis Judeis et viris religiosis michi Ricardo et heredibus meis servicium quarte partis feodi unius militis pro omni servicio et exactione et secta curie et Comitatus et omni moda consuetudines tolney vel alterius rei. Dedi et concessi eidem Nicholao et heredibus suis vel assignatis heybote et husbote in omnibus forestis meis de Meyskin per visum forestiorum meorum. Et ego Ricardus de Clare et heredes mei dictum manerium de Lecquid cum omnibus pertinenciis suis ut predictum est eidem Nicholao et heredibus suis vel assignatis exceptis Judeis et viris religiosis contra omnes gentes in perpetuum warantizabimus. Et ut hec mea donatio et concessio et presente carte mee confirmacio robur perpetue firmitatis optineant eum sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus domino Stephano Baucen tunc Vicecomite Glamorgan Galfrido de Fanecurt Waltero de Sullie Gilberto Dumfranvile Gilberto Turbervile Will'mo de Regny Ada Walense Daniele Siward Rogero de Reygni Thoma de Sullie clerico Will'mo Flendrense et multis aliis.

The seal, now gone, was of green wax upon a double cord of plaited red silk with gold threads interwoven. The endorsement, in a Tudor hand, is "Carta Ricardi de Clare Comitis Glouc' et Hertfr' de manerio suo de Lecwid in com' Glam' Nicholao de Sandford." Below, in a later hand, "Scrutata pro sigillo P. L.", for Peter le Neve.

Carta Nicholai de Sandford Laurencio fratro suo.

[*P. R. O. Treasury of the Exchequer. Wallia. Bag* 2.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Nicholaus de Sandford dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi domino Laurencio de Sandford fratri meo pro homagio et servicio suo totum manerium meum de Lecquid in Glanmorgania cum omnibus pertinenciis ad dictum manerium pertinentibus sine aliquo retinemento quod quidem manerium habui de dono domini Ricardi de Clare Comitis Gloucestrie et Hertfordie. Habendum et tenendum eidem Laurencio et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis de predicto domino Ricardo de Clare Comite Gloucestrie et Hertfordie et heredibus suis libere quiete bene et in pace integre et hereditarie sicut ego predictum manerium cum omnibus pertinenciis suis melius et liberius aliquo tempore tenui et sicut continetur in carta quam predictus dominus Ricardus de Clare Comes Glouc' et Hert' de dicto manerio michi fecit faciendo servicium inde debitum predictus Laurencius et heredes sui vel sui assignati predicto domino Ricardo de Clare Comite Glouc' et Hertf' et heredibus suis sicut in predicta carta quam predictus dominus R. de C. Com' Glouc' et Hertf' inde michi fecit continetur. Et ut hec mea donacio concessio et presens carte mee confirmatio

perpetue firmitatis in perpetuum robur optineant presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus domino Philippo Basseth magistro Thoma Cumyn domino Willielmo Dyne domino Olivero de Ingham domino Rogero de Sandford domino Ada de Dutton domino Will'mo de Eyvile domino Ranulpho de Amundevile Thoma le Blunt Ada de la Forde Alano de Esefeld Johanne de Merden' et aliis.

The seal is of green wax, half broken away; but the remainder shows a heater-shield charged with three bars undy. Of the legend there remains ..... "de Sandford." The seal is upon a thick double cord of plaited green silk. The endorsement, of the reign of Elizabeth or James, runs, "Concessio Nicholai de Sandford de Manerio de Lequid in Com' Glamorgan'."

Carta Laurencii de Sandford Domino Philippo Basset.

[*P. R. O. Treasury of the Exchequer. Wallia. Bag* 2.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Laurencius de Sanford dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi domino Philippo Basset pro servicio suo totum manerium meum cum omnibus pertinenciis suis de Lecquid in Glanmorgan. Habendum et tenendum de me et heredibus meis predicto Philippo et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis libere quiete bene et in pace integre in feodo et hereditate et ubicunque vel cuicunque totum predictum manerium cum omnibus pertinenciis suis dare vendere aut assignare voluerint exceptis religione et Judeismo. Reddendo inde michi Laurencio et heredibus meis predictus Philippus et heredes sui vel sui assignati quolibet anno ad festum Sancti Michaelis unum denarium et capitali domino feodi servicium debitum et consuetum quod ad predictum manerium pertinet scilicet quando scutagium evenerit quartam partem feodi unius militis pro omnibus serviciis querelis consuetudinibus sectis curie et pro omnibus demandis secularibus. Et ego Laurencius et heredes mei warantizabimus defendemus et acquietabimus totum predictum manerium cum omnibus pertinenciis suis predicto Philippo et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis pro predicto servicio contra omnes gentes in perpetuum. Et ut hec mea donacio concessio et presentis carte mee confirmacio firmam robur perseverancie optineant eam presente carta mea et sigilli mei impressione confirmavi. Hiis testibus Domino Hugone Dispensatore tunc justiciario Anglie Rogero de Sanford Nicholao Spygurnel Herberto de Ruly Ricardo de Culewurth tunc Constabulario Turris Londini Johanne de Mapelderefeld Roberto Camerario Elia de Fryth Henrico de Wykham et aliis.

The slight remains of a seal in white wax are affixed to a parchment label.

Only, of the legend, remain the letters EN. The endorsement is by Peter le Neve, and is "Glamorgan Lequid Manerium concessio per Laur' Sanford Phelippo Basset."

Philip Basset, who witnesses the charter of Nicholas, and by that of Lawrence de Sandford has the manor of Lequid or Leckwith, near Cardiff, was a considerable person.

Alan Basset of Wycombe, Baron, who died 17 Henry III, was father of—1, Gilbert, whose only son died young. 2, Warine, who was in rebellion in Wales with Earl Richard Mareschal, and was killed in an attack on Cardiff Castle in 1233, and buried at Llandaff. He left no issue. 3, Fulke, Dean of York, Archbishop of Dublin, and Bishop of London, who inherited, and also died childless, 43 Henry III. 4, Philip, fourth Baron Basset of Wycombe. In 1258 he was one of the twelve barons elected by the combined king's and barons' party, and afterwards of the twenty-four appointed to reform the realm. In 1261 he was made justiciary of England, and in 1264 one of those whose lands were wasted by the barons for their adhesion to the king. In 1264 he was at the battle of Lewes, and had a narrow escape, for so long as he could stand to fight he refused quarter. In 1266 he was one of the twelve elected by the "Dictum de Kenilworth" to classify the insurgents according to their guilt. In the following year he was the mediator between the King and the Earl of Gloucester. In 1271 he was again on the side of moderation, and agrees to the restoration of their lands to the attainted barons. He died late in October, 56 Henry III (1271), and was buried at Stanley in Wilts. His character is thus forcibly summed up in the *Osney Chronicle*: "Eodem anno, quarto kalendas Novembris, obiit dominus Philippus Basset, vir magni consilii et nobilis, et super omnia fidelis, strenuus in armis, et multum diligens Anglicos et terræ communitatem et super omnia religiosorum promovens negotia.....cujus animæ propicietur Deus."

He married, 1, Helewise, daughter of John Gray of Eaton; 2, Ela, daughter of William Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, and widow of Thomas Earl of Warwick. She died 26 Edward I. By the first he left an only daughter, Alina Basset, who was twenty-six at her father's death. She married Hugh le Despenser, who superseded or alternated with her father as justiciary; and finally was slain, on De Montfort's side, at Evesham in 1265. They had a son, Hugh, known as Hugh le Despenser the elder, and beheaded at Bristol in 1326; and a daughter. Alina married secondly Roger Bigod, fourth Earl of Norfolk and Earl Mareschal, who died 35 Edward I. He was son of Hugh the justiciary; and thus, as Foss observes, she was the daughter of one chief justiciary, the wife of a second, and the daughter-in-law of a third. Alina seems to have died 9 Edward I, when an inquisition was taken upon her lands; but it was 18 Edward I before Bigod married again.

Who Alan Basset married is not known, perhaps a Sandford, for, from the *Annals of Tewkesbury*, Fulk, when installed Archbishop of Dublin in 1257, is called "Fulco Basset vel de Sandford." The coincidence is at least singular.

It is at present uncertain whether these Bassets of Wycombe were of the same branch with the Bassets of St. Hilary in Glamorgan and of Walton-Cardiff, otherwise Walton-Basset in Gloucestershire, whose descendants, long settled at Beauprè, Llantrithyd, Treguff, Fishwear, Llanveithen, and Bonvileston, still remain, in the male line, at the latter place.

G. T. C.

A KEDIFORD CHARTER RELATING TO CLEARWELL, CO. GLOUCESTER.

THE following charter, from the St. Donat's muniments, though without date, appears from its writing to be of the reign of Henry III. It is written upon a piece of good, sound parchment, six inches broad by four deep, folded at the bottom to carry the label of the seal. The writing is remarkably clear, the ink excellent, and the whole in perfect preservation. The writing leaves but a very narrow margin.

The appended seal is a lump or "bulla" of green wax, with an impression of meagre and indistinct design. In the centre, within a raised circle, is what may be a rose, but more resembles a cabbage or an artichoke. The legend round it seems to be, S : RIC : KEDIFORD.

Not only is there no date, but there is some doubt as to the place to which the charter relates, and as to who were the persons named in it. The places named are Clorwalle, the church of All Saints, and the mill of Birchover. The place it would seem, however, must be Clorwalle, sometimes called Clewerwell, and now Clearwell, a hamlet in the parish of Newland, near the western border of Gloucestershire. It has long been a seat of the Wyndhams of Clearwell and Dunraven, and was settled by the Dowager Countess of Dunraven, the Wyndham heiress, upon her second son, Wyndham Quin, the father of the present owner. The church of Newland is dedicated to All Saints. The Ordnance Map shows no Birchover Mill; but there is a Bircham Grove.

The names of persons are scarcely very distinctive. They are, Walter, son of John Long, John Long, and Robert Long,—a common name in South Wales at an early period, especially at Cardiff; William, the son of Roger, William le Brut, William the Forester, Walter, son of Hugh, and John the Clerk,—names difficult to trace; Michael Ely, an unknown name even along the course of the Glamorgan stream of that name; Walter and William Thauwan, a name savouring of the Welsh border; and Richard and Flora Kediford, a name here shown to be of a landowner, but not found in the inquisitions nor in any accessible records of Gloucester or Monmouth shires.

As regards Birchover Mill, it seems a fit occasion to observe how much the value of the National Survey would be enhanced if the local names of fields, hills, hillocks, brooks, and, in fact, of all places of which the names are locally known, were recorded in a book which should be printed with the maps. Of course such names are too numerous to be recorded upon any general map; but they are very valuable, and frequently preserve traces of former events or inhabitants which are otherwise forgotten. The increase of labour to the surveyors would be very trifling, and that of printing not very alarming.

G. T. C.

Carta Ricardi Kediford Waltero Filio Johannis Longi.

[*Sine dato.*]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus Kediford dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Waltero filio Johannis Longi pro duabus marcis et quatuor solidis argenti quos michi soluit premanibus dimidiam

acram terre mee et annum redditum quatuor denariorum cum pertinenciis quem recipiat annuatim de Flora Kediford pro quodam mesuagio quod tenuit juxta viam ducentem de Clorwalle versus ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum et de heredibus suis vel ipsius assignatis et predicta terra iacet inter viam inferiorem ducentem de molendino de Birchovere et terram quam ego predictus Ricardus tenui in latitudine et extendit se de terra quam Willielmus filius Rogeri tenuit usque ad terram quam Johannes Longus tenuit in longitudine. Tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis sibi et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis bene et in pace libere et quiete. Reddendo inde annuatim ipse et heredes sui michi et heredibus meis duos denarios et obolum ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omnibus serviciis et demandis secularibus salvo regali servicio ad illam terram pertinente. Et ego vero predictus Ricardus et heredes mei vel mei assignati predicto Waltero et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis predictam terram et predictum redditum cum omnibus suis pertinenciis contra omnes homines et feminas inperpetuum warentizabimus et defendemus et ut hoc totum firmum sit et stabile hanc cartam sigilli mei impressione confirmavi. Hiis testibus Willelmo le Brut Waltero Thauwan Willelmo Forestario Michaele Ely Roberto Longo Waltero filio Hugonis Willielmo Thauwan Johanne Clerico et multis aliis.

Carta Neste filie Jor' facta ad Grono ap Ivor hir.

[*Sept.* 3 *R. II*, 1379. *Carne MSS.*]

Pateat universis per presentes me Nest' filiam Jor' ap Ken' concessisse remisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Grono ap Ivor Hir heredibus et assignatis suis totum ius meum et clameum quod habeo habui seu aliquo modo decetero habere potero in omnibus terris et tenementis pratis pasturis boscis vastis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in parochia de Lantrissen in feodo de Glour'. Ita quod nec ego predictus Nest nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius nostro nomine aliquod ius vel clameum in omnibus terris tenementis pratis pasturis boscis vastis predictis cum pertinenciis potero exigere vel vendicare in futurum set inde ab omni actione juris et clamei sumus exclusi per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti quieti clameo sigillum meum aposui. Hiis testibus Ievan ap Grono ap Ior' Rees Vaghan ap Rees Gethin Hoel Vaur David ap Lewelyn ap Rees Ithener ap Ievan ap Madoc Madoc ap Tuder Ievan ap Aron et multis aliis. Datum apud Lantrissen xij'mo die mensis Septembris anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum tercio.

Small lump-seal of green wax. Device, two birds billing. Legend,—
S. NESTE .....

Nest, the daughter of Iorwerth, is unknown; but Grono ap Ivor hir was of Miskin in Llantrissant, and a very considerable person. He married Katherine, second daughter and coheir of Jenkin Fitz Aron; probably the Ievan ap Aron of the witnesses, lord of Brigan in Llansannor, and of Llansannor itself. They had Howell ap Grono of Llansannor, who died childless in the reign of Richard II; and Katherine of Llansannor, her brother's heir,

who married Richard ap Howell ap Thomas ap Gwilim (Herbert) of Perthir, co. Mon., and by him was ancestress of the Gwyns of Llansannor. Howell Vawr was ancestor, in the female line, of Seys of Boverton.

Carta Johannis ap John, etc., Yevano ap Howell.

[23 *Mar.*, 5 *H. VIII*, 1514. *Carne MSS.*]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit. Johannes ap Johan ap Morgan ap Evan ap David salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me prefatum Johannem remississe relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Yevano ap Howel ap Thomas parochie et diocesie de Landav heredibus et assignatis suis totum jus meum titulum clameum demandum et interesse mea que unquam habui habeo seu quovismodo in futurum habere potero de et in una acra terre fenifere jacente super Morva lei conjuncta acra Jankyn Gevane inter terram domini episcopi ex parte orientali et terram domini capitalis ex parte occidentali et terram domini episcopi ex parte boriali et terram eccl'ie Landavensis ex parte australi que quidem acra mihi obvenit jure hereditario ex dimissione facta post decessum Evan ap David ita videlicet quod nec ego predictus Johannes nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius per nos pro nobis seu nomino nostro aliquid juris tituli clamei demandi seu interesse de aut in predicta acra nec in aliqua inde parcella de cetero exigere clamare seu vendicare poterimus nec debemus quovismodo in futurum sede ab omni actione juris tituli clamei demandi et interesse inde simus penitus exclusi imperpetuum. Et nos vero prefatus Johannes et heredes nostri predictam acram prefato Yevano heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus David ap Johan Thomas ap Johan et Jankyn Saer. Datum xxiij die mensis Marcii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi v'to.

The seal is a small button of red wax. The device, a V within a circle rudely executed.

Copy of Court-Roll of the Court-Baron of Robert Lord Brooke, for his Moiety of the Manor of Dinas Powis, being an Inquisition by the Jury and Homagers before Philip Herbert, Seneschal.

[13 *August*, 1674. *From the Francis MSS.*]

"Curia Baronis prænobilis Roberti Domini Brooke ten'ta pro manerio de Dynaspouisse pro parte quæ descendebat jure hereditario 13'mo die Augusti 26'o Regis Caroli secundi coram Philip' Herbert Armigero Senes challo ibidem, 1674.

"We, the said Jurie and Homage, by Thomas Mathew, Gent., our foreman, upon oath doe say and present as here followeth:

"First we present the death of Mr. David Jenkins, Esq.; and upon his decease, and thereupon due to the lord, 8*s.* 6*d.* for relief, besides what was presented the eighth day of May, 67.

"We present the death of Wenlian Arle. Due to the lord, 2*s.* for a heriot.

"We present Thomas Phillipp, tenant in right of his wife.

"We present the death of Catherine St. John, wereupon due to the lord 1*s.* 8*d.* for relief; and that Oliver St. John, her sun, is now tenant.

"Item we present that the house of Henry Bowen at Tomkins Wood is out of reparation.

"Item we present the death of Edward Lewis, Esq.; and whereupon due to the lord for relief,

"Item we present that the said Edward Lewis, Esq., died tenant, as aforesaid, of certaine lands in East Brooke, late William Fleming of Flimston, containing by eastimation eighteen accars, which is held under both lords; and for the part held under this lordship, we find that there is 4*s.* 8*d.* due to the lord for a relief, and Mr. Richard Lewis, Esq., to be the next tenant of the premises.

"Item we doe present that Edward Lewis, Esq., died tenant in socage of certaine lands in Nolden, called Priddie's lands, formerly William Fleming of Flimston, containing by eastimation thirty accars, being held under both lordships of Denispowis. For the part held under this lordship we find 3*s.* 4*d.* due to the lord for a relief, and Richard Lewis, Esq., to be the next tenant of the premises.

"Item we doe present that Sir Bainam Frogmorton have alienated sum certain lands held by Jenkin Thomas, and that Sir Thomas Mackworth is now tenant; wereupon due to the lord 4*s.* 4*d.*

"The defaulterers are amerced to capones: Thomas Mathew, Morgan Robin, Edward Adam, John Thomas, Thomas Richard, Thomas Morse, Philip Robin, Thomas Exor, Francis Cadock, Lewis Richard."

Endorsed, "The Jurye presentment at Dynaspowis, 13 August, 1674."

Robert Grevile, Lord Brooke, was second son of the Lord Brooke who was killed at Lichfield. He married Ann, daughter of John Doddington of Brymer, Hants, and coheir of Edward her brother. Lord Brooke died 17 Feb. 1676, leaving two daughters,—Ann, who married Walter Earl of Kingston; and Doddington, who married Charles Duke of Manchester. Lady Brooke then married Thomas Hoby. The other coheir, Catherine Doddington, married Peregrine Hoby of Bisham, and had issue.

The Glamorgan property came in by the marriage of Sir William Doddington, Edward's grandfather, to Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir John Herbert of Neath Abbey. Dinas Powis was probably sold by Anne's children. Neath Abbey, specially left to the Hobys, remains in their descendants in the female line.

Philip Herbert, the seneschal, was probably of Cogan Vach, the son of Edward Herbert by Elizabeth, daughter of Gabriel Lewis of Llanishen.

Who Catherine St. John was is uncertain. Her husband was certainly of the Highlight family; but the mother of Oliver St. John of Highlight, living in 1761, was Elizabeth Bawdripp.

Edward Lewis was of Van, Boarstal, and Brill. The two latter estates, in Bedfordshire, went to his sister: Van, the ancestral seat, to his uncle, Richard Lewis of Edington, Wilts, whose granddaughter, Elizabeth Lewis, carried it to her husband, Other, third Earl of Plymouth.

William Fleming of Flemingston or Flimston seems to have been the last of that ancient family.

Sir Baynham Frogmorton or Throgmorton was of Gloucestershire. The

earliest connexion of the family with Glamorgan was by a match with an heiress of David of Radyr. The Mackworths came in by a marriage with an heiress of Evans of Gnoll.

This document has considerable local value, as it fixes certain points in the descent of the manor of Dinas Powis.

Carta Will'mi Abbatis S'ti Augustini Thome Bakar et Thome Jonys.

[7 *Feb'ii*, 22 *H. VIII*, 1531. *Carne MSS.*]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum indentatum pervenerit Willielmus permissione divina Abbas monasterii Sancti Augustini juxta Bristoll et eiusdem loci Conventus salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Sciatis nos prefatum Abbatem et Conventum unanimi assensu et consensu nostra tradidisse concessisse et ad firmam dimisisse Thome Bakar clerico et Thome Jonys draper et burgensi Bristollie predicte capellam nostram cum situ manerii Sancti Petri in mora cum quinquaginta duas acras terre dominicalis vocata le Mayns eidem manerio spectantes sive pertinentes cum duobus orriis ad eandem capellam pertinentibus et duabus aliis orriis unde unum situm in Marshefeld et alterum in seynt Melense ac firmam personatus de Rempney in dominio de Wenthelough una cum omnibus oblacionibus preventibus proficuis et decimis tam garbarum feni pratorum et pasture quam aliorum omnium ab antiquo ad dictam capellam manerii orria et personatum spectantes. Habend' et tenend' omnia predicta capellam situs manerii cum quinquaginta duas acras terre dominicalis vocatus le Mayns capellam firmam personatus oblationes provenciones proficua et decimas cum pertinenciis prefatis Thome Bakar et Thome Jonys ac assignatis suis a festo pasche proximo futuro post datum presencium usque ad finem termini quinquaginta et unius annorum extunc proximo sequentium et plenarie complendorum Reddendo inde annuatim nobis prefatis Abbati et Conventui ac successoribus nostris pro predictis capella manerio orriis et parsonatu spectante viginti quinque libris tres decem solidis et quatuor denariis legalis monete Anglie ad festa S'ti Jacobi ap'li et S'ti Andree ap'li. Et pro predictis lij acris terre tres libros et quinque solidos equis porcionibus solvendis apud monasterium nostrum predictum. Ac eciam annuatim duas recentes salmones conventui tantum videlicet unum in Adventu ante festum natalis Domini et alterum in quadragesima citra dominica palmarum vel sex solidos et octo denarios sterlingorum. Noveritis nos eciam prefatos Abbatem et Conventum pro bono et fideli servicio quod dicti Thomas et Thomas ante hec tempora nobis impenso et imposterum impendendo dedimus concessimus et hoc per presens scriptum indentatum confirmavimus prefatis Thome et Thome officium ballivi et receptoris predicti manerii cum ceteris premissis in le Mora predicta cum omnibus proficuis et aliis emolumentis dicto officio spectantibus sive pertinentibus racione cujus officii bene et fideliter faciendi sex solidos et octo denarios sterlingorum. Ac unam togam sicut ceteri servientes habent de la liverey. Habend' et tenend' et annuatim percipiendum dictum annualem redditum vjs. viij*d*. sterlingorum ac unam togam prefatis Thome et Thome ac assignatis suis durante termino predicto. Et si contingat dictum redditum aut aliqua inde parcella aretro fore insolutum post aliquod festum festorum predictorum in quo solvi debeat per unum quarterium anni quod tunc bene licebit nobis prefatis Abbati et Conventui ac successoribus nostris in predictis capella et cetera premissa omnia reintrare

rehabere reasumere et gaudere prout in statu nostro pristino dictosque Thomam et Thomam ac assignatos suos inde totaliter capellere et amovere hac presenti scripto nostro indentato in aliquo non obstante. Et nos predicti Abbas et Conventus ac successores nostri predicta maneria et cetera premissa cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefatis Thome et Thome ac assignatis suis modo et forma supradicta contra omnes gentes warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus per presentes dicto termino durante. In cujus rei testimonium uni parti hujus indenture penes predictos Thomam et Thomam remanente nos prefati Abbas et Conventus sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus altere vero parti istius indenture penes prefatos Abbatem et Conventum remanente predic' Thomas Bakar clericus et Thomas Jonys sigilla sua apposuerunt Datum septimo die mensis Ffebruarii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi vicesimo secundo.

A large elliptical seal on dull red wax. Upon it the repreentation of a church with central tower; and in two doorways, two saints. Above, in the sky, are two large stars of six rays. In base the church rests upon a substructure containing two niches. In the dexter a mitred priest with a staff over the left shoulder; the sinister is obscure. Legend, + SIGILLUM COMUNE MONASTERII SANCTI AUGUSTINI BRISTOLL'.

This is a valuable charter for the histories of Monmouthshire and of the Abbey of St. Augustin's at Bristol. Peterston, or St. Peter's on the Moor, is known by its fine church on the low land adjoining the Severn. Marshfield and Rhymney are villages near, the latter on the higher ground; and Wentloog is the name borne by the whole of the rich level plain which lies between Newport and Cardiff, and is skirted by the old Roman road, and traversed by the South Wales Railway.

Grant by Hoel Carne of Cowbridge of Lands, etc., to Alexander Philippe, Rector of Llanmaes, and Samuel Turbervyle of Llantwit, Gentleman.

[3 *Augt.* 8 *H. VIII.* 1516. *Carne MSS.*]

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum indentatum pervenerit Hoelus Carne de Coubrugge generosus salutem. Noveritis me prefatum Hoelum dedisse concessisse et per hoc presens scriptum meum indentatum confirmasse Alexandreo Philippe Clerico Rectori Ecclesie parochialis de Llanmaysse et Jacobo Turbervyle de Llanyltwydd generoso omnia burgagia dimidia burgagia et omnia alia terras tenementa et alia hereditamenta mea cum suis pertinentiis que habeo in villa de Coubrugge et infra libertatibus dicte ville de Coubrugge. Dedi etiam et concessi prefatis Alexandreo et Jacobo omnia messuagia terras tenementa et alia hereditamenta mea cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis que habeo et teneo in Dominio de Llanblethean. Ac unum tenementum terre cum suis pertinenciis que habeo in feodo de Mechelstowe prope Cowbrugge et in feodo de Llanyltwydd ac modo in tenura Johannis Henman de Sygenstonn. Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta burgagia dimidia burgagia ac ceteras premissas cum pertinentiis prefatis Alexandreo et Jacobo Turbervyle heredibus et assignatis eorum inperpetuum ad usum et opus mei predicti Hoeli et Cecilie Kemeys uxoris mei ad terminum vite nostre vel unius nostrorum diucius viventium de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per redditus et servicia inde prius debita et de jure consueta Et post decessu predictorum Hoeli et Cecilie uxoris mei volo et concedo per

presentes quod omnia predicta burgagia et dimidia burgagia et ceteras premissas cum pertinentiis integre remaneant Richardo Carne filio meo seniori et heredibus masculinis de corpore suo legitime procreatis imperpetuum. Et pro defectu talis exitus quod omnia predicta burgagia et dimidia burgagia et ceteras premissas cum pertinentibus integre remaneant Edwardo Carne clerico et heredibus masculinis de corpore suo legitime procreatis imperpetuum. Et pro defectu talis exitus Willielmo Carne et heredibus masculinis de corpore suo legitime procreatis imperpetuum Et pro defectu talis exitus Rogero Carne filio meo juniori et heredibus masculinis de corpore suo legitime procreatis imperpetuum. Et pro defectu talis exitus rectis heredibus mei predicti Hoeli imperpetuum. De capitalibus dominus feodorum illorum per redditus et servicia inde prius debita et de jure consueta. Dedi eciam et concessi prefatis Alexandreo et Jacobo omnia maneria terras et tenementa mea cum pertinentiis que habeo et teneo apud parva Nasshe nuper in dominio de Llandaffe ac omnia alia maneria messuagia terras tenementa et alia hereditamenta mea cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis que habeo et teneo infra dominium Gladmorgancie et Morgancie ac in feodo de Llanyltwit. Habendum et tenendum predicta maneria terras et tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prefatis Alexandreo et Jacobo heredibus et assignatis eorum imperpetuum. De capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per redditus et servicia inde prius debita et de jure consueta ea intentione quod dicti feoffati stent inde seisiti et feoffati ad usum mei predicti Hoeli ad terminum vite mee. Et post decessum mei predicti Hoeli ad usum Richardi Carne filii mei senioris et heredibus masculinis de corpore suo legitime procreatis imperpetuum. Et pro defectu talis exitus ad usum Edwardi Carne clerici et heredibus masculinis de corpore suo legitime procreatis. Et pro defectu talis exitus ad usum Willielmi Carne et heredibus masculinis de corpore suo legitime procreatis imperpetuum. Et pro defectu talis exitus ad usum Rogeri Carni filii mei junioris et heredibus masculinis de corpore suo legitime procreatis imperpetuum. Et pro defectu talis exitus quod omnia predicta maneria et ceteras premissas cum pertinentiis integre remaneant et revertantur rectis heredibus mei predicti Hoeli imperpetuum. De capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per redditus et servicia inde prius debita et de jure consueta Et ego vero predictus Hoelus et heredes mei predicta burgagia dimidia burgagia maneria terre et ceteras premissas cum pertinentiis prefatis Alexandreo et Jacobo heredibus et assignatis eorum ad usum predictorum contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus per presentes. Sciatis insuper me prefatum Hoelum fecisse ordinasse deputasse vice et nomine meo posuisse dilectos mihi in Christo Hoelum ap John de Llanblethean et Janekyn ap Eynon de Llandoghe yomen meos veros et legitimos attornatos conjunctim et divisim ad intrandum vice et nomine meo de et in omnibus predictis burgagiis maneriis terris et ceteris premissis cum pertinenciis. Et plenam et pacificam possessionem et seisinam inde vice et nomine meo capiendum. Ac postmodum ad deliberandum plenam et pacificam possessionem et seisinam inde vice et nomine meo prefatis Alexandreo et Jacobo heredibus et assignatis imperpetuum secundum vim formam et effectum hujus presentis carte mei. Ratum gratum atque firmam habentem et habiturum totum ac quicquid dict' attornat' me' conjunctim et divisim fecerint aut unius eorum fecerit in premissis aut in aliquorum premissorum sicut egomet in mea propria persona ibidem presens personaliter interessem. Hiis testibus Christofero Turbervyle Thoma ap

John de Brigam generoso Richardo Graunte Richardo Henman de Llanyltwydd et Willielmus Hogge de Llanblethean yomen et multis aliis. Data tertio die Augustii anno regni Regis Henrici Octavi post Conquestum Anglie vicesimo octavo.

Appended is a lump-seal in red wax, bearing a rude but clear circular impression, from a signet-ring, of a pelican in her piety; the crest of Carne, half an inch in diameter.

Endorsed in an early hand, but later than that of the deed, "This Dede was deliveryd by Mr. William Carne upon payment of *xil.* to be to him redeliveryd"; and in a later hand, 'An auncient entayle"; and later, 'Howell Carne of Cowbridge"; and again, "This deed belongeth to Mr. Carne of Nashe"; also, in another place, "Mr. Willm. Carne"; also "For Mr. ....." The two latter words scratched.

This is a deed indented, by which Hoell Carne of Cowbridge, gentleman, grants to Alexander Philippe, clerk, rector of Llanmaes, and James Turberville of Llantwit, gentleman, all the burgages, etc., in Cowbridge town and its liberties, and all his messuages, etc., in the lordship of Llanblethian, and a tenement in the fee of Michaelston and in that of Llantwit, now in the tenure of John Henman of Sygvnston, to be held to the use of Hoel Carne and Cecilia Kemys his wife, for their joint and several lives, of the chief lords of the fees; with remainder to Hoell's eldest son, Richard, and his lawfully begotten male heirs; and so on to Edward the second son, William the third son, and Roger the youngest son; remainder to the right heirs of the granter.

Hoell further grants to the same trustees all his manors in Little Nash, late in the lordship of Llandaff, and all his other manors in the same county of Glamorgan, to stand enfeoffed to the use of Hoell Carne for life, with remainder to his sons in succession in tail male, as usual. Hoell further appoints Hoell ap John of Llanblethian, and Janekyn ap Eynon of Llandough, yeomen, attorneys, jointly and severally to enter and take possession. The witnesses were Christopher Turberville, Thomas ap John of Brigan, gentlemen; Richard Graunte, Richard Henman, of Llantwit, and William Hogge of Llanblethian.

The place of Hoell Carne, second of the name, in the family pedigree, has already been shewn, and a charter given, dated 1528, in which he is mentioned as Hoell or Howell Carne Hên, or the aged. We here learn that Hoell and Cecil (Kemeys) Carne had four sons: 1, Richard; 2, Edward, clerk; 3, William; and 4, Roger. Richard was of Nash, and his descendants have been given. Edward, here called "clerk", purchased Ewenny; was sheriff, as Sir Edward, 1542 and 1544, M.P. for the county in 1554, and died at Rome in 1561. He married, and was ancestor of the Carnes of Ewenny Abbey. William and Roger do not appear to have married. James Turberville, the trustee, was probably the second husband of Agnes, a daughter of Hoel Carne. Thomas ap John of Brigan, in Llansannor, was the head of a family that long possessed that place, but ended in his natural son. Christopher Turberville of Llantwit was son of Jenkin ap Jenkin Turberville of Tytheston. He became of Penlline Castle, and was ancestor of that branch and of the Turbervilles of Bonvileston.

A Quit-Claim of Lands in Llantrissant, by Nest, daughter of Jorwerth ap Ken' to Grono ap Ivor Hir.

[1 *Sept.* 3 *R. II*, 1379. *Carne MSS.*]

Pateat universis per presentes me Nest filiam Jor' ap Ken' concessisse remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Grono ap Ivor hir heredibus et assignatis suis totum jus meum et clameum quod habeo habui seu aliquo modo decetero habere potero in omnibus terris et tenementis pratis pasturis boscis vastis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in parochia de Llantrissen in feodo de Glinr'. Ita quod nec ego predictus (*sic*) Nest nec heredes mei nec aliquos alios nostro nomine aliquod jus vel clameum in omnibus terris tenementis pratis pasturis boscis vastis predictis cum pertinenciis potero (*sic*) exigere vel vindicare in futurum sit inde ab omni actione juris et clamei sumus exclusi per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti quieti clameo sigillum meum aposui. Hiis testibus Jevano ap Grono ap Jor'. Rees Vaghan ap Rees Gethin. Howel Vaur'. David ap Ll' ap Rees. Ithener ap Jevan ap Madoc. Madoc ap Tuder Jevan ap Aron et multis aliis. Datum apud Llantrissen regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum tercio.

The seal is a small button of dark green wax, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, bearing a hawk preying upon a fowl. Of the surrounding legend there is only legible ..... NEST ..... VART.....

Nest, the granter of the above, is a person not otherwise known. Rese ap Kenewreg Yorvard velin and Kenewreg ab Yorvard occur as witnesses to a charter by Elyas Bishop of Llandaff in 1234 (Brit. Mus. Chart., 75, B. 9), and from the combination of these somewhat uncommon names may be of the same family, though a century and a half earlier. Grono was second son of Ivor hir, or "the long," of Miskin, ap Ivor hên, or "the aged," ap Caradoc, third son of Einon of Collwyn. Grono married Katherine, daughter and coheiress of Jenkin ap Sir Thomas ap Aron, of Llandough Castle and Brigan. Her sister had Brigan, and was ancestress of the Thomases of that place. The Arons obtained Brigan by marriage with the heiress of Walsh of Llandough, who obtained it with Elizabeth the reputed, and probably the natural daughter of Sir Stephen Bawceyn. From Grono and Katherine descended John of Altgwaurddu and Griffith of Penmark. Ithener is an almost unknown name. The fee of Glynr' is Glynrhondda, the "Patria" or great lordship which extends from the Rhondda to below Llantrissant.

A Quit-Claim of an Acre of Land in Llandaff by John ap John ap Morgan ap Evan ap David to Yevan ap Howell ap Thomas.

[23 *March*, 5 *H. VIII*, 1514. *Carne MSS.*]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes ap Johan' ap Morgan ap Evan ap David salutem in Domino sempiternam Noveritis me prefatum Johannem remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Yevano ap Howel ap Thomas parochie et dominii de Landave heredibus et assignatis suis totum jus meum titulum clameum demandum et interesse mea que unquam habui

habeo seu quovismodo in futurum habere potero de et in una acra terre fenifere jacente super Morva lei conjuncta acra Jankyn Gebune inter terram domini Episcopi ex parte orientali et terram domini capitalis ex parte occidentali et terram domini Episcopi ex parte boriali et terram ecclesie Landavensis ex parte australi que quidem acra mihi obvenit jure hereditario ac divisione facta post dissessum Evan ap David ita videlicet quod nec ego predictus Johannes nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius per nos pro nobis seu nomine nostro aliquid jus titulum clameum demandum seu interesse de aut in predicta acra nec in aliqua inde parcella de cetero exigere clamare seu vindicare poterimus nec debemus quovismodo in futurum sed ab omni actione juris tituli clamei demandi et interesse inde simus penitus exclusi imperpetuum. Et nos vero prefatus Johannes et heredes nostri predictam acram prefato Yevano heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus David ap John Thomas ap Thom et Jankyn Saer. Datum xxiij'o die mensis Marcii anno regni Regis Henrici Octavi V'to.

A lump-seal of red wax, half an inch diameter, bearing a rude letter V within a circle.

The only name which has been identified in this document is that of Jankin Gebune, otherwise Jenkin Gibbon, of Cefn-Tre-Payne, or Pentrebane, in Llandaff, great-grandson of Sir Gilbert Payne, and grandfather of John Gwyn Gibbon of St. Fagan's, ancestor to the Lewises of Llanishen.

These Welsh documents, though the persons named in them have not as yet been identified, are yet of considerable local value. It is only by this means that there is any chance of proving the truth of the Welsh pedigrees, most of which are without dates or places; and, what is worse, almost incapable of being indexed.

G. T. C.

RUABON (RHIWFABON).

(*Continued from p.* cxx).

TENENTES PER DIMISSIONES.

MARWHEALL (MARCHWIAIL).

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' in toto iij*li.* xiij*s.* ix*d.* q' ex'li.—Owinus Breerton[1] Armig't et Edwardus ap John tenet vnum tenementa in occupatione Will'mi Betly vocat' Kay tay y ty gard' et pomar' et croft' adiacen' p' estimat'	2	3	0
Vnu' clausu' adiacen' vocat' Barley Crofte per estimac'o'em .	2	0	0
Vnum clauss' pastur' cuius in vn' parte crescunt mult' quere vocat' Vall field per estimat'	5	0	0
Vn'al'clauss'adiacen'vocat'Kreeple field contin' per estimac'o'em	4	2	0

[1] Owain Brereton of Borasham, Esq., ob. A.D. 1648. *Argent*, two bars *sable*. (*V.* pedigree.

	A.	R.	P.
Vn' prat' vocat' y Werglodd per estimac'oe' in quo diuers' sunt quere p' estimac'	2	2	0
Vn' clauss' arabil' vocat' Longfield vnde octo acr' que selu' existit p' estimac'o'em in toto	3	2	0
Vn' clauss' ex austral' parte vie vocat' le hole grasse per estimac'o'em	6	0	0
Vn' clauss' pastur' quercis refert vocat' Coed Martyn p' estimac'o'em	3	2	0
Vn' al' clauss' pastur' adiacen' multoru' quercun' p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Vn' parvu' prat' adiacen' per estimac'o'em . . .	0	1	0
xiiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*	32	0	0
Redd' xvj*d.* ex'li.—Tenet et vnu' class' terr' de Escaet' vocat' Kay Mad' Goth vn' terciam partem quatuor acrar' cu' Edward Broughton mil' nuper Griffith ap Jenkin Morton per estimac'o'em	1	1	13
Idem tenet vn' al' tenementu' in occupac'one Ricei ap William iacen' in Marchwheall pomaru' et gard' p' estimac'o'em .	0	1	0
Vn' clauss' vocat' Kayr Coed nunc dimiss' in tres clauss' p' estimac'o'em	0	12	0
Vn' al' parcell' vocat' Kay Nant p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Vn' al' clauss' vocat' y Keveyes p' estimac' . . .	6	0	0
Vn' al' clauss' vocat' Erw Cockshoole p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Vn' al' clauss' vocat' Gratefield p' est' . . .	4	2	0
Ex'li	27	2	13
Redd' xij*s.* ij*d.* ob. ex'li. Lease not showed, vide post.—Ricardus Leighton[1] Armig'r jure ux' nup' Griffith ap Dauid Lloyd tenet vnu' tenementu' gard' pomar' et clauss' adiacen' in occupac'one Dauid Povy vocat' Kay pop'ty per estimac'o'em . .	2	2	0
Vn' prat' subtus doni clauss' p' estimac' . . .	0	3	0
Vn' bosc' vocat' Koed Vichan p' estimac' . . .	2	1	0
Vn' clauss' arabil' Kay yr hedden p' estimac'o'em . .	3	0	0
lxvj*s.* viij*d.*	8	2	0
There are 14 acres past' in the lease; but the rest is assigned, and the rent apportioned to Hugh Lloyd.			
Redd' xix*s.* iiij*d.* q'—Johannes ap John William tenet quinq' clauss' terr' in Marwheall p' est'	14	2	0
Redd' vij*s.* viij*d.* ob. ex'li.—Hugo Lloyd nuper Griffith ap Dauid Lloyd tenet vt de terr' d'c'i Griffith vnum tenementu' gard' et curtelag' croft et terr' boscos' continen' p' estimaco'em .	2	0	0

[1] Richard Leighton of Gwern y Gof in the parish of Kerry, in Maelienydd, was the second son of Sir Edward Leighton of Wattlesborough, Knt., by Anne, daughter of Paul Darrell of Lillingstone Darrell in the county of Buckingham, Esq. He married Catherine, daughter of William Mostyn, and relict of Henry Parry of Marchwiail, and in her right became possessed of lands in this manor. In the church of Marchwiail there is, or was, a monument erected to the memory of this Richard Leighton and Catherine his wife. He was a counsellor at law, and High Sheriff for the county of Montgomery in A.D. 1599, and a magistrate for that county in A.D. 1620. Quarterly, and per fess indented, *or* and *gules*. (*Mont. Coll.*, Part XI, p. 461.)

	A.	R.	P.
Duo croft' adiacen' vocat' y Talurue p' est' . . .	2	1	0
Vn' clauss' terr' arabil' vocat' Trowsdyre p' est' . .	3	0	0
Vn' clauss' sive croft' terr' vocat' Kay Lloyne p' est' . .	1	2	0
Vn' prat' in fyne clausi pred' vocat' Trowsydyre p' estimac'o'em	1	1	0
Duo parva croft vocat' Akre p' estimac' . . .	2	2	0
Vn' p'ciam terr' vocat' le lannt p' estimac' . . .	0	1	0
cx*s.*	12	3	0
The remainder of this is challenged by John ap John Gwyn etc. Redd' xxj*d.* ob. ex'li. No lease showed, for that it was never taken by lease.—Iennet v' Robert ap Dauid et Kenricus ap Thomas in simul tenent vnu' ten'tu' cum gard' incrochiat' et tres p'cell' sine claus' terr' p' estimac'o'em . . . xl*s.*	3	0	0
Redd'. Noe rent in the rentall.—Richardus ap Robert ap Randle infans tenet vnum tenementu' et duo clauss' iuxta ib'em viam vocat' Bryn y vallen p' estimac'o'em . xxiij*s.* iij*d.*	2	0	0
Redd' lvj*s.* xj*d.* ob. ex'li. Lease not showed.—Ricardus Leighton[1] Armig' tenet duran' vita vr' M'ris Edwardi Broughton Militis et postea Edward' pred' tenet vnu' tenementu' cum gard' et cl'o vocat' Kay Kill nuper Henrici ap Harry per estimac'o'em .	5	0	0
Vn' al' clauss' adiacen' vocat' Kay Kill cum Mora per estimac'o'em	5	1	0
Duo clausa pasture vocat' Kay Mawr et Kay Vichan p' estimac'o'em	6	2	0
Vnu' pratu' vocat' Werglodd ddwy p' est' . . .	5	0	0
Vn' claus' terr' arabil' vocat' Mayes Moylle . . .	6	0	0
Vn' claus' vocat' Kay Rheden p' estimac' . . .	1	3	0
Vn' al' clauss' vocat' Kay ffynnon p' est' . . .	6	0	0
Vn' prat' vocat' Rolly p' estimac'	1	0	0
Vn' claus' adiacen' vocat' Kay Sue p' est' . . .	3	0	0
The lease expresseth but 35 acres, 17 are sur plus.			
Vn' al' claus' adiacen' vocat' Kay Rheden p' est' . .	3	3	0
Vn' claus' arabil' vocat' Kay Lloyd p' est' . . .	4	0	0
Vn' claus' nuper vno vocat' Kay Koed Och p' est' cum acr' bosc' .	5	0	0
xvj*li.* xiij*s.* iij*d.*	52	1	0
Redd' iij*s.* x*d.* ex'li. Clamat tibi.—Vidua Ricardi Griffith nuper Johannis ap Jenkyn Moreton tenet unu' tenementu' gard' et cert' p'cell' terr' per estimac'o'em . . . l*s.*	5	0	0
Redd' v*s.* ob. escaet' q. Noe such rent in the rentall.—Johannes ap Dauid ap John ap Jenkyn[2] tenet de escaet' ad volunt' p' est' ij*s.*	0	1	0
Redd' v*s.* iij*d.* ob. ex'li. See in Moreton Angliou' l-y in being.—Thomas Hope tenet vnu' clausu' terr' vocat' Kay y Bady p' estimac'o'em	1	3	0
Vn' al' claus' vocat' Kay Jack et al' vocat' Kay hire in Eyton p' est'	3	0	0
xxxvj*s.*	4	3	0

[1] Richard Leighton, Esq. (See p. 23.)

[2] John of Marchwiail was one of the sons of David ab John of the township of Acton in the manor of Eglwyseg, son of Jenkyn ab Howel ab Jenkyn of Acton, second son of Ieuan ab Madog ab Llewelyn, lord of Eyton, Erlisham, and Borasham. (Add. MSS. 14,919.) *Ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*.

	A.	R.	P.
His landes are so disperst that upon his taking a new lease he must reconcile them lying in diuers maners, hauing in his lease for 4½, 12 acres, as appeareth in fabroru'.			
Redd' iij*s.* x*d.* ex'li.—Hugo Griffith tenet vnu' tenementu' nup' Johannis ap Jenkin Moorton gard' et croft' prati adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Vn' clauss' pastur' adiacen' vocat' Coed Kay issa p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Vn' al' clauss' arabil' vocat' Coed Kay Marle per estimac' .	2	0	0
liij*s.* iiij*d.*	5	0	0
Redd' iij*s.* x*d.* ex'li. Ad volunt' et escaet'.—Edwardus Broughton[1] miles tenet vnu' ten'tu' gard' et croft' adiacen' p' estimac' .	0	1	0
Vnu' clauss' terr' arabil' vocat' Maes y Llan p' est' . .	2	0	0
Vn' al' claus' vocat' Maes y Llan p' estimac' . . .	2	3	0
Vn' claus' prat' pastur' vocat' Werglodd issa p' estimac'o'em .	1	0	0
xlvj*s.* viij*d.*	6	0	0
These three last before menc'oned, viz. vid' Richardi Griffith, Hugh Griff', and Sir Edward Broughtons' were the landes of John ap Jenkin Moorton, Robert ap Jenkin Moorton, and Griffith ap Jenkyn, who held in copie manye, omnes illas acras terr' escaet' vocat' Kay mad koch et al' terr' escaet' prout fuerunt in tenura Jenkin Moorton in villa de Marchwheall ad voluntat' per estimation 4 acras iiij*s.* v*d.*, which nowe the parties abouesaid do clayme to be free.			
I find that Robert ap Jenkyn Moorton did hold freelie vnu' ten'tu' et viginti acr' terr' in villa Marchwheall redd' xiij*s.* iiij*d.*, w'ch as is said S'r Edward Broughton nowe houldes it free; but I find not this of that quantitie nor of that rent, and therefore I take it held as I finde it, per cap'.			
Redd' xx*s.* xj*d.*[2]—Johannes Wilkinson al's Edgeberie tenet vnu' tenementu' cum gard' pomar' et croft' p' estimac'o'em .	1	0	0
Vnu' clauss' arrabil' vocat' Kay tan y ty p' est' . .	1	2	0

[1] Sir Edward Broughton, of Plas Isaf in the manor of Marchwiail, Knt., High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1698. *Ermine*, a lion statant, gardant, *gules*. He married ..... sister of Sir Edward Tirrell, by whom he had issue, two sons, Edward and Richard, and a daughter, Frances, who died *s. p.*

[2] The family of Edgeberie, or Edisbury, takes its name from Edisbury Hall in the hundred of Edisbury in Cheshire. Some of this family were sheriffs of Chester in 1299 and 1322. In the church of Chatham, in Kent, are two monuments,—one to Robert Wilkinson Edisbury, Gent., of Marchwiail, co. Denbigh, who died Sept. 1618; and the other to his son, Kenrick Edisbury, of Bedwal in the parish of Marchwiail, who was Surveyor of His Majesty's Navy. He died Aug. 27, 1638, leaving issue by his wife, Mary (daughter and heiress of Edward Peters, *alias* Harding, of Rochester, Gent.), two sons, John and Richard. John, who was born in 1601, came over at his father's death in 1638, and bought Pentref Clawdd, near Rhiwfabon, and shortly afterwards purchased the Erddig estate. This family is now represented by James Fisher Edisbury, of Bersham Hall near Wrexham, Esq., and E. F. Edisbury, of Belgrave House, Wrexham, Esq. (See pedigree.)

	A.	R.	P.
Vnu' prat' adiacen' vocat' Gwerne Auncrest p' est' . .	2	1	0
Vn' clauss' terr' arabil' vocat' y Copie p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Vn' clauss' terr' arabil' vocat' Coedd ddwy p' est' . .	3	0	0
Vn' clauss' arrabil' nup' ten't'm vocat' Coed Kaier y brimery p' esti'	2	10	0
Vn' clauss' vocat' Koed Kay banach p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Duas moras vocat' Gwerne y ddwy p' est' . . .	2	1	0
Vn' clauss' prope dom' vocat' Gwerglodd vachan p' est' . .	1	0	0
Vn' clauss' arabil' vocat' Kanenath p' est' . . .	4	0	0
Vn' clauss' arrabil' vocat' Kay yr Bedo p' est' . .	1	3	0
Vn' clauss' pastur' voc' Gwerne Site p' est' . . .	4	0	0
Vn' clauss' vocat' Werne ddwy p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Vn' clauss' pastur' multoru' quertuu' vocat' Coed' ddwy p' estimat'	4	0	0
Vn' al' clauss' vocat' Koed ddwy p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Ther pass in this lease but 13 acres ouerplus. xviij*li.*	36	3	0
Redd' x*s.* xj*d.* Marchwheall et Ruabon.—Johannes Jeffreyes[1] Armiger tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum clo' vocat' Tyre llen al's Gwerglodd y frwde in Marchwhall nup' Johannis Decka[2] filii Rogeri Decka p' estimac'o'em	12	3	0
Tenet et vn' dimid' clauss' in Ruabon nup' malt Gwent p' estim'	0	2	0
vj*li.*	13	1	0
Redd' xvj*d.* escaet' ad volunt'.—Edwardus Broughton miles tenet tertia' partem quatuor acrar' cum Owino Breerton et Hugone Griff' iure vx' nup' terr' Johannis ap Jenkin Moorton escaet' p' estimac'o'em . . . . . x*s.*	1	1	15
Redd' xiv*d.* escaet' ad volunt'.—Hugo Griffith tenet al' tertiam partem d'caru' quatuor acr' p' estimac'o'em . x*s.*	1	1	13
Redd' xvij*s.*—Thomas Goldsmith tenet in Moreton Wallicoru' vnu' ten't'm et 7 cla' terr' viz. Kay vrth y tye, y Rhost beth y tye, Kay dagon, Kay sabell wern Roger Vaur, wern Roger vechan et y wern ddue p' est' . . . . . xl*i.*	20	0	0
Redd' vij*s.* vij*d.* Ruabon ad volunt'.—Griffith ap John tenet vnu' ten'tum cum gard' per estimac'o'em . . .	0	0	10
Vnu' clauss' nunc dimiss' in duo voc' Tyre y whygan p' est' .	3	2	0
Quere de hoc, it seemeth to be twice charged, for there is vij*s.* vij*d.* in the next leafe, and but one vij*s.* vij*d.* in the rentale.			
Vn' claus' adiacen' vocat' Werglodd tyre y Whigan per estim' .	1	0	0
xliij*s.* iiij*d.*	4	2	10
Redd' vij*s.* iij*d.* ob. ex'li. A.—Richardus ap Ienn tenet vnu' tenementu' et unam parcell' terr' vocat' tyre y Stainel per est' .	2	2	0
Vn' prat' vocat' Wirglod hyre p' estimat' . . .	1	0	0
Vn' clauss' vocat' Werne Robyn p' est' . . .	3	0	0
lx*s.*	6	2	0

[1] John Jeffreyes of Acton, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*. He married Margaret, daughter of William Lloyd of Halchdyn in the parish of Hanmer, Esq. (See pedigree.)

[2] John Deccaf, son of Roger Deccaf, fourth son (by Lily his wife, daughter of John Puleston) of David Deccaf of Rhwytyn, lineally descended from Matthew Rhwytyn, lord of Rhwytyn, Seswick, and Bedwal, third son of Elidir ab Rhys Sais, lord of Eyton, etc.

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' vij*s*. ij*d*. ex'. A.—Griffith ap John tenet vnu' clausum terr' vocat' tyre y ghwegan nuper terr' Rob'ti ap John ap Richard et Johannis William ap John ap Richard p' estimac'o'em .	7	0	0
Redd' iiij*d*. ex'.—Vnu' cotagiu' cum gard' nuper in tenura Edw'r'i ap Richard p' estimac'o'em	0	0	20
liij*s*. iiij*d*.	7	0	20
Redd' xij*s*. ij*d*. ex'. Lease expired. A.—Memorand' theis landes noted A are in quantitie 26 acres di', which must be distinguished, and the rent being xlvj*s*. viij*d*., apportioned with the next following, yet ther wanteth v*s*. ij*d*. of the xlij*s*. viij*d*.			
Redd' vij*s*. ex'. A. This is for lease lands.—Robertus ap John William tenet vnum clauss' terr' vocat' Tyre fitcher p' est' .	7	0	0
Vn' al' clauss' terr' vocat' Gwern y bichan p' est' . .	9	0	0
vj*li*.	16	0	0

VILLA RUABON.

Redd' v*s*. ij*d*. ex'. No lease showed.—Johannes Lloyd ap Richard[1] tenet medietat' domus cum Roberto ap John Will'm gard' croft' et cl'm adiacen' vocat' Kay hire issa et Kay hire vcha nunc diuiss' in quinq' p' estimat' . . lxiij*s*. viij*d*.	10	0	0
Vocat' redd' vij*s*.—Griffith ap John[2] holdes of the former one cotage and garden.			
Redd' iij*s*. viij*d*. ex'.—Edwardus Eton Armig'[3] tenet vna clauss' pastur' vocat' Gwerney Stodon in villa Ruabon continen' per estimac'o'em	4	0	0
Redd' xij*d*. ex'.—Idem Edwardus tenet de terr' escaet' nuper Roberti ap Dauid ap John ap Dauid p' estimac' . .	3	0	0
liij*s*. viij*d*.	7	0	0
Redd' xxj*s*. viij*d*. ex', 20 y. m. beinge.—Dauid Lloyd generos'[4] tenet vnu' clauss' arabil' vocat' Tyre Stodum per estimac'o'em	6	0	0
Unu' clauss' quondam duo in quo crescunt querci proceres vocat' Kamer cog p' est'	3	0	0

[1] John Lloyd ab Richard of Coed Cristionydd. (See Esclusham.)

[2] Gruffydd ab John ab David of Cae Cyriog. (See p. 32.)

[3] Edward Eyton of Watstay, Esq., ob. 1623. (See pedigree.)

[4] David Lloyd of Pentref Clawdd, son of John ab Robert ab David ab John of Pentref Clawdd, descended from Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial. *Sable*, on a chev. inter three goats' heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field. He married Catherine, daughter of Howel ab Edward ab Y Badi Llwyd of Cefn y Bedw in Cristionydd, descended from Einion Efell, lord of Eglwysegl. This David Lloyd sold Pentref Clawdd to John Edisbury of Stryt yr Hwch in the township of Bedwal, and it now belongs to Mr. Yorke of Erddig. His eldest son, Owain Lloyd, lived at Plas y Drain, afterwards called Llwyn Owain, in the township of Mortyn Wallicorum, and married Barbara, daughter of Henry Williams ab William Williams of Cochwillan, co. Carnarvon, Esq. (See Cae Cyriog MS., Wynnstay MS., Harl. MSS. 1969, 4181. See pedigree.)

	A.	R.	P.
Un' clauss' vocat' Tyre y Bergam p' est' . . .	3	2	0
Un' clauss' vocat' Kay glase p' estimac'o'em . . .	2	2	0
cxs.	15	0	0

The rent must be apportioned with Edw. Hope.

Redd' xxs. ex'., expressed 16 y. since.—Edwardus ap John de Kyton[1] tenet scitu' unius cotagii nup' Owini Breerton Ar' et un' clauss' arabil' vocat' y bryn per est' . . . 2 0 0

Un' clauss' pastur' vocat' Tyre deon p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' clauss' vocat' Kay Skibbo' p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' clauss' vocat' Kay Garnon p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' prat' adiacen' p' estimac'	0	1	0
Un' clauss' adiacen' vocat' Tyre dd Eton' p' estimac'o'em .	6	0	0
cxs.	12	3	0

Redd' iijs. ex'. Eschaet' ad volunt'.—Edwardus Lloyd Armige'[2] tenet unum tenementu' et un' clauss' terr' de Eschaet' vocat' place Ithell p' estimac'o'em 3 0 0

Redd' xd. ex' eschæet'.—Tenet et de terr' escaet' & Will's ap John Lloyde vn' per est' 0 2 0

Redd' iijs. ex'.—Tenet et unu' prat' voc' derle Wynn p' est' . 4 0 0

lxs.	7	2	0

Redd' ijs. xjd. ob. ex'. Marwheale expresed 1 y. since, ad volunt'.—Katherina filia Dauidis ap William tenet vnu'clauss' terr' nuper Will'mi ap Dauid ap Hoell vocat' Gwerne Griff' ad voluntatem per estimac'o'em . . . . xxs. 3 0 0

This is the moytie of 6 acres Edw. Powell, esq., holdeth, thother in the name of free, and was at will 4 Eliz. Vide fo. 170.

Redd'. No rent in the rentall.—Johannes Eton de Bellan' geneross'[3] tenet in Campo vocat' Brounedd vnam peciam selionu' p' estimac'o'em . . . . . vjs. 1 0 0

Redd' vs. ex'.—Johannes ap Edward tenet vnum parcella' terr' nup' Johannis ap Edward ap Dauid ap John[4] p' estimac'o'em vjs. 1 0 0

Redd' xxs. iijd. ob. ex' de terme. Theis came to Q. Eliz. handes p' foreffature. Jenn ap Hoell quia concess' fuerunt per cop' impp'm &c.—Edwardus Lloyd Armige'[5] tenet vnu' clauss' pastur' vocat' Gwerne ganol p' estimac'o'em . . . 7 0 0

[1] Rhwytyn.

[2] Edward Lloyd of Plas Madog, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*. (See pedigree, and Esclusham, p. 53.)

[3] John Eyton of Belan was the second son of William Eyton of Watstay, Esq. He married Jane, daughter of Hugh Puleston, Esq.

[4] John ab Edward ab David ab John ab Jenkyn ab Llewelyn ab Ithel Goch ab Llewelyn ab Madog ab Einion ab Madog ab Bleddyn, fourth son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. He married Angharad, daughter of Edward ab Morgan ab David ab Madog of Brymbo and Plas y Bowld, in Caergwrle, Esq., by whom he had issue, two sons, John and Richard, and one daughter named Sibyl. (Harl. MSS. 1972, 2299.) See pedigree.

[5] Edward Lloyd of Plas Madog, Esq. See Esclusham, p. 53.

	A.	R.	P.
De Bosco in d'c'o clauss' p' estimac'	2	2	0
Duo al' clauss' vocat' Gwerne vcha et Gwerne issa Gwillt p' estimac'o'em cum dimid' acr' prat'	8	0	0
Un' prat' adiacen' vocat' Gwerne vawr p' estimac' . .	6	0	0
viij*li.*	23	2	0
Redd' xviij*s.* ij*d.* ob. q. ex' i y. m. beinge. This Griffith claymeth by an assignement from Jo. D'd ap Jenn' 6 de wirglodd grono parte of thre y whygorn and whirglodd thre y whygorn went vij*s.* iij*d.* So the whole rent shoulde be xxv*s.* v*d.* ob. q. See this mark next page.—Griffith ap John ap Dauid Ieun'[1] et alii tenent vnu' tenementu' pomar' gard' pistriu' curtelag' et croft p' est'	0	2	0
Un' clauss' vocat' Kay Hengey issa p' estimac'o'em . .	3	2	0
Un' al' clauss' terr' arabilis vocat' Kay Marle per estimac'o'em .	3	1	0
Un' clauss' pastur' vocat' Kay Kiriog p' est' . . .	3	2	0
Un' clauss' vocat' Kay Hengey vcha p' est' . . .	3	1	0
Aliud clauss' vocat' y Werne p' estimac'o'em . . .	3	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' y Werglodd Hyre cum Werglodd gron' p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
viij*li.* x*s.*	18	2	0
Redd' vij*s.* vij*d.* ex'.—This same 2 cotages and 2 gardyns cum vna p'cell' terr' voc' tyr y chewegen diuiss' in quatuor p' est' ls. There do passe in the lease 40 acres, but I finde but 19; so I take it 21 to be carried away by some other man, which will not bee yet confest. See whether in Edward Eyton's or Mr. Bromfield's lease.	7	0	0
Redd' iij*s.* vj*d.* Iscoyde there. Johannes ap Dauid Broughton[2] tenet vnum cottagi'm nup' Roberti ap John ap ll'en ap bad' et duo clauss' terr' vocat' y Gelly Waylod vcha et duo al' clauss' vocat' Tyre Blewog p' est' . . . xls. Pertinet Manerio de Iscoyd.	3	2	0
Vocat' redd' iij*s.* x*d.* See Iscoyde for this, fo. 270.—Dauid ap John ap Roger tenet vn' cotagiu' et quatuor clauss' vocat' Kay y Glouer et firm' Griff' y pan Hyly cum vno cl'o vocat' Ddole newith p' estimac'o'em	2	2	0
De terr' Roberti ap John ap ll'en ap Bady.			

[1] Gruffydd ab John ab David ab Ieuan ab Llewelyn ab David of Cae Cyriog, third son of Deicws ab Deio of Llanerch Rugog, second son of Madog, *alias* Y Badi, of Hafod y Bwch, son of Gruffydd ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Ieuaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, lord of Maelor Gymraeg. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. He married Jane, daughter of John Brochdyn ab David Brochtyn of Rhiwfabon, by whom he had a son, John, the ancestor of the present Thomas Taylor Griffiths, Esq., F.R.C.S., of Cae Cyriog, Pennant y Belan, and of Wrexham; the possessor of the Cae Cyriog MSS., from whence the majority of these notes and pedigrees are taken. (See pedigree.)

[2] John Brochtyn (Broughton) ab David Brochtyn of Rhiwfabon, ab John Brochdyn ab John ab Tudor.

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' vs. iiij*d*. Iscoyde, no copie.—Galfridus ap Randle tenet tria clausa vn' vocat' Gwerglodd secunda y Bryn tertiu' Tyre Marle p' estimac'o'em . . . . xxxvj*s*. viij*d*.	4	0	0
Bevis Thelwall pays this in Iscoyd. De terr' Roberti ap John ap ll'en ap Bady.			
Redd' xij*d*. escaet' ex' ad volunt' Redd' iiij*s*. ex'.—Edwardus Lloyd nup' Will'i ap John Lloyd[1] tenet vnam peciam terr' vocat' Erw syte p' est' . . . . iij*s*. iiij*d*.	0	2	0
Idem tenet vnu' clauss' prat' vocat' y Derle Wynn p' estimacio'em . . . . . xxxvj*s*. viij*d*.	4	0	0
See the page next before, where there lackes vs. vd. rent, aunswered here all but vd. at this marke.			
Entred under the name of Mr. Edw. Eton in the Jur. booke.			
Redd' ij*s*. iiij*d*. ex'.—Griffith ap John ap Dauid ap Ieu'n[2] tenet vnu' clausum terr' vocat' Erw Fynnon in Ruabon ad voluntat' p' estimac'o'em . . . . xx*s*.	2	2	0
This is in mortgage to Mr. Edward Eton, gent.			
Redd' vs. iiij*d*. ob. ex'. No lease showed.—Johannes Ieu'n tenet vnu' messuagiu' et cert' p'cellas terr' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em iiij*li*.	9	0	0
This was granted 1 et 2 Phi. et Marie for 21 yeares.			
Redd' iij*s*. iiij*d*. ad volunt' ex'.—Edward Eton tenet vnu' clauss' terr' vocat' Erw Fynnon in Ruabon ad voluntat' p' est' xx*s*.	2	2	0

RITON (RHWYTYN), RUABON.

Redd' ij*s*. vj*d*. ex'. Ruyton. 22 m. beinge cop. 2 Eliz. pro 21 an.—Dauid ap John Dauid Lloyd tenet duo clausa terr' vocat' y blothy vcha et blothy issa nuper Rogeri ap Dauid Lloyd in villa de Ruyton p' estimac'o'em . . . xxxvj*s*. viij*d*.	5	0	0
Redd' iiij*s*. ix*d*. ex' q. Hamlet de Ruddallt escheat land ad vol' 1 y. m. beinge.—Rogerus Griffith ap Dauid ap I'on ap I'eun Goz[3] tenet vnu' clauss' vocat' Erow y sete 1 acr' et al' vocat' pull Mawr p' estimac'o'em . . . . xj*s*.	1	2	0
Redd' vs. iij*d*. ob. q.—Johannes Rowland tenet duas clausur' terr' vocat' y kay beryon in Ruyton p' est' . xxiij*s*. iiij*d*.	3	0	0
No such man nor rent in the rentall, for it lyeth in Bedwall.			

[1] Edward Lloyd ab William Lloyd ab John Lloyd of Plas Madog. (See Esclusham, p. 53.)

[2] Gruffydd ab John ab David Ieuan ab Llewelyn ab David, of Cae Cyriog in the township of Rhiwfabon. (See p. 32.)

[3] Roger ab Gruffydd of Rhuddallt, ab David ab John ab Ieuan Goch ab David Goch ab Y Badi of Plas y Badi Mawr in Rhuddallt, ab Madog ab Iorwerth Goch, fourth son of Madog ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, lord of Eyton, Erlisham, and Borasham. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*. (See pedigree.) Cynwrig Eyton of Eyton, Esq., possessed the lands of Roger Gruffydd of Rhuddallt in 1697. (Cae Cyriog MS.)

	A.	R.	P.
RUABON.			
Redd' iij*s*. Escheat landes.—Robertus ap Ric. Wynn holdeth certaine escheat landes in Ruyabon, late in the tenure of John ap Edw. ap Hoell ap Edw. et Ieu'n ap Will. ap D'd[1] ad volant' p' est' . . . . . viij*s*.	1	0	0
No suche man nor rent in the Bailife Rentall.			
Redd' v*d*. Escaet' land ex' ad volunt'.—Richardus ap John ap Edward[1] tenet de terr' escaet' nuper Johannis ap Edward ap D'd ap John ap Jenkin ap Llewellyn[2] ad voluntat' p' est' . vij*s*.	1	0	0
xij*d*. ob. ex'.—He is to paye more by the Rental, xij*d*. ob.			
Redd' iiij*s*. ix*d*. escheat q. ex'.—Rogerus Griffith infans tenet vna' parcell' terr' escaet' vocat' purlle ad voluntat' p' estimac' x*s*.	1	2	0
Redd' x*j*s. ij*d*. ob. q. ex'. Ruabon.—Johannes ap Hugh ap Ieu'n ap Hoell[3] tenet certas terras in Ruabon nup' dauidis ap Jo'a Ie'un p' estimac'oem . . . cxiij*s*. iiij*d*.	16	0	0
Redd' xiij*d*. eschaet'.—Johannes ap Wm. ap Dauid ap Ellice nuper tenuit de terr' escaet' in Ruabon ad voluntat' p' estimac'o'em vij*s*.	1	0	0
Noe such man nor rent in the Rentall.			
Redd' xxxvj*s*. vij*d*. ob. q. ex', about 1 y. m. beinge, or rather expressed, ad volunt'.—Edwardus Eton Armige'[4] tenet vn'ten' tu' cum duobus clauss' terr' in Ruabon p' est'	12	0	0
Tenet et diuersas parcellas terr' in Ruabon ad volunt' in toto per estimac' ad vol'	17	0	0
viij*li*.	29	0	0
Tenet in super licensiam ad fodend' lapidis in Glasvry et Benen y Karnedd et alibi infra perochiam de Ruyabon.			

[1] Richard ab John ab Edward ab David. (See p. 31.) He married Deili, daughter of Robert ab Edward ab Howel ab Madog ab Howel ab Ieuan ab Madog ab Einion ab Madog ab Bleddyn, fourth son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, by whom he had a son, John ab Richard of Bersham, who married Catherine, daughter of John Puleston, of Plas y Mers, Esq., ab Robert Puleston, etc.

[2] See Esclusham, p. 45.

[3] John ab Hugh ab Ieuan ab Howel of Pennant y Belan. His daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married John Hughes, second son of Hugh ab Edward ab Ieuan Llwyd of Glyn Ceiriog, second son of David Lloyd of Plas is y Clawdd in the parish of Chirk, Esq., descended from Tudor Trevor. By this marriage John Hughes had issue a son, Thomas Hughes of Pennant y Belan, receiver of the King's rents for the greater part of Maelor and other places in A.D. 1697; who, by Sarah his wife, fourth daughter and coheiress of Edward ab Randle ab John ab John ab Madog of Rhuddallt, second son of Cadwgan Ddu ab Cadwgan Goch, lord of Ial (descended from Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial), had issue three daughters, coheiresses: 1, Mary, wife of William Platt of Rhydonen in the parish of Llanynys, whose only daughter and heiress, Sarah, was married to Rhys Lloyd of Clochfaen, co. Montgomery, Esq., high sheriff for that county in 1743; 2, Phœbe, wife of David Lloyd of Llangollen, second son of Edward Lloyd, son and heir of John Lloyd of Trevor, Esq.; and 3, Rebecca, who married John Griffith of Cae Cyriog, Esq., who in right of his wife became possessed of Pennant y Belan. (Cae Cyriog MS.)

[4] Edward Eyton of Watstay, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*.

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' xvij*s.* iij*d.* q' ex' 22 y. m. beinge. It was but 8 ac. 4 Eliz.—Johannes *Eton* [Powell] geneross'[1] tenet duo cotag' vn' clausu' nunc diuiss' in tria vocat' Gwerne y Newydd' nuper Edwardi ap Roger p' estimac' . . . iij*li.* xij*s.* iij*d.*	12	0	0
Redd' xxij*d.* ob. ex' ad volunt'.—Richardus Parry Ep'us Assaphensis[2] tenet ad voluntat' in villa de Sutton vnam peciam terr' p' estimac'o'em . . . . vij*s.* vj*d.*	1	0	0
Redd' xxv*js.* j*d.* q' ex'. Escheat landes expres' 2 y. since.—Edwardus Bromfield[3] geneross' tenet vnu' clauss' terr' arrabil' vocat' Kay Eigmon' per estimac'o'em	2	2	0
Un' al' clauss' adiacen' vocat' y Bonedd p' est' . .	2	2	0
Un' al' clauss' vocat' Kay Alexander p' est' . . . Illigitime prostraint non nullas arbores easq' formas et solidas contra ordinar'.	1	1	0
Un' clauss' pastur' vol arabil' stiril' vocat' vrou' Theris continen' cum bosco	3	2	0

[1] John Eyton of Bodylltyn and Fferm, Esq., married Catherine, daughter of John Wynn Lloyd of Plas y Badda (now called New Hall), in the township of Mortyn Anglicorum, in the parish of Rhiwabon, Esq., and died without issue. He sold Bodylltyn to a young girl from London (and Fferm to another), who married John Powel, younger brother of Sir Thomas Powel of Horalli, Bart. John Powel of Bodylltyn had issue, by his wife, three daughters, coheiresses:—1, Jane, ux. Edward Williams of Hafod y Bwch; 2, Catherine, ux. Mr. Maurice Matthews, parson of Erbistog, second son of John Matthews of Harnage Court (descended from Elystan Glodrydd), and Jane his wife, eldest daughter and coheiress of Maurice Tanat of Blodwel Fechan; 3, ... who sold her lands to the parson. After the death of Mr. John Powel his widow married one Hugh ab Ieuan (a servant belonging to the house), by whom she had a son called Charles Hughes. (Cae Cyriog MS.)

[2] Richard Parry, Bishop of St. Asaph, was the son of John Parry of Pwll Halawg in Tegeingl, and Elen his wife, daughter of David ab John, a younger son of Twna ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd of Tref Eiarth in Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, ab Rhys ab Madog Lloyd of Bryncunallt, eldest son of Iorwerth Foel, lord of Chirk, of the house of Tudor Trevor. John Parry of Pwll Halawg was the son of Harry ab David ab Howel ab Meilir ab Iorwerth ab Meilir ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig Efell, lord of Eglwysegl (*gules*, on a bend *argent*, a lion passant *sable*, armed and langued of the field). Richard Parry married Gwen, sister of Edward Pryse of Llwyn Yn in Caerddinog in Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, high sheriff for co. Denbigh in A.D. 1627, and daughter of John ab Rhys ab John Wynn of Llwyn Yn, descended from Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. The Bishop died Sept. 26, 1623; and on the 27th Sept., 1624, his widow married Thos. Mostyn of Rhyd, Esq.; and on the same day her eldest son and heir, Richard Parry of Pwll Halawg, espoused Mr. Mostyn's daughter Mary; and Mr. Mostyn's son and heir, Thomas Mostyn, married Bishop Parry's youngest daughter, Ann. (Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 320, note.)

[3] Edward Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer, Esq., descended from Idnerth Benfras, lord of Maesbrook. He married Catherine, daughter of John Sonlli of Sonlli in Marchwiail, Esq., by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who married Sir Gerard Eyton of Eyton, Knt.

	A.	R.	P.
Un' prat' adiacen' vocat' Werglodd y vron Therys p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' clauss' arrabil' vocat' Tyre Griff' p' est' . . .	4	0	0
cs.	19	3	0

This should be 30 acr', but it is dismembered, as it is noted w't the bee A.

Redd' ij*s.* ex' 31 y. m. beinge ad volunt'.—Edwardus Hope tenet vnu' tenementu' nuper Johannis ap Dauid ap John ap Dauid ad voluntat' p' estimac'o'em . . . xx*s.* 1 2 0

Redd' § non infra composic'om xxvj*s.* ob. q. ex'.—Edwardus Bromfield generos' de vast' tenet in loco vocat' Nant y Belan in Ruabon p' cop' E. 6, p' estimac'o'em . xxvj*s.* viij*d.* 4 0 0

Tenet et sit molend' ib'm super terr'ss proprias cu' licenc' habend' aquas de rivulis de Dee et Avon' Xpi'oneth . . iiij*li.*

Redd' §. Escheat graunted p' cop' 3 et 4 P. et M.—Tenet et duas clausur' terr' vocat' y vron' dderis et quoddam pratu' eidem vron adiacen' nuper in tenur' Dauid ap Ieu'n ap lle'n continen' p' estimac' . . . . lxxiij*s.* iiij*d.* 10 0 0

Redd'. His first copie was 3 et 4 P. et. M.—Certas terr' vocat' Tyre Hova ap Eignion cu' terr' escaet' et vocat' Gurly Dure p' estimat' . . . . . *cs.* 20 0 0

All theis landes noted. A. are rented cu' incro' 26*s.* 5*d.* ob. q., which must bee apportioned to euery parcell.

Redd' vij*s.* viij*d.* ob. ex' 29 y. m. being.—Hugo Griffith Lloyd tenet unu' mesuagiu' horren' gardinu' et pomar' vnu' prat' vocat' Tullwrne nunc diuiss' in duas clausur' vnu' cl'm vocat' Trowstyre vnu' cl'm voc' Cayr yr llody y llwyn vnu' cl'm diuiss' in duas clausur' in toto continen' p' estim' . lxij*s.* viij*d.* 11 0 0

Redd' § vij*s.* iij*d.* ob. ex' expresed about 1 y. since; entered before, fol. 179.—Ric'us ap Ieu'n tenet unu' mesuagiu' in Moreton Wallicorum et in tenur' Ien'n Griffith ap Madock p' estim' lx*s.* 7 1 0

Redd' § vii*s.* xj*d.* q., about 29 y. m. being.—Joh'es Edgebery tenet unu' ten't'm in Marwheall cum terr' pertinen' vocat' Tithen Howell de terr' arabilibus et mariscis p' estim' vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* 23 0 0

Redd' iiij*s.* iiij*d.* ob., *vs.* iiij*d.* ob., expired about 1 y. since, xij*d.* added.—Thomas Hope tenet in Moreton Anglicoru' et Ruabon parcellum terr' vocat' Kay Jack et cl'm vocat' Kay Badie et vn' parcellam vocat' Kay Jack et cl'm vocat' Kay Hir per est' xxx*s.* 4 2 0

Redd' ij*s.* ex', 28 y. in being.—Edwardus Hope tenet vn' cotagiu' curtelagiu' et gardinum et vnum cl'm terr' & Joh'es ap dd' ap John continen' p' estim' . . . . xx*s.* 1 2 0

Quere whether this be not twise chardged.

Redd' ij*d.*, about 8 y. m. being.—Dorathea Ellice vie tenet vnu' cotagiu' et gard' in Ruabon per estim' . vj*s.* viij*d.* 0 0 20

Redd' *vs.* iij*d.* ob. ex'. Redd' x*d.*—Joh'es Jefferies armiger tenet vnu' mesuagiu' curtilagiu' et gardin' cum duobus cl'is vocat' Kay Berion in Ruabon & Joh'es Decka p' estim' xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.* 3 0 0

He is now in the Rentall, then in this surveye by x*d.*

Redd' x*s.* vij*d.* ex'.—Idem Joh'es Jefferies tenet de terr' & Joh'is ap Edward ap dd' ap Madock in Marwheale et Ruabon certas parcell' prati et pastur' p' est' . . liij*s.* iiij*d.* 10 0 0

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' iij*s.* viij*d.* interut' ante.—Edwardus Eton tenet vnam parcell' terr' vocat' Gwerne estodem per estim' . .	2	0	0
Redd' xviij*s.* ij*d.* ob. q. ex'.—Idem Eton tenet in copercionarie cum Martino Bromfeilde et Joh'e Danid ap Ieu'n cuius purpars terraru' & fuerunt in tenur' Madoci ap dicus et Danidis ap d'cous in Ruabon p' est' . . . xxvj*s.* viij*d.*	4	0	0

S'm' redd' tenen' ad volunt' et p' dimiss' xxxj*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.* ob.

4'o Eliz. § xxij*li.* xvij*s.* q.

Redd' in toto p' ann' lvj*li.* iij*s.* ob.

xvj*d.* Ric'us Prestland p' terr' p' quisit' de Rogero Griffith.

xix*d.* Rob'tus Puleston p' terr' in Ruadon, & ij*s.* v*d.* in Abinberye; the totall, iij*s.*, put in Rentale.

v*s.* iij*d.* Rogerus Middleton Ar. p' terr' diuisabil' in Villa de Ryton.

viij*s.* D'na Susanna Puleston et Georgius Puleston p' terr' lib'ris in Gwoosiet.

iij*d.* D'd ap John Smith p' terr' lib'is in Ruabon.

SUPERVIS' MANERII DE ESCLUSHAM.

Harl. MS. 3696.

NOMINA JURATORU'.

Johannes Gruffith gen'	Johannes David
Robertus Gruffith gen'	Hugh ap Llengyttin
Rogerus ap William	Joh'es ap Rees ap Hugh
Danid ap Robt. ap Hugh	Rob'tus ap Edward
Johannes ap Hugh	Ed'rus ap Rich' Vaughan
Jacobus ap Robert	Will'us Twissingh'm
Joh'es Wyn' ap John ap Edd'	Ellis ap John Wynn
Thomas Williams	Johannes Mathewe
Thomas Lewis	Howell ap Edward
Johannes Sontlley	Hugo ap Howell.

To the first article the said Jurie doe say that the towneshipp of Brymbo, beeing part of ye said manno', is bounded from Mynera by a brooke called Gwenfro, by a common there called Y Koed, boeth by the south side; and from Flintshire by a brooke called Avon y Frith, running from a common called Nant y Frith to a rive' called Kegidog; and soe the said Kegidog running downeward a little beyond a bridge called Pont y Place Mayne vppon ye north side, and from Gwersilt by a little brooke called y Frwe, and from Broughton by a little brook running from a common called Harwood to a place called y Groes faen on ye east side; and vpon ye west, from ye said common called Nant y Frith to a place vpon ye said common called Maes Maylo' or thereabouts; but ye certaine boundes of ye said towneshipp vppon ye said mountayne or common, they cannott sett downe. And they say yt the towneshipp of Bersham, beeing part of ye said manno', is bounden from Broughton to the said rive' called Gwenfro, in the foresaid place called y Groes faen, running downewards from ye said Groes fayen to a ditch called Klawdd watt on ye north side, and from Wrexham by ye said Klawdd watt,

and from Minera vpon part of ye said Coed Poeth. And they say that the towneshipp of Estlusham, beeing part of ye said manno', is bounden from Minera by a little purle or water running from the mountayne called Glasbry, downe by the landes called Tir Kelin, and so to Clywedog vpon ye west by the landes of Hugh ap Robert ap Howell in ye manno' of Minera, and part of Glasorie, and part of ye mountayne towardes y Groes Newydd; but the certaine boundes vpon ye said mountayne they cannot sett downe. And from Mortyn Wallicoru' by a brooke called Holbrooke, through certaine ffeildes with certaine markes knowne, to a place called Aberderryn, and from thence to a place called Penissa Maeswdd Kynelleth to a brooke called yr Avon Ddv; and from Morton Anglicoru' the said Avon Ddv doth bounde to ye towneshipp of Erddig, and from thence to Clywedoge, ioyning to ye towneshippe of Bersham in ye said manno'. And they say that the towneshipp of Xpioneth Kenrick, beeing part of ye same manno', is bounded from Xpioneth Vechan by a certain brooke called Avon gristionedd, runninge downe from a certaine hill called Glasvry almost vnto a village called Pentre Xpioned'; and from Ruabon the meere goeth through certaine fieldes from the said Pentre Xpioned' to the Glondv, and so by the river Dee to a bridge called y Bont Newydd, and from thence by a place called Koed Xpionedd, and from thence to a brooke called Trefynant vpon the south side; and from the parish of Llangollen it is bounded from the said Trefynant to a mountayne called Kylorfeag; but the certaine boundes thereof vppon the said mountaynes they cannott sett downe.

To the second article they say that there is no demeasnes in their said manno', to their knowledge.

To the third article the said Jury doe say that there are noe freeholders in the same manno', to their knowledge, but what are sett downe in theire presentment; and all theire rente doe, vppon theire names, appeare in the said p'sentment, to theire knowledge.

To the fourth and fifth articles they say that the persons in this p'sentment mentioned to hold by leases are the Prince his Highnes tennamintes by leases, or customarie tennante, within ye said manno', and doe holde ye said messuages, landes, and tenementes, vppon their severall names sett downe, and doe respectively pay for the same the severall rentes vpon their names appearing by lease for fortie yeares, and so from fortie to fortie for-eve', and doe pay two yeares rent for a ffyne vpon ye takinge of their leases, according to ye composition made betweene the late Queene Elizabeth of ffamous memorie, and ye tenannte of Bromfield and Yale, in the ffowrth yeare of her late most happie reigne, to this Juries knowledge; theffect of w'ch composic'on is sett downe in the beginning of this Survey, wherevnto, for more certainety, this Jury do referre themselves. And this Jury doe not knowe of anything paied, or due to her paide by any of the said tennants vpon the marriage of their daughters.

To the sixt article they say that they cannott sett downe how muche or what quantitie of commons doe belonge to this manno', for that they are intercommoners with ye manno' of Minera Egloyseagle and Yale, and do not know any certaine boundes vppon ye commons betweene ye said manno'.

To the seaventh and eighth article they say that there are no woods within their said manno' to any great value; but some woods there are vpon divers of the said tennants termes, both woods and underwoods of birch, owlers, and hasell; w'ch said underwoods the tennants do vse for hedge-

boote and tinsell for fencing their groundes as need requires, and for other necessarie vse.

And this Jurie haue heard that diuers of the said tennaunts doe cutt downe trees vpon their said fermes to repaire theire howses standing therevpon as needs requires; but what lycence they have, this Jury know nott. And they say that there is no parke, no warren, at all in this manno', to their knowledge.

To the nynth and tenth articles they say that they knowe of no incrochmente but onely suche cottages, gardens, and parcelle of maste, as are hereafter specified to bee vpon ye Prince his waste (as this Jury take it), that all the landes in this manno' are helde, from fortie yeares to fortie yeares, as aforesaid, excepting the freehold w'ch they holde freely; and that there is no escheat landes there, to their knowledge, but what are hereafter specified.

To the eleventh article they say that there is a coale myne and lead myne within this manno', both vsed and enioyed of S'r Richard Grosveno', Knight; but by what right, or what the proffit may bee worth by the yeare, they knowe not. Also there is within this manno' quarreys of lyme, w'ch are taken vpp and carried by the Prince his freeholders and the tennauntes of Bromfield for the bettering of their groundes, without restraint or paying any thing for the same.

To the twelfth and thirteenth they say that no freeholde' died within this manno' without heire generall or speciall, to their knowledge, and that there is no towne corporate or burrough within ye said manno'.

To the fowreteenth they say they knowe not of any suche exchaunges or vnlawfull inserting of landes into leases as are demaunded by that article.

To the fifteenth article they say that there is vppon the Prince his landes two mills in this manno', in the tenure of Thomas Powell by lease of 40 yeares; the rent xvj*d.*; w'ch are no custome mills (as this Jurie take it). An other mill in the said manno', in the tenure of Edward Loyd. Howe it is held they knowe not. The rent is xij*d.*

To the sixteenth article they say that the commons in and about this manno' doth yeild turfe, furse, heath, and fearne, w'ch the tennauntes and inhabitauntes of this and other mannors adioyninge doe take and vse for fuell as they neede, and thinke ye same doe belong to them as appurtenaunces to their landes and leases.

To the seaventeenth article they say this manno', being a member of the lordshipp of Bromfield, doth serve at the leete and law daies of the said lordshipp, as they are bounde to doe; and that they pay no fynes, headsilver, or king's silve'; but that they pay their rente, fynes, and alienac'ons, amerciam'ts of courtes, mizes, and all other paymente for their rate and proportion, as other the tennauntes and inhabitauntes of ye said lordshipp doe, when and as often as ye same are due.

To the eighteenth article they say there is no coppiholde tenement in decay in this manno', to their knowledge.

To the nineteenth article they say that they knowe not whether the casualties mencioned in this article be due to ye Prince his Highnes or to the King's most excellent Ma'tie.

To the twentieth and one and twentieth articles they say that there is no fishing or fowling in this manno', but vpon ye mountaynes and commons in and about this manno' do breed moore cockes and growes, w'ch gentlemen of ye countrey of Chesshire and other places do hawke and take them at

some seasons of the yeare. They say that there is no markett in this manno'.

To the two and three and twentith articles they say that they know not of any rent concealed or withheld in this manno', no' of any reprises or paymentes going out of ye same.

To the fowre and twentith article they say that they knowe of no other officer that belonges to this manno' in p'ticule' but bayliffe, to gather the Prince his rent, and to doe other services belonging to their office; and that the Chief Steward, as this Jurie have crediblie heard, is the right honorable John Earle of Bridgewater; and that John Jeffries, Esq., John Davies, and and Thomas Foster, Gent., are his deputies; and that Thomas Trafford, Esq., is Receavo'; but what fees they or either of them hath, this Jurie knoweth not.

To the five and twentith article they say that there is no benefices within this manno'.

To the six and twentith article they say that as farre as they can finde and learne, that the old and accustomed acre in theis partes and in most countries next adioyninge, conteyne a hundred and threescore perches to the acre, and fowere and twenty foote to the pearche or pole; but the certainety thereof they cannott sett downe; but the acres mentioned in this p'sentment are the old and accustomed acres.

ESCLUSHAM.

Harl. MS. 3696, *fo.* 153 *et seq.*

LIBERI TENENTIS.—BRYMBO.

Redd' iiij*d.* ex'.—Robert Soulley tenet ib'm libere vnam parcellam in duas parcellas diuise vocat' Tir Coch continen' p' estimat'o'em 3 a.

Redd' xx*d.*—Elizabetha Soulley tenet libere ibidem vnum messuagiu' cum pertinentiis et tres parcellas terr' prima pars vnde vocat' y tir tan y derlwyn secunda & blwch tertia vocat' y Wern continen' p' estimat'o'em 9 a.

Redd' vj*d.* ob.—Richardus Langfford tenet libe' ib'm duas parcellas terr' nunc diuiss' in quatuo' et vnu' cottagiu' sup'inde edificat' prima et 2'da partes vnde vocant' kae helig tertia et quarta partes vocat' y tansed continen' p' estimat'o'em 10 a.

Redd' ij*d.*—Elizabetha v' Edward tenet ib'm libe' vnum cottagiu' et quatuo' parcellas terr' vocat' y coyd towyll continen' p' estimat'o'em 5 a.

Redd' iiij*d.*—Hugo Francis tenet libe' unu' cottagiu' cum pertinenciis et tres parcellas terr' vocat' Tir y deri cont' p' estimac'o'em 6 a.

Redd' xvj*d.*—Johannes ap John ap Edward[1] tenet ib'm novem parcellas terr' cum pertinentiis prima pars vnde karskubo' 2'ds kaer Owen 3'tia y weirglodd y pull du 4'ta & Erwy 5'ta kaer vedwyn 6'ta kae gwyn 7'ma kae Fenn ap Adda 8'va y weirglodd kae Jenkyn 9'ma kae Fenn' continen' p' estimac'o'em 15 a.

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[1] John ab John ab Edward ab David ab Ieuan ab Ienkyn ab Llewelyn ab Ithel Goch ab Llewelyn ab Madog ab Einion ab Madog ab Bleddyn, fourth son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. (See pedigree.)

Redd' xiiij*d*.—Edwardus ap Richard tenet ib'm vn' messuag' cu' pertinentiis et octo parcellas terr' prima pars vnde et secunda vocatit' r Erw vwch pen y ty er y bryn 3'tia y wern vechan 4'ta y wern garie 5'ta y tir rhwng y ddwy wern 6'ta r Erwe garregogg 7 r Erwe r ffynuon dda 8'va maes y garreg lwyd continen' p' estimat' 14 a.

Redd' xvj*d*.—Edwardus ap Robert tenet vnu' cottagiu' cum pertinenciis et quatuo' parcellas terr' cu' pertinent' vocat prima pars y bir Erwe 2'da et 3'tia partes Kae ll'un dda 4'ta y Nant Kae ll'um dda continent' p' estimac'o'em 10 a.

Redd' iij*s*. ex'.—Robertus ap Edward tenet ib'm duo cottagia cum pertinentiis et quatuo' p'cellas terr' prima pars vnde vocat' Kaer beyllan 2'da yr kae banadle 3'tia y wern y pistill 4 y wern rhydynog continen' p' estimac'o'em 9 a.

Redd' iij*s*. iij*d*. ex'.—Johannes Rees ap Hugh tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinent' et vnu' cottagiu' cum sex parcellas terr' prima pars vocat' y Kay yn vpnell y ty 2'da r Erw verr' 3'tia y Hirdir issa 4'ta hirdir vtha 5'ta Erw llenka vechan 6'ta Erw leukn issa continen' p' estimat' 9 a.

Redd' xij*d*.—Idem Johannes Rees tenet libe' ib'm quatuo' parcellas nup' terr' S'r ap Edward ap Morgan prima pars vnde vocat' y hirdir hirid 2'da y hirdri vcha 3'tia y hirdir issa 4'to y wierglodd vethan tont p' estimac'o'em 10 a.

Redd' xij*d*.—Edwardus Meredith tenet septem parcellas terr' prima pars vnde vocat' y koyd secunda vocat' y koyd 3'tia vocat y vron 4'ta y weirglodd y mynydd 5'ta gwerglodd y Nant 6'ta yr Erw las 7'ma y Coe nup' terr' Joh'is ap John Hugh continen' p' estimat' 9 a.

Redd' vij*d*.—Will'mus ap Edward tenet ib'm vn' cottagiu' cum pertinenciis cum quatuor parcellas terr' vnde prima pars vocat' y tir y bryn 2 yr Erw 3 pen y g wrych et 4'ta pen y gwrych issa continen' p' estimat' 9 a.

Richardus Grosvenor miles tenet ib'm vid' miner carboum' in Comun' vocat' Harwood et tot miner carbonum de Principe infra perochiam de Wrexham vt hi Juratores credibile informati sunt ex d'no Rege Magistat' in lib'e socagio vt de Maner de Hampton Court p' concesse' dat vicesimo die Maii a'o quarto Edwardi sexti [A.D. 1551].

Redd' iij*s*.—Idem Richardus tenet vn' messuagiu' cu' p'tinen' in tenura Johannis Williams nunt' diuis' in Nove' parcellas et unu' ad tenementu' Willim' Tudy nunc in tres parcellas diuis' continen' in toto per estimat'o'em 18 a.

Redd' iij*s*. iij*d*.—Idem Richardus tenet vnu' tenementu' in tenura Roberti Lloyd vocat' y gerthi gleission nunc in tres parcellas diuiss' continen' p' estimat' 1 a. 1 r.

Redd' iij*s*. ix*d*.—Howell ap Edward tenet ib'm unu' messuagiu' cum pertinenciis et duas parcellas terr' vnde prima vocat' y weirglodd et secunda vocat' y dryll dibni nunc in septem seperal' p'cell' fact' nup' terr' Johannis ap Edward ap Robert ap Morgan Lloyd continen' p' estimat' 9 a.

Redd' ij*s*.—Johannes Gwynn tenet ib'm vn' messuag' cum p'tinenciis in tenura Joh'is Ward cu' decem p'cell' terr' 1 vocat' y gwern y garn 2 Dryll y bolgrath 3 y Coppie 4 r Erw Llu'an 5 Erw vechan 6 r Erw gam 7 y kay pvedd 8 y kae rhedyn 9 krw genrick ap Hova 10 y trowsdir cont' p' estimat' 15 a.

Redd' viij*d*.—Johannes ap Howell tenet unum cottagiu' cum pertinenciis et vn' croft eidem pertinen' continen' p' estimat'o'em 2 r.

Redd' xxiij*s*. x*d*.—Will'mus Robinson[1] Armige' tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinenciis in tenura Roberti Gruff' cum tresdecem parcellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 60 a.

Et de redd' omni' p'cellaru' sequen' dicitur autem fore xxiij*s*. x*d*.—Idem tenet duas clausuras terr' nup' terr' Hugo'is Puleston vocat' Eithin Yngharad et kay mab y gwr continen' p' estimat' 6 a.

Idem tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum p'tinenciis in tenura Roberti Mathewes nup' terr' Hugonis Puleston vocat' le Brithdir cont' p' est' 30 a.

Idem Will'mus Robinson tenet vna' parcellam fundi in tenura Edwardi ap Richard Vechan nup' terr' Hugonis Puleston continen' per estimac'o'em 6 a.

Idem tenet unu' messuagiu' cum pertinenciis et quindem parcellas terr' nup' terr' Hugonis Puleston continen' p' estimat' 50 a.

Idem tenet unum messuagium cu' pertinen' nuper in tenura Johannis ap Rees continen' p' estimac'o'em 35 a.

Idem tenet unu' messuagiu' cu' pertinenciis in tenura Johannis ap Howell et sex p'cellas terr' continen' p' estimat' 20 a.

Idem tenet unu' messuagiu' cum pertinenciis in tenura Hugonis Gruff' cum quinq' p'cell' terr' continen' p' estimat' 12 a.

Idem tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum p'tinenciis in tenura Johannis Roberte geebon et quinq' parcellas terr' continen' p' estimat' 16 a.

Idem tenet duas parcellas terr' in tenur' Richardi Gr' puer sui continen' p' estimat'o'em 4 a.

Idem tenet libe' quatuor parcellas terr' in tenur' Thome ap Morgan cont' p' estimat' 8 a.

Redd' iij*s*. xiij*d*. ex'.—Robertus Gruffith tenet libe' quinque parcellas terr' vnde prima vocat' Erw r Vallen secunda Erw Meonduol 3 Hoel Walter 4'ta Kae Madd' dda vcha 5 y crachdir in duas p'cellas diuis' continen' p' estimac'o'em 20 a.

Redd' xij*d*. ex'.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam terre vocat' Kae Madd' dda nup' terr' Will'mi Robinson Armigeri continen' p' estimac'o'em 3 a.

Redd' iiij*s*. iiij*d*. ex'.—Idem vnu' messuag' cum p'tinent' et novem parcellas terr' vnde 1 vocat' kaer llwidig 2 Kaer Kull 3 2 acre talar 4 y wern dda 5 Kae merich 6 r allt dda add 7 y weirglodd y wern ddu 8 Coyd kas pockin 9 weirglodd kaer lldian nup' terr' Geor' Salisbury tenet p' est' 40 a.

Redd' vij*s*.—Thomas Buckley tenet quatuo' tenementa cum pertinenciis nuper terr' Edwardi Johnes probitione. Attinct'.

Redd' xiij*s*. iiij*d*. ex'.—Johannes Gruffith generos'[2] tenet libe' vnu' capital' messuagiu' cum pertinen' et diuers' p'cell' terr' eidem pertinen'.

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[1] William Robinson of Gwersyllt Isaf in the parish of Gresford, and of Mynachdy in Anglesey, Esq., High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1630, and for Anglesey in 1632. He was the eldest son of Nicholas Robinson, D.C.L., one of the Council for the Court of the Marches, and Bishop of Bangor from 1566 to 1585, who alienated the Skerries and Mynachdy in Anglesey from the see of Bangor in favour of one of his sons. William Robinson of Mynachdy and Gwersyllt, the last heir male of this family, perished in a storm, on his return from a sporting excursion on the Skerries. (See pedigree.) Arms, quarterly, 1 and 4 *argent*; 2 and 3 *gules*, a fret *or*; over all a fess *vert*.

John Griffiths of Brymbo, eldest son of Robert Griffiths of Brymbo, Esq., and Catherine his wife, daughter of John Eyton of Coed y Llai (Leeswood),

Idem tenet libe' vnu' tenementu' cum pertinenciis in tenura Roberti Raphe et octo parcellas eidem p'tinen'.

Idem tenet libe' vnu' messuagiu' cum p'tinen' in tenura Roberti Mathew et decem parcellas terr' eidem p'tinen'.

Idem tenet libe' vnu' tenementu' cum p'tinen' in tenur' Gruffith ap John et al' cum vna p'cell' terr' vocat' bryn Hoell in septem parcellas seperal's diuiss' 390 a.

Idem tenet vnu' cottagiu' cum pertinenciis in tenura Itell ap John ap Mathew.

Idem tenet libe' vnu' tenementu' cu' p'tinenciis in tenura Thome Younge cum diuersis p'cellis vocat' pen y graig al's Maes y graig nunc in septe' parcellas diuiss' et vnam parcella' pars dict' Maes y graig cum ..... sub not' selion' sive metis Anglice vnder knowne meeres or bound' longitud' cx ..... Johannis Rees ap Hugh Riverl ib'm vocat' aber y rhyd tu et latitud' ex tenemento dicti Thome Young dict' Met' ib'm extant' adiungen' ad Comm' ib'm vocat' Mynydd Harwodd.

Idem tenet libe' vnam aliam p'cellam terr' vocat' y Kay bychan in tenura Rogeri Key que om'ia premiss' iacen' in Brymbo nup' terr' Gruffith ap Edward ap Morgan et omn' prenominat' clauss' pastur' bost' prat' et terr' arrabil' subbosc' continent' in toto per estimat'o'em.

Redd' ixs. xj*d*. ob' q' ex'.—Idem Johannes Gruffith tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinent' et diuerss' p'cell' terr' nup' terr' Roberti Sonlley continen' p' estimat'.

Redd' xxvs. vj*d*.—Johannes Dauid tenet ib'm vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinenciis et diuerss' parcellas terr' eidem p'tinen' vnde prima pars vocat' y Kay koch 2'da y ddol 3 y weirglodd y Kay koch 4 y kae kam 5'ta gweirg lodd y kae kam 6 y kae gwair 7 y kae gweinth et vn' cottagiu' et gardin' et quartuo' p'cellas terr' eidem pertinen' vnde prima pars vocat' y gerddi gleision 2'da Erw r berllan 3'tia Erwhir 4 kay koyd nunc in duas parcellas diuiss' continen' p' estimat'.

Redd' ij*d*.—Lilly Morgan tenet vnu' cottagiu' et vnam parcellam terr' vocat' Erwr hendur continen' p' estimac'o'em 2 r.

Redd' iij*d*.—Hugo ap Howell Joh'es ap Richarde Edward ap Richard Phillip Jo. Rondle John ap William Powell tenent coniunctim vnu' cottagiu' vnam parcellam terre vocat' y brithdir nunc in possessione Hugonis a powell essen' indiviss inter illos sed dictus Hugo ap Howell tenet al' parcell' cum sua per dimissionem ex altris partibus que om'ia continent in toto per estimac'o'em 20 a.

Johannes Roberts tenet vnam p'cella' terr' vocat' Kay ll'en continen' p' estimac'o'em 3 a.

The rents of this is paid amoungst other his landes in Esclusham.

Redd' ij*s*. iij*d*. Bersham.—Thomas Gouldsmith tenet sex clauss' terr' cum pertinenciis in Bersham continen' p' estimac'o'em 15 a.

Redd' iij*d*.—Idem tenet vn' clauser' terr' continen' per estimac'o'em 1 a. 2 r.

Esq., and Jane his wife, daughter of John Lloyd ab Tudor of Bodidris in Yale, Esq. The said Robert Griffiths was the eldest son of Gruffydd ab Edward ab Morgan ab David ab Madog of Brymbo, second son of David Goch ab David Hen of Burton in Esclusham; descended from Sanddef Hardd, lord of Morton and Burton. *Vert*, semé of broomslips, a lion rampant *or*, armed and langued *gules*.

Redd' iiij*s.* iij*d.*—Hugo Johnes tenet vnu' messuag' cu' pertinen' cum septem p'cellas terr' cont' p' estimat' 13 a.

Idem Hugo Johnes tenet tres seliones vocat' bryn y vron et terciam partem de le Errow ynchem y bont continen' p' estimac'o'em 2 a.

Redd' x*d.*—Johannes Parry tenet in jure vxoris vn' cottagiu' et vn' p'cella' terr' voc' r dew vuch y ty 2 iacen' in Brymbo voc' y tir Coch cont' p' estim' 5 a.

Redd' x*d.*—Danid ap Richard tenet ib'm cu' ten't' tres p'cellas terr' continen' per estimac'o'em 5 a.

Redd' v*s.* vij*d.*—Johannes Wynn ap John ap Edward tenet duo messuagia infra vill' de Esclusham nuper terr' Edwardi Jones vt supra 5 a.

Redd' iij*d.*—Idem Johannes Wynn tenet duas parcellas terr' 1 vocat' gwern lemm 2 Erw yr fforsley contin' p' estimac'o'em

Redd' xvj*d.*—Hered' Hugonis ap John Danid tenent vnu' messuag' et tres parcellas terr' 1 vocat' y kae tan y ty 2 kaer skubo' 3 kae lloyd continen' per estimac'o'em 6 a.

Redd' xvj*d.*—Galfridus ap Richard tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinen' et tres parcellas terr' 1 vocat' r' Erow hir 2'da y kae glas 3 yr Erow groun continen' p' estimat' 7 a.

Redd' x*d.* ex'.—Humfridus ap Hugh tenet vn' messuag' et quatuor parcellas terr' 1 voc' y kae kow'uog 2'da y ddol 3 y wern issa et 4'ta yr Erw vawr p' estimac'o'em 5 a.

Redd' vij*d.* ex'.—Hugo Griffith tenet lib'e tria cottagia cum sex parcellas terr' 1 vocat' y kae tan y ty 2'da Erw Wenith 3 r Erw ganol 4'ta gwern y velin 5'ta r Erw ddit 6 r Erw y glan yr avon continen' per estimac'o'em 4 a.

Redd' ij*s.* ij*d.*—Thomas Lewis tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinen' et quinq' parcellas terr' 1 voc' y kae tan y llwyn 2'da r Erw voeg 3 kae Maddoc ap Ithell 4 Erow vadog Coch 5'ta gwern y gilvach nunc seperal' diuiss' in septem parcellas contin' per estimac'o'em 15 a.

Redd' x*d.*—Jacobus ap Robert tenet vn' messuagiu' cum tertinen' cum octo parcellis terr' prim' voc y wern goidiog 2'da pwll y whyad 3 y kae artu hwnt yr yskubo 4 r Erw hrr' 5 y kae ty hwnt yr ty 6 y kae y sslawe ffowld 7 y llwynder 8 r Erowe continen' p' estimac'o'em 11 a.

Redd' xiij*d.*—Will'mus ap Edward tenet duo tenem'ta cum pertinent' et quatuor parcellas terr' 1 vocat' y place hwen' 2 y wer hwen 3 y kae du 4 kae Gruff' ap Adda cont' p' estimac' 5 a.

Redd' xij*d.*—Richardus ap Robert tenet vn' messuag' vocat' y tythyn ymhew' y bont in sex parcellas diuis' continen' p' estimac'o'em 9 a.

Redd' iiij*d.* ex'.—Hugo ap Edward tenet vnu' parcellas terr' vocat' peudda nunc in duas parcellas diuiss' continen' p' estimac'o'em 3 a.

Redd' xvj*d.*—Johannes ap Richard tenet duo cottag' cum tribus p'cellis terr' cum pertinen' vocat' yr hanod vndur vcha in 2 parcell' diuiss' yr hanod vndur issa 3 r Erw drawin tont' p' estimac' 11 a.

Redd' ij*s.* iiij*d.*—Danid ap Robert ap Hugh tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinen' et vnu' cottagiu' in tenura Edwardi ap William cum vndece' p'cellis eidem messuag' p'tinen' 1 vocat' y brynn 2'da bryn y pentre 3 Nant lletty ddy 4 lletty dd' nunc in quatuor parcellas diuis' 5 y weirglodd vechan 6 y tir du 7 kae Newydd vcha 8 kae Newydd issa 9 r Erwyn y kae Newydd 10 r hanfryn 11 y kae Crypill continen' p' estimac'o'em 3 a.

Redd' vj*d.*—Thomas Williams tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinent' cum sex parcellas terr' eidem p'tin' 1 voc't brumint vcha nunc in duas parcell' diuis' 2'da y brvnant issa 3 gwern y kull vcha 4 kae glas 5 kae enkan 6 blaen y kae enkan fewn dill howell et 7 drill howell continen' p' estimat' 18 a.

Redd' in his rents of his land in Brimbo.—Will'mus Robinson Armige' tenet vnum messuagiu' cum pertinen' vocat' havod y Rhechdir nunc in tenura Will'mi ap John ap Harry continen' p' estimat' 6 a.

Redd' viij*d.*—Rogerus ap William tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinen' et diuers' parcellas terr' eidem p'tin' 1 vocat' kae Jenn' ap Heilin in tres seperal' p'cell' diuis' 2'da y pale in duas p'cellas diuis' continen' p' estimac' 7 a.

Redd' viij*d.*—Rogerus ap Edward tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinen' et duas parcellas terr' eidem pertinen' 1 vocat' Calledr erow ortu issa yr pedd 2 kae Maddock koch nunc in tres parcellas diuiss' continen' per estimac' 8 a.

Redd' vij*d.*—Idem Rogerus tenet tres parcellas terr' vocat' y dall brwynog vtha y deill brwynog issa 3 y acre vgllyn nunc in duas parcellas fact' continen' per estimac'o'em 7 a.

Redd' iiij*s.* x*d.*—Gruffith Mathewes tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinent' nup' terr' Dauidi ap John de groes voel continen' p' estimac'o'em 70 a.

Redd' ij*s.* vj*d.*—Idem Gruffith 'enet duo messuag' c'm p'tinen' et diuis' parcellas terr' cont' p' estimat' 42 a.

Redd' ij*s.*—Elizabetha Roberts et Richardus Robertus tenet vnu' messuagiu' cu' pertinen' in quo Edwardus Phillipps nunc inhabitat et decem parcellas terr' eidem pertinen' 1 voc' y llwyn onu 2'da yr Erow tan y berllan 3 r Erow hir 4 r heol 5 r y thesua 6 grweirglodd y chesua 7 y pant yr ychesua 8 r henblas 9 et 10 duas p'cell' terr' iacen' in p'cella terr' vocat' y kae Newydd que vlt' recit' p'cell' aliquando fuer' terr' Johannis Sonlley Ar' continen' p' estimat' 16 a.

Redd' ij*d.*—Edwardus Phillipps tenet vn' cottagiu' et duas acras terr' eidem pertinen' in quo Johanna v' Dauid nunc inhabitat aliquando terr' Johannis Erthig[1] de Erthig defunct' continen' p' estimac'o'em.

Redd' iij*d.* ex'.—Edwardus Sonlley tenet vnu' messuag' et vn' cottag' cum pertinent' et quinq' parcell' terr' 1 vocat' y keykie 2'da y weirglodd 3 tir da 4 r erwgefnog 5 r erw gronn continen' p' estimat' 10 a.

Redd' x*d.* ex'.—Idem tenet vnam parcella' terr' nunc seperal' diuis' in duas parcellas vocat' kae Eduenett lloyd aliquando terr' Thome Trafford Armigeri tout' p' estimac'o'em 6 a.

Redd' vj*s.* ex'.—Johannes Sonlley tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinent' et duodecim parcellas terr' 1 voc' r hen gae issa 2 r hen gae vcha nunc in duas parcellas terr' diuis' 3 kae Madd' y dagan issa 4 y kae Madd'y y dagan vcha p's vlt' recitat' p'cell' iac' in Morton Wallicoru' 5 y Cocksutt 6 r Erowe ddol 7 kae kannol 8 bryn y pys 9 y Werne p's Edneuett lloyd 10 tyddin llwyn 11 r Erow vchan 12 y Nant cont' p' estimac'o'em 40 a.

Redd' vj*s.* ix*d.*—Dorothea Ellys[2] tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinent' nup' terr' Edwardi Johnes de alta proditione attinct' que tenent (vt Jurator' pred'

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[1] John Erddig of Erddig or Eurddig, Esq., who died before this survey was made (1620), was the son of John Wynn Erddig ab Edward Erddig ab John ab David Goch of Erddig, ab Howel ab Ieuan ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Ieuaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. The Erddig estate was sold in, or soon after, 1638 to John Edisbury of Pentref Clawdd, Esq. (Cae Cyriog MS.)

[2] Dorothea Ellys, relict of Humphrey Ellis of Alrhey, Esq., and daughter and coheiress of Edward Johnes of Plas Cadwgan, Esq.

credibil' informant) p' concessionem nup' dna R'cia Elizabetha vt de manerio de East Greenwich in comitat' kanc'.

Redd' ix*s*.—Alicia Hughes tenet sex parcellas terr' in Bryn r Owen cum pertinenciis 1 voc' kay ll'm goch Nesa yr ty 2 Kay ll'm goch nesa ir auon 3 y Wydd syd 4 y ddol 5 y tir gwenith 6 y weirglodd continen' p' estim' 60 a.

Redd' ij*s*.—Idem Alicia tenet vnu' tenementu' in tenura Dauid ap John ap Morgan et quatuor parcellas terr' eidem pertinen' 1 vocat' y kae bir eiha 2'da y kae bir nesa vity 3 r Erw veriog 4'ta r Erw glai or tu issa ir ffordd nup' terr' dict' Edwardi Johnes attinct' vt super continen' p' estimac'o'em.

Redd' x*xd*.—Richardus Dauies de London tenet vnu' messuagiu' nup' perquisit' de Dauid Yale in tenura Johannis Robert ap Ieu'n continen' per estimac'o'em 8 a.

Redd' iiij*d*.—Idem Richardus tenet vnam parcella' prati nup' perquisit' de dicto Dauid Yale aliquando in tenur' Johannis ap Hugh ap Hugh continen' p' est' 4 a.

Redd' xij*d*.—Johannes Robert ap Ieu'n tenet duo messuag' cum pertinent' in Esclusham cum diuers' parcellis terr' cont' p' estimat' 12 a.

Redd' ij*d*.—Maria Buckley tenet unum tenementu' cum pertinenciis et tres parcellas terr' 1 vocat' y kay du 2'da r Erow lechwedd 3 r Erow tan y ty continen' p' estimac'o'em 6 a.

Redd' iij*s*. ij*d*.—Hugo ap ll'wen guttyn tenet in messuag' cum pertinenc' et novem parcellas terr' contin' p' estimaco'em 10 a.

Redd' iij*s*. iiij*d*. ex'.—Johannes Gruffith tenet vn' messuagiu' cum pertinent' et quinque parcellas terr' continen' p' estimac'oem 12 a.

Redd' ij*s*.—Johannes ap John ap Howell tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinent' nunc diuis' in duas parcellas et duas parcell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 8 a.

Redd' x*d*.—Johannes Dauid tenet' vn' messuagiu' cum pertinent' et vnam parcella' terr' contin' p' estimac'o'em 3 a.

Redd' xij*d*.—Hugo ap Ellis tenet vnu' messuag' cu' pertinen' et duas parcellas terr' seperal' diuis' continen' p' estimac'oem 1 a. 2 r.

Redd' xij*d*.—Will'mus ap Robert ap Edward tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinen' et quatuor parcellas terr' cont' p' estimac'o'em 3 a.

Redd' ii*s*. ij*d*.—Richardus ap John tenet vn' messuag' cu' p'tin' et quatuor parcellas terr' continen' per estimac'o'em 6 a.

Redd' ij*s*.—Rob'tus ap Ll'enn vn' messuag' cu' p'tin' aliquand' terr' Will'i Johnes vocat' Cestr' cont' p' estimat' 3 a.

Redd' vj*d*.—Robertus ap ll'enn pred' tenet vnu' tenement' cum pertinent' et vnam parcellam terr' vocat' kay eithin nup' terr' Johannis ap Richard contin' p' estimac'o'em 5 a.

Redd' vij*s*.—Edwardus Meredith tenet duo seperal' messuag' cum pertinen' nup' terr' Johannis Robert ap Edward et viginti et novem p'cell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 60 a.

Redd' xv*d*.—Idem Edwardus Meredith tenet quinque parcellas terr' nup' terr' Johannis ap Richard con' p' estimac'o'em 19 a.

Redd' x*d*.—Idem Edwardus Meredith tenet vn' tenement' in tenura Edwardi Swymerton nup' terr' Johannis Randle existen' septem parcell' contin' p' estimac'o'em 9 a.

Redd' vj*d*.—Johannes Dauid et vx' tenent tres parcell' continen' p' estimat' 12 a.

Redd' vj*d*.—Johannes ap Hugh ap Edward ten' vn' messuagiu' cum pertinen' et diuers' cont' p' estimac'o'em 14 a.

Redd' iiij*s.* ij*d.*—Richardus ap Ellys Tudar tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinen' et quinq' p'cell' terr' continen' p' estimat' 8 a.

Redd' xij*d.*—Anna v'r John et Ellen v'r John tenent vn' mess' cu' p'tin' et 10'tem p'cell' terr' cont' p' estimat' 16 a.

Redd' viij*s.* viij*d.*—Rowlandus ap Hughes tenet vn' messuagiu' cum pertinenciis et diuers' parcell' terr' eidem p'tinen' prima pars vnde vocat' bryn' y ffynnon' secunda Erwe r groes 3'tia y Weirglodd tan y ty 4'ta weirglodd hir 5'ta y ddol 6'ta kae dd' 7'tima bryn vrun' 8'va dd'au Dwnsdir 9'ma y vownog 10'ma talken y ty.

Idem tenet ib'm vnu' messuag' cum pertinen' vocat' y ty ynol kae heilyn cum diuers' p'cell' terr' voc' Erw y Corksute yddol tan y ty y wern vechan kae dd' erwen hach y ddau kae tau y plas 65 a.

Idem tenet ib'm vn' cottagiu' cum parcell' terr' vocat' y vownog.

Idem tenet vn' messuagiu' et duas parcellas terr' vocat' bryn y sarn eidem messuag' p'tinen' que omn' perticular' claus' continen' p' est' in toto.

Redd' payede in Brimbo.—Will'mus Robinson Armige' tenet vn mess' cum pertinen' in tenur' puer Richardi Gruff' et quatuor parcell's terr' continen' p' estimat' 8 a.

Idem tenet quatuo' parcellas terr' in tenura Joh'is Dauid aliquando terr' Johannis Hoell continen' p' estimac'o'em 9 a.

Idem tenet vn' messuagiu' cum pertinen' in occupat' Dauidis ap Hugh et tres parcellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 16 a.

Idem Will'mus tenet vn' parcell' prat' voc' gwen y saison nup' terr' Will'i ap John ap John contin' p' estimat' 2 a.

Idem Will'mus tenet vn' messuag' cum p'tinen' in tenura Thome Morgan cum vna parcell' terr' continen' p' estimat' 2 a.

All his rents are paid for theis landes aboue mentioned in Brymbo.

Redd' xiij*s.* vi*d.*—Rogerus Bellot[1] generos' tenet vn' capital' messuag' cum pertinenciis nup' terr' Edwardi Johnes de alta ..... attinct' et nunc tent' per concessionem nup' a d'na Regina Elizabetha in liber' soccag' vt de manerio de East Greenwich vt Juratores pred' credibil' informati sunt 60 a.

Redd' v*s.* viij*d.*—Idem Rogerus tenet vnu' cottagiu' et sex p'cell' terr' nuper terr' Johannis Puleston et Anne ux' eius continen' p' estimac'o'em.

Redd' xij*d.*—Idem Rogerus tenet tres parcellas terr' vnde vocat' yr henblas 2'da farn y bragod 3'tia iacen' in parcell' fundi vocat' tir Juor nup' terr' Hugonis Robert' continen' p' estimac'o'em 16 a.

Redd' iij*d.*—Will'mus Erthig tenet vna' parcella' terr' vocat' ddoly llwynog aliquando terr' Joh'is Erthig continen' p' estimac'o'em 1 a. 2 r.

Redd' xij*d.*—Johannes ap Richard tenet duo seperal' messuag' cum pertinen' et quatuor decem parcell' terr' continen' p' estimat' 10 a.

Redd' iij*s.*—Hugo ap Robert tenet vn' cottag' cu' p'tin' nup' terr' Hugonis Bersham continen' p' estimac'o'em 10 a.

Redd' vj*s.*—Johannes Puleston Armig' tenet vnu' capitalem messuagiu' cum pertinen' et diuers' parcellas terr' eidem p'tinen' continen' p' estimac'o'em 100 a.

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[1] Roger Bellot was the son of Robert Bellot of Bersham in the manor of Esclusham, and Anne his wife, daughter of Pyers Mostyn of Talacre, Esq. *Argent*, on a chief *gules*, three cinquefoils of the field. (See pedigree and the *Arch. Camb.*, January, 1869, p. 14.)

Redd'.—Idem Johannes tenet ib'm vn' molendin' aquatr' gran' cum vstriu' anglice a kyll et al' appurtenen' eidem pertinen' et duo cottag' et duas p'cellcellas terr' vocat' yr Erow Wenn et pen y garth qui clamat esse liber' continen' p' estimat'.

Redd' iij*s*.—Johannes Jeffreys Armiger tenet ib'm tres cottagia et vn' gardin' D'no molendiu' aquatic' gran' et curs' aquatic' eisdem pertinen' et vn' p'cell' prat' et vn' tenement' et sex panvos claus' eidem pertinen' nunc in tenura Richardi Hall et vnu' al' tenementu' in Brymbo et sex p'cell' terr' eidem p'tinen' nup' in tenura Cadwallad' ap Howell continen' p' estimac'o'em in toto 9 a.

Redd' xij*d*.—Richardus Grosvenor miles tenet vnu' tenementu' in tenura Georgii Warde contin' p' estimac'o'em 1 a. 2 r.

Redd' vj*s*. viij*d*.—Johannes ap John ap Wim' ap Hoell tenet vn' messuagiu' sive tenementu' p'tinen' continen' p' estimac'o'em 26 a.

Redd' xiiij*s*. ij*d*.—Johannes Rogers tenet in Bersham vnu' messuagiu' in quo nunc inhabitat cu' p'tin' et 12 p'cell' terr' continen' p' estimat' 20 a.

Idem tenet vnu' cottagiu' cum p'tinen' et 7'din parcellas terr' nup' terr' Edwardi Gruffith continen' p' estimac'o'em 17 a.

Idem tenet vnu' tenementu' cum pertinen' et quatuor parcellas terr' continen' p' estimat' 12 a.

Idem Johannes tenet vnu' cottagiu' et vn' p'cell' terr' nunc in quatuor parcellas fact' continen' p' estimac'o'em nup' terr' Joh'is Puleston 12 a.

Idem Johannes Rogers tenet duo cottag' cum pertinen' continen' p' estimat' 2 r.

Redd' xv*s*. iiij*d*.—Thomas Trafford Armiger tenet vn' clausur' terr' in Bersham vocat' ddolved cont' p' estimac'o'em.

Redd' viij*d*.—Idem tenet vn' clausur' terr' in Bersham nup' terr' Thome Evans cont' p' estimat'.

Redd' ij*s*. ix*d*.—Robertus Sonlley tenet ib'm vn' cottagiu' cum pertinent' in Esclusham cum decem p'cellas terr' vnde prima pars vocat' y goesa Glas 2'da r Erw las 3 kae pen y pont 4'ta kaer merich 5'ta kae eva 6'ta gwern fer vycham 7 Erwr prydydd y vnwch 8 tres selion' in Erw gesnog 9 Erwr stybo' 10 bron r Wylua et 2 selion' in claus' vocat' bryn berthan continen' p' estimac'o'em 30 a.

Redd' xx*d*.—Hered' Willim' ap John ap Hoell' tenent vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinen' et quinq' parcell' terr' vnde prima vocat' kae hoedliw 2'da kae rhyge 3 y kae porth 4 y kae haidd 5 r Erw moch pen y ty continen' p' estimac'o'em 12 a.

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[1] Captain Roger Myddleton, *jure uxoris* of Plas Cadwgan, was the second son of Richard Myddleton, eldest son of Richard Myddleton ab Richard Myddleton of Denbigh, Governor of Denbigh Castle in the reigns of Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of Edward Jones of Plas Cadwgan, Esq., lineally descended from Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, lord of Maelor Gymraeg, who bore *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable* armed and langued *gules*. Edward Jones was High Sheriff for Denbighshire in A.D. 1576. He was attainted of high treason, and deprived of his estate, by Elizabeth in 1586, for endeavouring, with Thomas Salusbury, Esq., the heir of Lleweni, to release Mary Queen of Scots, the legitimate heir of the crown, from prison. On the discovery of the plot, Salusbury called at Plas Cadwgan, and was assisted by his friend to escape. Jones lent him a horse,

Redd'. No rent vpon this t'en't.—Rogerus Middleton[1] generos' tenet tria messuag' cum pertinenciis et quinq' parcellas ter' vnde prima vocat' Nant y ddol dilim 2'da y ddol vwch fawr ty 3 r Erw valgrw 4 iacet in Campo vocat' kaer eidion 5 vocat' y kae tan y ty continen' p' estimac'o'em.

Redd' vs. xd. ex'.—Thomas Gouldsmith tenet tria seperal' tenementa ib'm aliquando terr' Edwardi Johnes de alta proditione attinct' nunc ten't a d'na Regina Elizabetha in lib'o soccag' vt de manerio de East Greenwich vt Jurator' pred' informant'.

Redd' xd.—Johannes ap John Dauid Lloyd tenet unu' messuagiu' cum pertinenciis et sex claus' terr' eidem pertinen' prima vocat' r Erw y skallog' 2 y marrian nunc in duas parcellas 3'tia y kae du 4 y kae tan y ty 5 y weirglodd 6 Erw r kymbryd et vn' cottag' sup' inde edificat' continen' in toto p' estimac'o'em 10 a.

Redd' iijd.—Dauid ap John Dauid Lloyd tenet vn' tost' vn' horren' et gardin' et tres p'cell' terr' 1 vocat' r Erw las 2'da r Erw vcha 3 y crochdir continen' p' estimac'o'em 4 a.

Redd' xijd.—Johannes Gruffith ap Hoell tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinen' et quatuo' parcellas terr' eidem pertinen' vnde prima pars vocat' kae dd' goch 2'da kae ll'wen 3'tia Erw garnedd 4'ta llannwch y yw in duas seperal' parcell' diuis' continen' per estimac'o'em 14 a.

Redd' xvjs. In x'pioneth kenrick.—Edwardus ap Dauid[1] ap Hoell ap Edward tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinent' et tria cottag' et vndecem claus' vocat' per seperal' no'ia sequen' vis. y kae eithin nunc seperal' diuis' 2 r Erwll wedd 3 roft 4 y weirglodd 5'ta Erw aber 6 tir llywelyn 7 Erw r garnedd 8 hauid Lynow nunc diuis' in duas p'cellas 9 r hauid boeth nunc in tres parcell' diuis' 10 kay hova well nunc in tres parcell' diuis' 11 y bryn Trawse iacen' vt supra continen' p' estimat' 50 a.

Idem Edwardus tenet in x'pionoth kenrydd vn' messuag' in tenura Randle ap John ap Edward et vndecem clausur' terr' eidem p'tinen' continen' p' estimac'o'em in toto 40 a.

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and changed clothes with his priest, in order likewise to secure his safety. Salusbury fled into Cheshire, but was soon taken. Both friends suffered death together in London, Sept. 21, A.D. 1586. (*Arch. Camb.*, January, 1869, p. 18.) He married Margaret Wilson, by whom he had a daughter and heiress, Anne, to whom Elizabeth restored the house of Plas Cadwgan and part of the estates. She married Captain Roger Myddleton, as above stated, by whom she had a daughter Elizabeth, heiress of Plas Cadwgan, who married Ffoulke Myddleton of Gwaenynog, Esq., by whom she had John Myddleton of Gwaunynog, who died in 1687, and Timothy Myddleton of Plas Cadwgan. *Argent*, on a bend *vert*, three wolves' heads erased *argent*, langued *gules*. See pedigree. (Cae Cyriog MSS.) See p. ccxi note 2.

[1] Edward, of Fron Deg in the parish of Wrexham, ab David ab Howel ab Edward of Fron Deg and of Cristionydd Cynwrig, who was living 20 Henry VII (A.D. 1505), ab Meredydd ab Gruffydd, second son of Adda ab Howel, second son of Ieuaf ab Adda ab Awr of Trevor. He married Margaret, daughter of Elis ab David ab Robert of Gnoltyn in Overton, and died March 13, A.D. 1625, leaving two sons,—John, ancestor of the Joneses of Fron Deg; and Roger, who died without issue. Party per bend sinister, *ermine* and *ermines*, a lion rampant *or* in a border *gules*. (Cae Cyriog MSS.) See pedigree.

Redd' xvj*d*. Dismembred from Bromfeild by gr'unt.—Will'mus John ap Harry tenet vnu' tenementu' in Esclusham nup' terr' Edwardi Johnes[1] de alta prodicione attinct' qui nunc ten't p' concess' a nup' d'na R'na Elizabetha vt de maner de East Greenwich vt de Jurator' pred' credibil' informant'.

Redd' j*d*. ob.—Johannes Cydwallad tenet vn' tenement' cum pertinenciis in Esclusham cum diuers' p'cellis terr' eidem pertinen' continen' p' estimat' 7 a.

Redd'.—Will'mus ap Robert tenet duas partes domus et gardin' vnde Hugo Johnes tenet tertia' p'tem continen' p' estimac'o'em 1 a.

Redd' xij*d*.—Hugo ap Robert tenet in Esclusham vn' cottagiu' et vnam parcellam terr' vocat' kay ll'wyn y Madd' in duas parcell' diuis' nuper terr' Roberti Lloyd generos' continen' per estimat' 5 a.

Redd' vj*d*.—Idem tenet duas parcellas terr' vocat' y brewis hach cum pertinen' nup' terr' Johannis Robert ap Jeu'n continen' p' estimat' 2 a.

Redd'.—Richardus Dauies tenet vn' cottagiu' vbi Johannes ap John inhabitat et partem claus' vocat' Tir y Milwr continen' per estimat'.

Redd' vij*d*.—Johannes Hugh ap Hugh tenet duo messuag' cum pertinenciis continen' per estimat' 10 a.

Redd' ij*s*. vj*d*.—Thomas Buckley tenet vnu' capitalem messuag' nup' terr' Edwardi Johnes[2] attinct' vt supra continen' p' estimac'o'em.

Redd' iij*s*. ex'.—Hugo Eyton tenet vnu' tenementu' cum pertinen' et quatuor parcellas terr' voc' kae Rhyg 2 y kae Ieih 3 y bryn llidiard 4 r Erw continen' p' estimac'o'em 20 a.

Redd' ij*s*.—Danid ap Richard tenet vn' cottagiu' et gardin' cum pertinen' et quatuor parcell' terr' 1 voc' y kaetan y ty 2 kaer eidione 3 y werglodd kaer yr skubo 4 kaer gwydd et vn' cottagiu' cum gardino continen' p' estimac'o'em 7 a.

Redd' ij*d*.—Thomas Lloyd Armige'[3] tenet vn' tenement' cum pertinenciis vocat' y Chamber Wenn nunc in tenura Rees ap William et tres parcellas terr' 1 vocat' r Ardd 2 Erow dd'n 3 Erw sueian nup' terr' Rogeri ap Robert contin' p' estimac'o'em 6 a.

Redd' viij*d*.—Idem Thomas Lloyd tenet vnu' messuag' sive tenementu' in possessione Johannis ap John Hugh et septem parcellas terr' eidem pertinen' continen' per estimac'o'em 14 a.

Redd' viij*s*.—Thomas Hughes tenet in Esclusham vnu' capital' messuag' cum p'tinen' et diuers' p'cellas terr' nuper terr' dict' Edwardi Johnes[1] attinct' vt supra et nunc ten't p' concessionem A d'na Regina Elizabetha in lib'o soccagio vt Juratores pred' informant' p' estimac'o'em.

Redd' viij*d*.—Thomas Hughes tenet vnu' tenementu' cum pertinent' et diuers' parcellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 24 a.

Redd'.—Phillippus ap Rowland tenet vnu' in cottagiu' et aliquas parcellas terr' vocat' gwern Hugh continen' p' estimat' 2 r.

Redd' iiij*s*.—Richardus Warburton tenet vnum messuagiu' cum pertinent' et diuers' p'cellas terr' eidem p'tinen' contin' p' estimat' 40 a.

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[1] Edward Jones of Plas Cadwgan, Esq., High Sheriff for Denbighshire in A.D. 1576, put to death by Elizabeth, Sept. 21, 1586. See p. ccxiv.

[2] Edward Jones of Plas Cadwgan, Esq.

[3] Thomas Lloyd of Plas uwch y Clawdd, Esq.

Redd' viij*s.* ex'.—Owinus Bady[1] generos' tenet vn' capitale messuagiu' cum pertinenciis et diuers' p'cell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 160 a.

Redd' iiij*s.* vj*d.*—Edwardus Meredith tenet tria tenementa in tenura Johannis Gruff' continen' p' estimac'o'em 24 a.

Redd' paid (as he affirmeth) w't other his lands in couenent.—Jen'n Lloyd Armiger tenet vnu' messuag' et diuers' parcell' terr' continen' p' estim' 60 a.

Redd' viij*s.*—Edwardus Billot[2] et Edwardus Puleston Armigeri tenent p' concessione' hereditatis Rond'oli Broughton generos' vnu' messuagiu' in Esclusham cum pertinen' in tenura Hugonis ap Robert ap Hoell contin' p' estimat' 18 a.

The rent of this and of 18 acres more in ye mano' of Iscoyd.

Redd' viij*s.* ex'.—Thomas Trafford Armiger[3] tenet libe' vnu' capital' messuag' cum pertinen' in Esclusham vnatu' dim' p'cell' terr' eidem p'tinen' continen' p' estimac'o'em 200 a.

Redd' iij*s.* iij*d.*—Hugo Meredith Armiger[4] tenet in Esclusham vnu' messuag' cum pertinen' et tria cottagiu' ib'm in Moorton Wallicoru' et vigint' seperal' parcellas prati et pastur' aliquando terr' Richardi Tegyn Serient at Arma[5] continen' p' estimac'o'em 100 a.

Redd' iij*s.*—Idem Hugo tenet scitum vn' molendin' vocat' velyn seth et tria cottagia eidem pertinen' et diuers' parcellas terr' et aquatic' Ours' eidem molendino continen' p' estimac'o'em 60 a.

Redd' ij*d.*—Idem Hugo tenet vnu' messuagiu' cu' p'tinen' et duas p'cellas terr' cont' p' estimat' 2 a.

Redd' xix*d.*—Idem Hugo tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinent' et sex parcellas terr' continen' per estimac'o'em 10 a.

Redd' ij*d.*—Idem Hugo tenet vn' messuag' cum p'tinen' et tres parcellas terr' continen' p' estimat' 3 a.

What rent is payde for theis p'cells doth not appeare.—Idem Hugo tenet

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[1] Owain Bady of Stansti and Plas yn y Delff, in the parish of Rhiwabon, which last place he sold to Sir Thomas Myddleton Hen of Chirk Castle, Knt. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. See pedigree.

[2] Edward Bellot of Morton, co. Chester, and of Burton in the parish of Gresford, Esq., eldest son of Thomas Bellot of Morton and Burton, Esq., High Sheriff for the county of Denbigh in 1556. *Argent*, on a chief *gules* three cinquefoils of the field. See pedigree and *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January, 1869, p. 14.

[3] Thomas Trafford of Trefford *alias* Trafford in Esclusham, Esq., Receiver for North Wales. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. See pedigree.

[4] Hugh Meredydd of Pentref Bychan, Esq., eldest son of Ellis Meredydd of Pentref Bychan, Esq., and Anne his wife, daughter and coheiress of Captain Roger Myddleton of Plas Cadwgan. *Azure*, a lion salient *or*, armed and langued *gules*. See pedigree.

[5] Richard Tegyn, Sergeant at Arms, was the son of Robert Tegyn and Agnes his wife, daughter of Tudor ab Howel ab Ieuan ab Ednyfed Gam, fourth son of Iorwerth Foel, lord of Chirk. Robert Tegyn was the son of David ab Tegyn ab Madog ab Iorwerth Goch ab Madog ab Ieuaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. (Harl. MSS. 1972, 2299.)

vnu' messuag' et quinqu' parcellas terr' cum pertinent' continen' per estimat' 31 a.

Idem tenet vn' messuag' cum p'tinen' et sex p'cell' terr' et prat' continen' p' estimat'.

Redd'.—Idem Hugo tenet vn' prat' vocat' gwerny bothee et vn' claus' vocat' kae glas continen' p' est' 10 a.

Redd' j*d*.—Idem Hugo tenet vnam parcella' terr' vocat' y bryn Evan in Esclusham aliquando terr' d'c'i Edwardi Johnes attainted vt supra et nunc vt Juratores pred' informant' ten't in lib'o socagio vt p'menconat' continen' p' estimat'.

This came to the crown by attaynder in 2 Eliz. time & decouress.

Redd' iij*s*. j*d*.—Dauid ap John ap Dauid ap Madd' tenet' vnu' messuag' cum pertinen' ib'm et decem parcellas terr' eidem pertinen' cont' p' est' 24 a.

Redd' vj*d*.—Dauid ap Roger tenet vnu' tenementu' cum pertinen' et vnam parcellam terr' continen' per estimac'o'em 2 a.

Redd' ij*s*. vj*d*.—Robertus ap Dauid ap Howell tenet vnu' tenementu' cum pertinen' et septemdecem p'cellas terr' eidem pertinen' continen' per estimac'o'em 14 a.

Redd' xx*d*.—Robertus Wynn[1] tenet vnam parcellam terr' vocat' y plasdy Mawr nunc in duas parcellas diuis' continen' p' estimac'o'em 7 a.

Redd' vj*d*.—William ap Dauid ap Maddock tenet vn' tenementu' cum pertinen' et sex parcell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 12 a.

Redd' x*d*.—Robertus Bromfield tenet vn' messuag' cu' p'tin' et octo p'cellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 12 a.

Redd' ij*d*. ex'.—Richardus Mathew[2] tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinent' nup' terr' Dauidis Mathew gen'os' continen' p' estimac'o'em 30 a.

Redd' j*d*.—Matheus Trevo' tenet vnu' messuagiu' cu' pertinen' et sexdecem parcellas terr' vnde 1 voc' kaer tyddyn teg 2'da Coed Richard nunc in quatuo' parcellas diuis' 3 kaer erow 4 yr errow w'th ben y ffynnon 5 kae bleddyn issa 6 erowe kefu 7 kae bleddyn vtha 8 kae koth or kesu 9 kaer stubo' 10 kaer gwydd 11 y kaer bedw bychan 12 kae y kae bedw Mawr 13 kae Llewelin 14 kaer erow vechan 15 kae r erow Lydan 16 y wierglodd contin' p' est' 1 a.

De Will'o Eyton. Redd' v*s*. ix*d*.—Griffith ap Dauid ap Ie'nn tenet un' messuagiu' cum pertinen' et quindecem p'cell' terr' eidem pertinen' et duo cottagia cu' p'tinen' continen' in toto per estimac'o'em 50 a.

Redd' xvij*d*.—Richardus Francis tenet vn' messuagiu' cum pertinenciis et cert' p'cell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 12 a.

Redd' vij*d*.—Dauid ap Edward tenet vnu' messuag' cum diuersis parcellas terr' continen' p' estim' 6 a.

Redd' iiij*d*.—Dauid ap John Smith tenet vnu' ten'tu' cum p'tinen' continen' p' estimac'o'em 2 r.

Redd' xix*d*.—Joh'es ap Edward tenet vn' ten'tu' cu' p'tin' et 4 p'cell' terr' nunc seperal' diuis' con' p' estimat' 16 a.

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[1] Robert Wynn, of Trefechan in Cristionydd, was the son of Richard Wynn ab John Wynn ab Edward ab Howel ab Edward ab Madog Puleston. *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three mullets of the field. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Hughes of Llanerchrugog. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*.

[2] Richard Mathew of the Monachlog, third son of David ab Mathew Wynn of Plas yn Nhrevor, by his third wife, Jane, daughter of Meredydd ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd of Dyffryn Aled.

Redd' ix*d*.—Johannes Lloyd ap Richard[1] tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinent' et quinq' parcellas terr' continen' per estimac'o'em 6 a.

Redd' ij*s*. iiij*d*.—Johannes Bromfield[2] tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinenciis et quindece' parcellas terr' continen' per estimac'o'em 20 a.

Redd' vj*d*.—Griffith ap John tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinensiis et quinq' parcellas terr' nuper terr' Roberti Lloyd generos' et antea p'cell' terraru' Willim' ap John ap Dauid ap Hoell.

Idem tenet quatuo' parcellas terr' nuper terr' Rob'ti Bromfield 55 a.

Redd' ij*s*.—Idem tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinen' et decem parcellas terr' eidem pertinen'.

Idem tenet vnam parcellam terr' nuper terr' Joh'is ab Edward ap William vocat' y Wierglodd.

Idem Griffith tenet tres parcellas terr' nuper terr' Roberti Bromfield pred' continen' in toto per estimac'o'em.

Redd' iij*s*. iiij*d*.—Edwardus ap Dauid Lloyd[3] tenet vn' tenementu' cum pertinent' et viginti et novem parcellas continen' in toto p' estimac'o'em 70 a.

Redd' ix*d*. ex'.—Edwardus ap Dauid de Dinbren[4] tenet vn' messuag' cum p'tin' et dius' p'cell' terr' con' p' est' 15 a.

Redd' vj*d*. ex'.—Idem tenet ib'm vn' cottag' et quatuo' p'cell' terr cont' p' estimac' 5 a.

Redd' vj*d*.—Johannes ap John Dauid Gruff' tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinen' et septem p'cell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 10 a.

Redd' j*d*.—Idem Johannes tenet vnam parcellu' terr' in xpionedd Kenrick nup' terr' Johannis Dauid Lloyd et Joh'is ap Robert continen' p' estimac'o'em 2 a.

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[1] John Lloyd ab Richard of Coed Cristionydd and Ty Ceryg. (See pedigree.) He married Gwenhwyfar, third daughter and coheiress of Gruffydd Lloyd of Ty Ceryg, in Cristionydd Cynwrig, with whom he had Ty Ceryg and half a bench in the chancel of Rhiwabon Church. The other half of the bench was given, with a third of the lands, to Margaret, the second daughter and coheiress of Gruffydd Lloyd, who married Randle ab John ab David of Pen y Bryn.

[2] John Bromfield of Cristionydd Cynwrig, was the third son of Martin Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer in the township of Bodylltyn, in the parish of Rhiwfabon, Esq. *Argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable* inter four Cornish choughs ppr.; on a chief *azure* a boar's head couped of the field, tusked *or* and langued *gules*. He married Jane, eldest daughter and coheiress of Gruffydd Lloyd of Cristionydd Cynwrig, with whom he had a third of the lands and a bench in the chancel of Rhiwfabon Church, adjoining the other bench belonging to her sister.

[3] Edward ab David Lloyd of Cefn y Fedw. See pedigree, p. 52.

[4] Edward of Dinbran, in the parish of Llangollen, was the son of David ab Ieuan of Cristionydd, ab Gruffydd ab Edward ab David ab Gruffydd ab Howel ab Ieuan ab Howel Fychan ab Howel ab Cynwrig Fychan ab Cynwrig ab Hoedliw of Cristionydd, fifth son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, who bore *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. He married Anne, daughter of Matthew Trevor of Trevor Hall, Esq., by whom he had a son, Richard, of Dinbran, the father of John of Dinbran. (Add. MSS. 9865.)

Redd' ij*s.* ix*d.*—Rondle ap John Dauid Llwellen[1] tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinenciis et tresdecem p'cell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 20 a.

Redd' viij*s.* iiij.—Robertus Sonlley Armiger[2] tenet in Xpionyde kenrick vnu' capitalem messuag' et tenementu' continen' p' estimac'o'em 300 a.

Redd' x*d.*—Rondle ap John ap Howell tenet vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinen' et sep'decem parcellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 21 a.

Redd' xiiij*d.*—Hugo ap Howell tenet duo messuagia cum pertinenciis in Xpionydd kenrick et diuis' parcellas terr' continen' p' estimac' 20 a.

Redd' ij*d.*—Idem Hugo tenet sex parcell' terr' parcell' terraru' nuper Johannis Lloyd ap Rondle cont' per estimac'o'em 4 a.

Redd' iij*s.* ex' wante viij*s.* iiij*d.*—Georgius Salusbury[3] tenet in Xpionydd ken'ck vn' messuag' cu' pertinen' et 6 parcell' terr' con' p' est' 9 a.

Redd' vj*d.*—Rob'tus ap W'nn tenet in Xpyonydd ken'ick vn' mess' cu' p'tin' et 12 acr' terr' cont' p' estimac' 24 a.

Redd' vj*d.*—Idem Robertus tenet sex parcellas terr' ib'm p'cell' terraru' nuper Willim' ap Ie'nn ap Howell cont' p' estimaco'em 9 a.

Redd' vj*d.*—Rogerus Eyton[4] tenet in Xpionydd kenrick vnu' tenementu' cum pertinen' et duas p'cell' terr' nuper terr' Dauidis ap Ie'nn ap Gruffith ap Edward continen' p' estimac'o'em 12 a.

Redd' xv*d.*—Idem Rogerus tenet vnam parcella' terr' nunc in quinq' parcellas fact' nuper terr' Georgii Salusbury Armiger cont' p' estimac' 20 a.

Redd' xxij*d.*—Idem Rogerus tenet vnu' tenementu' cum pertinenciis et vnam parcellam terr' nunc in septe' parcellas diuis' nuper terr' Johannis ap John ap Maddock continen' p' estimac'o'em 40 a.

Redd' ij*s.* j*d.*—Rogerus ap Rondle tenet vn' tenementu' cum pertinenciis in Xpionydd et sex p'cellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 2 a.

Redd' ij*s.* xj*d.*—Will'mus ap Hughes tenet in Xpionydd kenrick quatuor messuagia cum p'tinen' et diuers' parcellas terr' continen' p' estimat' 50 a.

Redd' iij*s.* vij*d.*—Griffith ap John ap Edward[5] tenet in Xpionydd kenrick vnu' tenementu' cum pertinenciis et sex parcellas terr' con' p' est' 18 a.

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[1] Rondle ab John ab David ab Llewelyn ab John of Pen y Bryn in the township of Cristionydd Cynwrig in the manor of Esclusham. He married, in 1605, Margaret Lloyd, second daughter and coheiress of Gruffydd Lloyd of Ty Ceryg in the parish of Rhiwfabon, by whom he had a son and heir, Edward, ancestor of the Joneses of Pen y Bryn, who are now represented by the Rev. William Maddock Williams, late rector of Llanfechain, co. Montgomery. See pedigree.

[2] Robert Sonlli of Sonlli, Esq., was the eldest son of Robert Sonlli of Sonlli, Esq., by Gaynor his wife, daughter of Maurice ab Elisau of Plas Clynennau, co. Carnarvon, Esq. He married Alice, daughter of William Fowler of Harnage Grange, co. Salop, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. See pedigree.

[3] George Salusbury of Erbistog, Esq., herald and genealogist.

[4] Rogerus Eyton of Cefn y Carneddau, *alias* Tir y Cellach, was the second son of Edward Eyton of Bodylltyn and Fferm, Esq. He had two daughters, coheiresses. Catherine, the eldest, married Roger Kynaston, attorney at law, who built the house at Cefn y Carneddau, now called Plas Kynaston. Mary, the second daughter, married Gruffydd ab John of Gaerddin.

[5] Gruffydd, a twin son, with his brother Randle, of John, second son of Edward ab Meredydd of Fron Deg in the parish of Wrexham, son of Gruffydd,

Redd' ij*d*.—Gruffith Dauid ap Gr. tenet ib'm duas p'cellas terr' cont' p' estimac' 6 a.

Redd' ij*d*.—Edwardus ap Edward ap Owen tenet ib'm vnu' cottagiu' cum le yord'.

Redd' vj*d*.—Edwardus ap Dauid ap Edward in Xpyonydd kenrick vnu' messuagiu' cu' pertinen' et vnam parcella' terr' continen' per estimac' 5 a.

Redd' iij*s*.—Edwardus Lloyd generos' tenet ib'm vn' claus' terr' in duodecem parcellas terr' contin' p' estimac'o'em 60 a.

Redd' ij*d*.—Idem Edwardus tenet tres al' parcellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 6 a.

Redd' iiij*d*.—Idem Edwardus tenet sex claus' terr' nuper terr' Thome ap John ap Ie'nn continen' per estimat' 10 a.

Redd' xii*d*.—Katherina v'r Edward tenet vn' cottag' et partem cap'i vocat' kay ben nunc in sex p'cell' fact' continen' p' estimac'o'em 4 a.

Redd.—Johannes Roberts[1] generos' tenet vnu' capitalem messuag' cum pertinen' et octodece' claus' sive parcell' terr' eidem pertinen' cont' p' estimac' 120 a.

Redd'.—Idem Johannes Roberts tenet vn' al' tenement' cum pertinen' et octo parcellas terr' in tenura Johannis ap John Hugh cont' p' estimac' 10 a.

Bersham.—Idem Johannes Roberts tenet vn' al'tenementu'nunc in tenura Christiane Edwards vidue cont' p' estimac' 24 a.

Bersham.—Idem Johannes Roberts tenet duas parcellas terr' in tenura Johannis ap John Roge' cont' p' estimaco'em 48 a.

Bersham.—Idem Johannes Roberts tenet vnu' al' tenement' cum pertinen' in tenura Rogeri Shard continen' p' estimac'o'em 12 a.

Bersham.—Idem Johannes Roberts tenet vn' al' tenementu' cum pertinen' in Bersham et tres parcell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 16 a.

Bersham. Redd' xxxiij*s*. ij*d*.—Idem Johannes Roberts tenet in Bersham vn' molendin' et vstrina' cum quinq' cottagia et vna' parcellam terr' in quatuo' parcellas diuis' continen' p' estimac'o'em 4 a. 2 r.

Idem tenet vn' al' molendin' et vstrina' et vnu' cottagiu' cum sex parcellis terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 16 a.

Idem Johannem Roberts tenet vn' al' tenementu' in Esclusham cum septem parcellis terr' in tenura Davidis Thomas et Johannis Gruff' Roge' continen' p' estimac'o'em 19 a.

Idem Johannes Roberts tenet vn' tenementu' cum pertinenciis in tenura Hugonis ap John ap Dauid ap Gruffith et quatuo' p'cell' terr' cont' p' estimat' 12 a.

Idem Johannes Roberts tenet vn' parcella' terr' cum pertinenciis in Esclusham in tenura Johannis Dauid ap Ie'nn continen' p' est' 6 a. 2 r.

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second son of Adda ab Howel of Plas yn Nhrefor. He married Janet, daughter of John ab Maurice of Oernant, by whom he had issue three sons, William, Richard, and Edward, and two daughters, Angharad and Catherine. (Cae Cyriog MSS.) See Y Coedladd in Rhiwfabon.

[1] John Roberts of Esclusham, ab Robert ab Richard ab David ab Richard ab Iolyn ab Ieuan Foel ab Madog Goch ab Madog, eighth son of Ieuaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. He had a brother, Richard Roberts, of Dinhenlle Uchaf in Cristionydd. (Harl. MSS. 1972, 2299.)

Idem Johannes tenet vnam parcellam terr' cum pertinenciis in tenura Richardi Gruff' continen' per estimac'o'em 3 a.

Idem Johannes tenet vn' al' parcellam terr' cum pertinenciis in tenura Jacobi ap Robert continen' p' estimac'o'em 15 a. 2 r.

Redd' *vs.* ix*d.*—Will'mus Eyton generos'[1] tenet vnu' messuagiu' cu' p'tinen' et 16 p'cell' terr' vnde 1 voc' kaer tyddin teg 2 Cood Richard, nunc in 4 p'cell' fact' 3 kaer Erowe 4 w'ch ben y ffynnon 5 kaes leddyn issa 6 erowe kefu 7 kae bleddyn vcha 8 kae koch or kesu 9 kaer skubor 10 kaer gwydd 11 y kaer bedw bychan 12 y kae y kae bedw Mawr 13 kae llewelin 14 kae crowe vechan' 15 kae crow lydan 16 y werglodd continen' in toto p' estimac'o'em 45 a.

Manie perticular rentes are here of the freeholderes vnknowne, whereof there must be further inquisic'on, for as they are sett downe the corne but to xxvj*li.* ij*d.* ob. q., and in 4'o Eliz. it was xxx*li.* ix*s.* ij*d.* ob.

MANERIU' DE ESCLUSHAM.

VILLA DE BRIMBO.—TENENTES PER DIMISSIONES.

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' xxj*s.* xj*d.* ob. ex'.—Thomas Powell geneross tenet vn' tenementu' in Brymbo cum gard' pomar' et croft' adiac' vocat' Govennys continen' p' estimac'o'em	6	0	0
22 y. m. being.—Vn' claus' terr' cum procliua parte Montis hostos tendeu vsque ad aquam vocat' Hyrdyre continen' p' estimac' .	3	0	0
Will'm lloyd of Halton, esq.,[2] and Jo. Eton of Leeswood, esq., are no sute for this in the Chequer chamber, but this Powell is in possession. It was helde at will 4 Eliz.—Vn' claus' ex occiden' parte vie ib'm vocat' Tyre Dyben arrabil' cont' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Vn' claus' pastur' vocat' kay moch bewey ty cont' per estimac' .	2	0	0
Vn' prat' subtus dom' vocat' y ddole continen' per estimac'o'em .	2	0	0
Vn' claus' quondam duo sup' prat' vocat' Brond continen' per est'	2	0	0
Vn' boscum ib'm supr' prat' vocat' pirth y lloyden' continen' p' est'	1	0	0
Vn' claus' pasture vocat' Crath Tire cont' p' estimac'o'em .	6	0	0
Vn' aluetu' cum quibusdam quercis inter positis vocat' Coed Crath p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
xiij*li.*	24	0	0
Redd' xviij*s.* xj*d.* ob.—Idem Thomas Powell tenet no'ie medietatis quarundam terraru' quaru' Johannes Gruffith tenet altram medietatem vn' prat' ex occidentale parte vide ducen' versus le Hope continen' per estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Vn' claus' terr' arabil' vocat' y bryn Rhyg con' per estimac'o'em	1	2	0

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[1] William Eyton of Plas Newydd in Pentref Rhiwfabon, ob. s. p. 1633, was the third son of William Eyton of Watstay, Esq. (Cae Cyriog MSS.)

[2] William Lloyd of Plas Uchaf in Halchdyn, in the parish of Hanmer, Esq. He died *s. p.*, and was succeeded at Halchdyn by his fourth brother, Edward, who married Margaret, daughter of John Jeffries of Acton, Esq., by whom he had issue two sons, Thomas Lloyd of Halchdyn, who died 1693, and John of Bryn Gnoltyn.

	A.	R.	P.
Vn' claus' pastur' quondam duo vocat' Coed kay ywch pen y weirglodd p' estimac'o'em	1	3	0
Vn' claus' terr' arabil' adiacen' terr' vocat' tir merched Cadwgan p' estimat'	1	2	0
Vn' claus' sup' ante'dem claus' vocat' y lledvron tan y foedd p' estimac'o'em	1	1	0
Vn' claus' terr' arabil' vocat' kay Cookshoote p' estimac'o'em .	2	2	0
Vn' croft iuxta viam vocat' y Rofte per estimac'o'em . .	0	3	0
Vn' clauft' existen' de seperalibus p'd'cus terr' arabil' et bosc' viz. silvæ sceduæ extenden' a via ib'm vsque ad rivula' vocat' llydire per estimac'o'em inter vias	3	0	0
Vnu' alnetum iacen' subtus montem vocat' y Coed terr' stiril' cum molendin' aquatic' continens' p' estimac'o'em . .	5	0	0
Vn' claus' quondam duo voc' kellyn et kay glas cum bosc' p' est'	3	0	0
Vn' claus' pastur' in boreal' p' via' voc' Hirdyre p' est' . .	2	2	0
Redd' xvj*d.*—Tenet et cursum aque riuuli voc' Redgidog ac licenciam ad molend' s' edificand' sup' terr' s' bibis . .	2	0	0
xiij*li.*	24	0	0
Redd' xxxj*s.* xj*d.* ob. ex'.—Johannes Gruffith Armiger[1] tenet no'ie medietatis terr' quorum Thomas Powell gen'os' et Robertus ap Edward tenent aliam medietatem vn' cottagiu' cum curtelag' p' estimat'	0	0	4
32 y. m. being.—Diuers' clausa pastur' et arabil' terr' sterilis adiac' vocat' Wayne go' vcha et Wayne go' issa cont' per estimac'	20	0	0
Tria claus' voc' kay Yockyn p' estimat' . . .	5	0	0
Vn' claus' voc' Wierglodd al's llawes p' estimat' . .	0	2	0
Vn' boscum voc' Nanty Turnell p' estimat' . . .	5	0	0
Duo claus' arabil' vel pastur' vocat' Tyre Gruffith ap Yerworth p' estimac'o'em	5	0	0
Un' al' cottagiu' ib'm cum curtelay' et clo' adiacen' vocat' kay kill p' estimac'o'em	4	0	0
Duo claus' vocat' kay Swyn' p' estimat' . . .	4	0	0
Un' prat' adiacen' vocat' Swirglodd d'd y kay Gwyn' continen' p' estimac'o'em	4	2	0
xx*li.*	45	0	4
Redd' xiij*s.* viij*d.*, 32 y. b. being.—Johannes Mathewe ap Hoell' tenet vnu' tenementu' in Brymbo vocat' goed gard' et curtelag' p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' vallem bosc' iacen' proxim' tenemento vocat' Nant y kyle p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' claus' ex opposit' tenement' vocat' kay seycho arrabil' p' est'	1	3	0
Un' claus' pastur' vocat' kay glis adiacen' con' p' estimac'o'em .	1	2	0

[1] John Gruffydd of Brymbo, Esq., eldest son of Robert ab Gruffydd ab Edward ab Morgan ab David ab Madog of Brymbo in the manor of Esclusham, second son of David Goch ab David Hen ab Goronwy Hen of Burton in Esclusham, ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Moreiddig ab Sanddef Hardd, lord of Morton in the parish of Gresford in Esclusham. *Vert*, semé of broomslips, a lion rampant *or*. See pedigree.

	A.	R.	P.
Un' al' cottagiu' vocat' erw werth ty bichan cu' croft adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	0	3	0
Un' claus' exal'tro parte vie vocat' Werglodd cum vn' pecia adiacen' per estimac'o'em	1	3	0
Un' croft vocat' Erw tan y ty p' estimat' . . .	0	1	0
Un' prat' vocat' Weru dduy in valle iuxta flumin' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	10
Un' claus' pasture vocat Mayes y garnedd' p' estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
Un' claus' iuxta aquam existen' pastur'et prat'vocat' y vron p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y birdyre adiacen' p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Hewle y ryd p' estimat' . . .	1	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Tyre Newydd p' est' . . .	0	3	0
Un' peciam bosci vocat' coed issa p' est' . . .	0	2	0
vij*li.* x*s.*	15	0	0
Redd' xxx*s.* viij*d.* ob., 32 y. m. being.—Johannes Griffith Lloyd tenet vnum tenementum in Brymbo gard' et vn' claus terr' arrabil' p' estimac'o'em	2	2	0
Un' prat' adiacen' vocat' Srom ap Swyllm cu' octo acras bosci p' estimac'o'em	3	0	0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' perth y lloyden p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' al' claus' extra parte vie vocat' Copie per estimac'o'em .	1	0	0
Aliu' claus' ex opposit' tenement' vocat' kaye Skibbor p' estimac'	1	0	0
Un' claus' terr' arabil' vocat' keuen ayth continen' p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Un' al' tenementu' cum curtelag' et croft vocat' Carneth cum bosc' per estimac'o'em	4	0	0
Duas pecias terr' boscalis alnet refert vocat' Coed towell p' estim'	5	0	0
Un' croft iuxta Coed Towill p' estimac'o'em . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' adiacen' iuxta pastur' vocat' Carnethe p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Un' cottagiu' nunc vers' in horren' cum tribus claus' nuper in vno vocat' erew vadock p' estimat'	5	0	0
Un' claus' boscos' vocat' kay Madyn bach per estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
Quatuor al' clausa iacen' subtus kay Madyn prima vocat' ddol go' secunda ddole kiffith tertia ddole hire quarta ddole vawr continen' per estimac'o'em	4	2	0
xvj*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*	34	2	0
Redd' ij*s.* iiij*d.* This is before in the freehold.—Richardus Grosveno' Miles tenet mineras carbonum subtus terr' s' proprius in Esclusham nuper in tenura Will'mi ap Maddock ac' terr' ixius Will'mi annex' in Brimbo exercend' et faciend' ad placitu' suum.			
Redd' xij*d.* Eglesegle.—Tenet et vnum tenementu' et croft adiacen' in Broughton ad voluntat' p' estimac'o'em xxvj*s.* viij*d.*	1	2	0
Redd' ij*s.* iiij*d.* No copie before the lease.—Johannes Dauies tenet vn' claus' terr' boscos in Brymbo nup' terr' Johannis Puleston vocat' Graddy glysion ad voluntat' p' estimac' vij*s.* v*jd.*	1	2	0
Redd' v*s.* j*d.*, 28 y. m. being ad volunt'.—Johannes ap John ap Edward[1] tenet vnu' tenementu' iuxta Howle y glascoed gard' et curtelag' croft et tria claus' adiacen' p' est' . liij*s.* iiij*d.*	6	2	0

[1] John of Brymbo, son of John ab Edward ab David ab Ieuan ab Ienkyn ab Llewelyn ab Ithel Goch ab Llewelyn ab Madog ab Einion ab Madog ab

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' vs. He buylt this mill, hauing no estate in the lande.—Johannes Puleston tenet situm molend' aquatico in Bersham[1] nup' Hoell ap Ie'nn ap Griffith ad voluntat' vjli. p' est'.			
Redd' xijs. ex', 18 y. m. being.—Robertus ap Edward tenet vn' tenement' cum curtelag' et croft duo claus' spinos' vocat' lled vron y wch lawe yr foreth cum bosc' p' est' . . .	2	2	0
Un' claus' arabil' vocat' kay gyver p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' per bosc' sive alnet subtus dict' claus' p' est' . .	0	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' y Weirglodd werch y ty p' est' . .	2	0	0
Un' vocat' Moyle Brymbo p' estimac' . . .	3	2	0
Un' bosc' subtus d'c'm claus' vocat' Koed Moyle Brymbo p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Un' parvu' croft vocat' Erwe glase p' estimac'o'em . .	0	1	0
lxxiijs. iiijd.	11	1	0
Redd' ijs. vijd. ex preced' 8 y. since.—Will'us Robinson Armiger tenet vnu' croft vocat' Croft Vaughan iuxta viam p'cell' et medietot' tenement' vocat' Gwern' y gassag continen' per est' .	0	2	0
Un' al' claus' prat' et arabil' vocat' werglodd y brightire vel tyre sete vel escaet' p' estimat'	2	1	0
xxiijs. iiijd.	2	3	0
Redd' ijs. vijd. exprec'd 8 y. since.—Robertus Ienno tenet vnam medietatem tenementi pred' vocat' Gweruy gassag cum Will'o Robinson pred' viz. vn' cottag' et duo claus' adiacen' p' estim'	2	0	0
Un' claus' in orien' p'te vie vocat' werglodd bichan p' est' .	1	0	0
xiijs.	2	0	0
Redd' xvjs. viijd. 28 y. m. being.—Edwardus ap Ll'en et Agnes vx' tenent' vn' tenementu' in Brymbo vocat' Pentre Glascoed cum tribus claus' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em . . .	4	0	0
Glascoy de ...—Un' claus' adiacen' vocat' kay seich p' estimac' .	1	3	0
Un' al' claus' arabil' vocat' Hauod y fryoues vcha p' estimac'o'em	1	1	0
Un' claus' ex alt' a parte vie vocat' Erow hyre p' estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
Un' claus' adiacen' vocat' Coed y kay Newith per estimac'o'em .	0	1	20
Un' claus' adiacen' vocat' Gwirglodd y kay Newith p' estimac'o'em	0	3	0
Un' moram adiacen' vocat' kay Newith p' est' . .	1	0	0
Un' al' per terr' spinoss' vocat' gedorog p' est' . .	5	0	0
cxs.	15	2	0
Redd' iiijd.—Johannes Batha tenet vnu' cottagiu' super vastum cum cert' terr' incluss' de vast' p' est' . . xs.	1	0	0
Redd' xvjs. viijd. Glascoy de ....—Will'mus Jussingham tenet vn' ten'tum in Brymbo in loco vocat' Pentre Glascoed pom' et gardin' per estimac'o'em	0	0	20
28 y. m. being.—Un' clauss' vocat' kay kill p' estimac'o'em .	1	0	0

Bleddyn, fourth son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. He married Isabel, daughter of Morgan ab Robert ab Gruffydd Fychan, by whom he was father of Hugh Jones of Wrexham. See pedigree.

[1] It is now called Melin Buleston.

	A.	R.	P.
Un' al' claus' adiacen' arabil' vocat' Werglodd vawr p' estimac' .	1	2	0
Un' clauss' adiacen' vocat' kay Maddock p' est' . .	1	0	0
Un' al' clauss' vocat' Trowse tyre p' estimac' . . .	1	3	0
Un' al' clauss' adiacen' vocat' Erow glibiou' p' est' . .	1	0	0
Un' clauss' pastur' vocat' Kay bichan p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' clauss' pastur' adiacen' vocat' Hauod y fercoues issa nunc in duo converss' p' estimat'	1	3	0
iiij*li.*	9	2	0
Redd' vj*s.* iiij*d.*, 28 y. m. beinge.—Allice ap John ap Dauid ap Dauid ap Griffith ap Ll'wellen tenet vnu' tenementu' in Pentre Glascoed in Brymbo cum gardino p' estimac'o'em . .	0	1	0
Un' clauss' pasture vocat' kay Meredith franck p' est' . .	1	2	0
Un' clauss' spinoss' vocat' Gwerne ddole llemisys per estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' clauss' vocat' Gwerne tyre kellyn p' estimac' . .	1	2	0
Un' al' clauss' terr' arabil' vocat' kay ir ounen per estimac'o'em .	0	3	0
liij*s.* iiij*d.*	5	2	0
Redd' xxx*s.* vj*d.*—Dauid ap Robert Gwyn' tenet ad voluntat' unu' cottagiu' gard' et de terr' arabil' et pastur' voc' y gyadd super vast' per estimac'o'em	1	1	0
Redd' vj*s.* 28 y. m. beinge.—Robertus Mathew tenet vnu' tenementu' horren' stabul' gard' cum introitu et exitu per clauss' vocat' y fordd p' estimac'o'em.			
Memorand' parcella sequentis dicto tenemento spectant sed in mortgagio Ed'vo ap Hugh ap Edward.			
Duo clauss' vocat' kay Gwyn per estimac'o'em . .	2	2	0
Un' clauss' vocat' Erw tan y tye p' estimac'o'em . .	1	3	0
Duo prat' vocat' Gwerglodd Vaughan p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' clauss' arabil' vocat' Akre vcha p' est' . . .	3	2	0
Duas p'cellas adiacen' vocat' cu' bosc' p' est' . . .	3	1	0
cx*s.*	13	1	0
Redd' viij*s.* No copie before, but holde now at will.—Robertus Puleston tenet vel nup' tenuit vnam parcellam terr' nuper Johannis ap Dauid ap Griffith in villat' de Brimbo ad voluntat' p' estimac'o'em . . . . . viij*s.*	1	2	0
Redd' ij*s.* iiij*d.* de tenur'. There was no copie showed for this, 4 Eliz.—Thomas Middleton miles tenet vna' p'cella' terr' de Escaet vocat' y with vid' et Brach y dinenant . xlvj*s.* viij*d.*	7	0	0
Added to Tho. ap Eden.			

BERSHAM.

Redd' ij*s.*—No copie nor lease.—Johannes Puleston et Anna vxor[1] eius tenent vel nuper tenur' vnam parcell' terr' voc' nuper yorwerth Wenedd in villa de Bersham ad voluntat' p' estim' xl*s.*	6	0	0

[1] John Puleston of Plas ym Mers, Esq., ab Robert Puleston ab Sir John Puleston of Plas ym Mers, Knt., ab John Puleston of Bers and Hafod y Wern, ab John Puleston ab Madog Puleston of Bers. *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' xviij*d.*, 22 y. m. beinge.—Hugo Francis tenet vnu' cottagiu' et tria clausa terr' arabil' adiacen' per estimac' . xviij*s.*	2	2	0
Redd'xviij*d.*, 22 y. m. beinge the moytie of Hugh Fraunces, ten't. —Johannes ap John Robert tenet vnu' cottagiu' et duo gardina cum tribus clauss' adiacen' per estimac'o'em xxxvj*s.* viij*d.*	3	2	0
Redd' iiij*d.* exprecd 15 y. since ad volunt'.—Will'mus Lewis tenet vnu' cottagiu' et duo gardina in villa de Bersham p' est' viij*s.*	0	0	5
Redd' ij*s.* vj*d.* ad volunt'.—Johannes ap John Roger[1] tenet vnum clauss' vocat' kay adiacen' comun' vocat' Rhosveesa per estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Unam al' clauss' vocat' kay Bichan cum pristrinu super edificat' p' estimac'o'em	1	1	0
xxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	3	1	0
Redd' ij*s.* 8 y. m. being.—Hugo Jones tenet vn' tenementu' gard' et vn' clauss' quondam duo vocat' y Gwerny per estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' prat' vocat' Erow fittis p' estimac'	0	3	0
Un' al' claus' ad inferior p'tem de Erw fittys p' est' . .	0	3	0
Un' clauss' adiacen' vocat' Akre Bogill p' est' . . .	3	3	0
cx*s.*	13	3	0
Redd'. None expressed, and is not in graunt; but helde by one Mrs. Vachan as free, being an incrochement.—Johannes ap Richard[2] nuper tenet vnu' clausum novit' incluss' infra novem ann' de monte per Johannem Edwardes per estim' xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	7	0	0
Redd'iiij*d.* ad volunt'.—Ie'nn ap Dauid tenet vnu' cottagiu' super vasc' in Nant y vellyn cum gard' p' estimac' . v*s.*	0	0	3
Redd' iij*s.* x*d.* ob. expres'd 12 y. since.—Johannes Kadwallader tenet duo claus' terr' vocat' y hirdyre cum horreo super edificat' et gard' per estimac'o'em . . . . xj*s.*	2	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* ad volunt'.—Ie'nn ap Robert Lloyd tenet vnu' cottag' super mast' cum gardin' et dimissione Auditor ad voluntat' p' estimat' . . . . . x*s.*	0	1	20
Redd' vij*s.* ix*d.*, 22 y. m. beinge.—Owinus ap John Dauid tenet de terr' escaet' vnum tenementum super montem & quatuo' claus'			

mullets of the field. He married Anne, only daughter and heiress of John Wynn ab David ab Howel of Bers, ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Ednyfed Goch, lineally descended from Ednyfed, lord of Broughton, who bore *ermine*, a lion statant gardant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, second son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. See pedigree.

[1] John ab John ab Roger of Rhuddallt, ab John ab Ieuan Goch ab David Goch ab Y Badi, of Plas y Badi Mawr in Rhuddallt, son of Madog ab Iorwerth Goch, fourth son of Madog ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, lord of Eyton, Erlisham, and Borasham. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*. (Harl. MSS. 1972, 2299.)

[2] John ab Richard of Bersham, ab John ab Edward ab David ab Ieuan (or John) ab Ienkyn ab Llewelyn ab Ithel Goch ab Llewelyn ab Madog ab Einion ab Madog ab Bleddyn, fourth son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. He married Catherine daughter of John Puleston of Plas ym Mers, Esq., ab Robert Puleston. See pedigree.

	A.	R.	P.
vocat' kay Mawe in simul iacen' cum gard' et parvo croft adiacen' dom' p' estimac'	10	0	0
Tria claus' terr' incluss' de monte vocat kay Newith p' estimac'	10	0	0
vj*li.*	20	0	0
Redd' x*s.* The murder was committed in the time of the survey, vel fabroru'.—Robertus Treuo' tenet tres clausur' terr' pastur' et bosc' vocat' Gwerne Habog iacen' in Esclusham nunc escaet' pro murdro p' estimac' . . . lxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	12	0	0
Redd' iiij*s.* This will not be found by the ten'ts.—Robertus ap Griffith ap John nuper tenuit diuersas terr' escaet in villa Esclusham ad voluntat' per estimac'.			
Redd' iiij*s.*, ignota tenura, yet he claymes it in fee as holte of E. Greenewich as land escheated and purchased upon the attaynder of one Jones temp'e Eliz.—Rogerus Middleton[1] ar' tenet de terr' nup' Joh'is ap d'd Trevo' postea E'ori Johnes vn' p'cell' terr' voc' place yollin et vn' er'na terr' iuxta claus' voc' Maes y Mayne Lloyd p' est'	4	0	0
Redd' xij*d.*—Rogerus ap Randle tenet in Xpioneth kenrick nuper terr' Katherine viz' Edwardes et Joh'is ap Edward' p' estimac'o'em . . . . . vj*s.* viij*d.*	1	0	0
Not in the demise escaet'.—Johannes ap Dauid ap Ll'en[2] et Randolphus filius eius tenent vnu' clausum terr' arrabil' vocat' yr Erw sete viz' escaet' p' est'	2	0	0
Redd' viij*s.* iiij*d.*—Un'claus' terr' arrabil' nunc in trio diuis'vocat' Gwernog per estimac'o'em	5	2	0
Escaet.—In claus' Edwardi Lloyd armigeri[3] iacen' iuxta Ruyabon vocat' Erw sete sine escaet' in quite kay y palmer p' estimac' .	1	0	0
	8	2	0
lx*s.* it should be by the olde survey, 6 ar. morœ, in toto 14 d. ar.			
About 12 y. m. beinge.—Edwardus ap Dauid Lloyd[4] nuper Rogeri ap Griffith ap Maddock tenet vnu' tenement' situat' et orect' in vno clauso spacioso vocat' yr Erw gam per estimac'o'em .	4	2	0
Unum pratum ib'm vocat' y Wirglodd p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' clausum genistosu' super montem vocat kay kill per estimac'	3	0	0
Un' al' claus' spinosu' vocat' Bryn Rhedyn per estimac'o'em .	3	0	0
Redd' iiij*s.* viij*d.*—Un' claus' pastur' vel arabilis vocat' kay bychan per estimac'o'em	2	3	0

[1] Roger Myddleton, Esq. See p. 26.

[2] John ab David ab Llewelyn ab John of Pen y Bryn, married Angharad daughter of John ab David ab Edward ab Meredydd of Y Fron Deg in Cristionydd, son of Gruffydd, the second son of Adda ab Howel of Trefor, by whom he had issue, Randl ab John of Pen y Bryn. See pedigree, and p. 35 of this Survey.

[3] Edward Lloyd of Plas Madog, Esq.

[4] Edward ab David Lloyd, of Cefn y Fedw, was the father of William of Cefn y Fedw, the father of Edward Lloyd, the father of Thomas Lloyd of Cefn y Fedw, who married Elizabeth only daughter and heiress of John ab Randl ab Richard of Acr Fair.

	A.	R.	P.
Un' al' claus' ib'm vocat' Bryn Rhedyn Vaghan per estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre al' Coed vcha p' est' . . .	3	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Talurhyre p' est'	1	2	0
De bosco in eodem cl'o per estimac'	1	0	0
Un' claus' pastur' stirilis vocat' Tyre al' Coed issa per estimac'o'em	4	2	0
vj*li.* xiij*s.* iij*d.*	27	1	0
Redd' xix*s.* vij*d.*—Edwardus Lloyd armige'[1] tenet vnum tenementu' vocat' y Clemendy cum gard' per estimac'o'em . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' terr' adiacen' vocat' kay Ness y tye per estimac'o'em .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw Wen' per estimac' . . .	2	3	0
Un' prat' vocat' Wirglodd vrth y tye p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Redd' xij*d.*—Un' claus' terr' arabil' vocat' Nant y garick vaur cum molendin' nouit' construct' p' estimac' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Llyndyre p' estimac' . . .	2	1	0
Tria claus' terr' arabil' vocat' kaye Glase cum tribus acris bosci per estimac'	8	0	0
Redd' vj*d.*—De terr' accrochiat' et continen' per estimac'o'em .	2	2	0
Idem tenet vnu' tenementu' vocat' kay kynaston cum gardin' et croft' per estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Un' claus' terr' adiacen' vocat' Gerglodd kinaston tyre y per est'	3	0	0
Quatuo' claus' vocat' Tyre y kinaston insimul adiacen' continen' p' estimac'o'em cum bosco	13	0	0
xiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*	36	3	0
Redd' xiij*d.* 2 y. m. being.—Dauid ap John ap Griffith et Joh'es Dauid filius ip'ius tenet duo claus' vocata Gwerne hova per estimac'o'em . . . . xxxvj*s.* viij*d.*	5	0	0
Redd' xiij*d.* 2 y. m. being.—Randle ap John ap Hoell tenet duo alia claus' vocat' Gwerne hova p' est' . xxxvj*s.* viij*d.*	5	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* iij*d.* 2 y. m. being.—Griffith ap John Dauid tenet de Gwerne hova quatuor clausa terr' per estimac'o'em . lx*s.*	10	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* 22 y. m. being.—Johannes Eton Armiger tenet tria cottagia in occupac'one Johannis ap Ie'nn Mauricii ap Hoell et Margarete ap Randle cum tribus parcellis terre in simul adiacen' vocat' Akre Eonenet Vagham p' estimac'o'em liij*s.* iij*d.*	12	0	0
Memorand' there is past in the lease the parcells follcwing, viz. a wast vocat' Akre Educnet stivil et spinoss continen' 6 acr' et al' parcell' vast' boscosam et montosam cont' 3 acras; but the freeholders deny the inclosing, so he hath no proffit by it.			
Redd' x*s.* xj*d.* expresed 3 y. since.—Robertus Bromfield[2] et Marti-			

[1] Edward Lloyd of Plas Madog, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. Buried at Rhiwfabon, Jan. 1, 1637. He married Anne daughter of John Eyton of Leeswood (Coed y Llai), co. Flint, Esq., and Jane his wife, daughter of John Lloyd ab Tudor of Bodidris in Yale, Esq. She was buried at Rhiwfabon, Aug. 22, 1636. See pedigree.

[2] Robert Bromfield was the son of David Bromfield, second son of Martin Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer in the parish of Rhiwfabon, Esq. *Argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable* inter four Cornish choughs proper; on a chief *azure*, a

	A.	R.	P.
nus Bromfield tenent tria claus' vocat' Gwerne Hesgog cum horreo super edificat' p' est' . . liijs. iiijd.	12	0	0
This was demeans parcell of the wast, and taken by copie tempore Mariæ. No way allowed vnto it.			
Redd' vs. vjd. ad volunt' ex' add jd.—Ricardus Mathew nuper Dauid Mathewe tenent vnu' clauss' terr' vocat' y Gwerne y Gerwyn Gwerglodd p' est'	1	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' wern vaur p' estimac' . . .	3	0	0
xxvjs. viijd.	4	2	0
Redd' xxijd. Browghton Eglesegle.—Thomas Powell de Brimbo geneross' tenet vn' villa de Broughton vn' clauss' sive toft' vocat' place Habock p' estimac'o'em . . xiijs. iiijd.	2	0	0
Redd' xxijd.—Ieuan Lloyde tenet vnu' messuagiu' et vn' p'cell' terr' vocat' kay Bichan p' est' . . . xviijs.	3	0	0
Redd' iijs. jd.—Joh'es ap Euan David Lloyde tenet vnu' messuagiu' et tres p'cellas terr' p' est' . . . xls.	4	2	0

Incrochiata in Esclusham.

Euan ap Thomas tenet sup' vast' absq' redd' vel titulo tria cotag'.

Robertus Molineux encrochianet de vasto principis et anex' terr' Thome Midleton militis per est' 10 p' ticas.

Elice ap Richarde vnu' cotag' sup' vast' p' redd' ijd. ad volunt'.

Vna pecia terr' vocat' Kay Meveth al's Brin yr Iryn & in possessione Joh'is Edwardes per est' 4 acr'.

Vna pec' terr' escaet' prope Phos vers p' est' vn' acr' inter tenen' vocat' Dole Kay Herlyn.

Joh'es Nicoll tenet vnu' cotag' sup' vast' in Brimbo curtelag' et gard' vocat' dole Cechewedd.

Dauid ap Robert Wynn tenet sup' vast' in Brimbo 4 gardin' p' est' vn' acr' ad volunt' & de nono vjd.

Adamus Dauies et eius filius tenent in Brimbo vnu' cot' et gardinu' p' est' de acr' ad volunt' absq' redd'.

The sum of the lease rentes and at will p' ann' are xixli. xvijs. viijd. q'. In 4'o Eliz. xvjli. xvijs. xjd. ob., lixs. viijd. ob. lesse then now I finde it.

The freeholde rentes I can not make certaine, for that manie rentes are vnknowne, as appeareth vpon the particulars of the freeholders.

MANERIU' DE MORETON ANGLICORUM.

(*Harl.* 3696, fo. 122.)

Redd' xxijs. viijd. ex'. This last expressed 4 years since. See fol. 228 for D'no.—Edwardus ap John ap Edward tenet vnu' messuagiu' sine tenementu' pomariu' gard' et 14 claus' eidem spectan' viz't un' claus' vocat' Kay skibo'

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boar's head couped of the field, tusked *or* and langued *gules*. Robert Bromfield's mother was Catherine, daughter of John Sonlli of Sonlli, Esq.

un claus' vocat' Kay puedd un' claus' vocat' y glyn un' claus' vocat' a little slip of meadowe un' claus' vocat' y werglodd vch un' claus' vocat' y ddole hire un' parcell' vast' vocat' gard' yr Kirryryn un' tenement' vn' horren' et tres p'cell' terr' eidem p'tin' un' claus' vocat' y Kae Bychan un' claus' vocat' Kae Llyn un' claus' vocat' y Werglodd veghan p' est'—20 acr'.

Redd' x*s*. ij*d*. ex' expressed 8 years since.—Robt' ap Randal ap John Thomas tenet unum messuagiu' sine tenementu' pomar' gardin' cu' pertinen' un' claus' vocat' y Werne girch un' claus' vocat' y Werne wair un' claus' vocat' y Wayn vcha un' claus' vocat' y Wayn ganol un' claus' vocat' y Wayn issa un' claus' vocat' yr Errow hire un' claus' vocat' yr Acre un claus' vocat' yr Errow wrth y ty un' claus' vocat' y Werglodd wrth y Coppoll—13 acr' cx*s*.

Redd' x*d*. ex'. 2 yeares in beinge.—Idem tenet unu' cottagiu' vn' gard' et duas parcellas terr' viz't un' claus' vocat' Kay Barnar un' claus' vocat' gelly veghan y' estimat' un' al' parcell' vocat' tyre tan y wern p' est'n 4 acr' xxxiij*s*. iiij*d*.

Redd' v*s*. iiij*d*. ex', one yeare in beinge ad volunt'.—Will'mus ap John Dauid[1] tenet vn' messuag' sine tenement' cu' gard' pomar' cum p'tinen' viz't un' claus' vocat' y wern issa un' claus' vocat' y wern vcha un claus' vocat' y wirglodd un' claus' vocat' yr holt un' claus' adiacen' voc' y Nant p' estimat' 3 acr' di' xxxv*s*. vij*d*. Before, the lease helde without copie.

Redd' vj*s*. ex', expired 5 yeares since.—Dauid ap John ap Ien'n Gor'[2] tenet un' messuag' sine tenementu' vn' cotagiu' pomar' gard' et quatuor acras terr' eidem p'tinen' 4 acr' xxxiij*s*. iiij*d*.

Redd. xvij*s*. x*d*. ex' vocat' hic. See fabroru' 226. One yeare in beinge.—Kenricus ap Dauid tenet vnu' messuag' sine tenementu' pomar' gard' et sex p'cell' terr' eidem spectan' viz't un' claus' vocat' bryn yr yscolhaig un claus' vocat' Kay Wilkin he Lygin un' claus' vocat' y Wyrglodd vch un' claus' vocat' y Wyrglodd issa un' claus' vocat' bryn kae Wilkin heligin un' claus' vocat' y tir wughlyn y ty p' est' 10 acr'.

Redd' iij*s*. vj*d*. ex'. 4 yeares in beinge. See fabroru' 226.—Idem tenet un' cotagiu' et duas p'cellas terr' viz' dai'o claus' vocat' Kae Wilkin hely gen p' est' 3 a. No copie before the lease.

Redd' iij*s*. iiij*d*. No lease showed. See fol. 226. Idem tenet vnum parcella' terr' vocat' Kae yr Toola et vn' paruum pratum vocat' Wirglodd levkv p' est' 2 a. di'.

Redd' x*d*. ex' 2 y. in beinge.—Johannes Roger Lle'n tenet duo cotagia duo gard' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em d'd acr' xij*s*. iiij*d*.

Vocat hic Redd' vij*s*. vi*d*. ex' 29 y. in beinge. See this in Moreton Anglicaru' 226, in fabroru'.—Edwardus Hope tenet tres parcellas viz' un claus'

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[1] William ab John of Pen y Lan in the township of Dinhinlle Isaf, second son of David ab Edward of Trefor. Edward, the eldest son of William, had Pen y Lan, and had an only child named Elizabeth, the heiress of Pen y Lan, who married Elis Lloyd, formerly an attorney at Ludlow. She died without issue, and her husband got her to settle her lands on himself and his heirs for ever. (Cae Cyriog MS.) See pedigree.

[2] David ab John ab Ieuan Goch ab David Goch ab Y Badi of Rhuddallt, ab Madog ab Iorwerth Goch, fourth son of Madog ab Llewelyn, lord of Eyton.

vocat' tir y pa'an un claus' vocat' yr Errow hire un' claus' vocat' Triakyn p' estimat' 5 a.

Redd' xvj*d*. ex' 2 y. in beinge ad volunt'.—Edwardus Eyton Armiger tenet vnum clausu' vocat' yr Akre Mawr p' estimat' 1 a. No copie before the lease.

Redd' xxvj*s*. ex'. See fo. 227, 29 yeares in beinge, fabroru'.—Hugo Bates tenet vnum messuagium sine tenementu' pomar' gard' cum pertinen' viz' un' claus' vocat' Kae hoiskin un' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd veghan un' claus' vocat' yr Errow wheir un' claus' vocat' kae meriog Mawr nunc in quinq' parcell' un' claus' vocat' yr Errow hiyr un' claus' vocat' yr Wirglodd with y ty un' claus' vocat' Horlia hurst un' claus' vocat' y kae hichan p' estimat' 20 a.

Redd' v*s*. vj*d*. ob' ex'. See fo. 227, 2 y. in being.—Dauid ap Owen tenet unu' messuagiu' sive tenementu' duo gard' et tres parcellas terr' eidem spectan' viz' un' claus' vocat' place grono un' claus' vocat' Kae yr vedwen' nunc in duo un claus' vocat' Kae y dderwen p' estimac'on'.

Redd' ix*s*. j*d*. ex' 2 y. in beinge.—Thomas Hope tenet unum messuagiu' sive tenementu' pomar' gard' et quatuor parcellas terr' eidem spectan' viz' un' claus' vocat' Mayes tan y dee un' claus' vocat' ty tree Acre vcha un' claus' vocat' y tree Acre issa un' claus' vocat' yr errow tan y berllan p' est' 5 a. liij*s*. iiij*d*.

Redd' ij*s*. j*d*. ex' 2 y. in beinge.—Katherina v'r Edward tenet vnu' p'c'lla' terr' vocat' Kae ap Jo'n' ap filiu' cont' p' est' 2 a. xv*s*.

Redd' vj*s*. ix*d*. ex' 29 y. in beinge.—Emanuell Jones tenet vnu' messuagiu' sive tenementu' pomar' gard' et duo claus' terr' viz' un' claus' vocat' Kae Maddock un' claus' ib'm vocat' Kae y Koll p' est' 10 a. iiij*li*. xiij*s*. iiij*d*.

Redd' xv*s*. ex' one y. in beinge. See this fo. 228.—Thomas ap Edward tenet vnu' messuag' siue tenementu' vocat' y goedlodd pomar' gard' et sex parcellas terr' eidem spectan' viz't un' claus' vocat' y Ddole hire vn claus' vocat' y Ddole wair un' claus' vocat' y Kae Caregog nunc in duo un' claus' vocat' y Kae helig un' claus' vocat' leukee p' estimac'on' 10 a.

See this in Moreton Anglicanu' 226. Redd' ex' 2 y. in beinge. M' there was no copie of this before the composicion, but was granted 2 E. 6 for 21 yeares.—Thomas Goldsmith tenet vnu' messuag' siue tenementu' et quatuor claus' terr' eidem spectan' viz't un' claus' vocat' yr Akre Bichan un' claus' vocat' y gellie un' claus' vocat' y Kae Mawr un' claus' vocat' yr Akre heligog p' estimat' 8 a.

Redd' iij*li*. xiiij*s*. iiij*d*. ex' 13 y. in beinge in all.—Richardus Williams tenet vnu' messuag' siue tenementu' in tenura Thome Bingley et duo decem parcell' terr' eidem adiacen' viz't un' claus' vocat' yr Akre Fynnon un' claus' vocat' Kae Bychan un' claus' vocat' y Cow Leasow un' claus' vocat' Kae Wilkake un' claus' vocat' bron Wilkake gowol un' claus' vocat' Kae Richard un' claus' vocat' y Frwnos duo parva prat' un' claus' vocat' Kae yr Fynnon un' claus' vocat' Kae Graby medietat' Kae Maior p' estimac' 34 a.

Idem tenet vnu' messuagiu' in occupac'one Joh'is ap Howell et quindecem parcellas terr' eidem p'tinen' viz't un' claus' vocat' y Kae wrth y ty un' claus' vocat' y keven nessa un' claus' vocat' y keven vcha un' claus' vocat' y Koed Kae gwydd Itha un' claus' vocat' y Errow y Lloyd un' claus' vocat' y Koed Kae Couol 39 a. un' claus' vocat y birdyre un' claus' vocat' Llyn y derow Mymon' un' claus' vocat' Coed Kae gwydd bythaw un' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd un' claus' vocat' y Tyre marl un' claus' vocat' yr Erow hire un' claus' vocat' y ddwy Errow goidiog un' claus' vocat' y nant medietat' Kae Mawr p' est' 134 acr' in toto lxxiij*li*. vj*s*. viij*d*.

Idem tenet unu' al' messuag' in occupacione Johannis ap Jo'n Raph et decem parcellas terr' eidem spectan' viz't un' claus' vocat' y Sindyre vtha un' claus' vocat' Errow ty y pobty un' claus' vocat' Errow Cridiog un' claus' vocat' y kae vcha un' claus' vocat' yr Errow gron un' claus' vocat' Kae y platt nunc in duo un' claus' vocat' Kae Fthiniog nunc in duo un' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd hire. Le yordes et tres parcell' in occup'cit' Edri ap Jo'n' viz't un' claus' vocat' y Errowe goidiog un' claus' vocat' Coed hichan un' claus' vocat' Erow fast un' cottag' et quatuor parcellas terr' in occupac' Ellis Dauid ap Owen viz't vnu' claus' vocat' y vron vcha un' claus' vocat' y vron yssa un' claus' vocat' y Coed Kae bichan p' est' in toto 70 a.

No lease seene:

Redd' iiij*d.* ex'.—Owinus Breerton tenet ½ ar' terr' in tenura Grist Thomas d'd' ar'.

Redd' ij*s.* vj*d.* ex'—Idem tenet vnu' cotagiu' et duas p'cel'as terr' in tenura Thome Lloyd p' estimacion' 3 a.

Redd' iiij*d.* ex' de vasto ad volunt'.—Idem tenet le chappell et duo gard' viz' vn' vocat' place Robin p' estimac' d'd' acr'. xxx*s.* 4 a.

They suffer the chappell to decay.

Redd' vj*d.* ex'.— Lawrencius Wills holdeth certaine landes, sometimes the lande of Peter Roydon, under the rente of vj*d.*, but hath not bene payde since the death of the same Peter.

The Jurie cannot finde the lande.

Redd' xix*s.* ex' 3 y. in beinge. Rentale ix*s.*—Will'mus ap John Robert tenet unum messuag' vnu' cotag' duo parva gard' et quinq' eidem pertinen' viz' un' claus' vocat' Kae Dauid Vaughan un' claus' vocat' Kae tan y dee un' claus' vocat' y pen vtha y chiveg haker mawr un' claus' vocat' y chevegh Accre bichan p' est' 15 a. vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Redd' xiij*s.* iiij*d.* ex'.—Rob'tus ap Randle tenet in Morton Anglicor' p' estimac' 7 a. iiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Redd' xxij*s.* ex'.—Edwardus Dauies [Rob'tus Lloyd] tenet vnu' messuag' sive tenementu' nuper Ricei ap Hen et quadra' acras terr' vocat' tire Rees p' estimac' 40 a.

Redd'in toto xlvj*s.* ij*d.* cum xiij*s.* viij*d.* ob. de incr'o 29 y. in beinge, ad vol'. Redd' v*s.* j*d.* ob. ex'.—Idem tenet vnu' messuagiu' siue tenementu' vocat' Tyre Gruffith et quatuor acras terr' p'tinen' cont' p' estimac' 4 a.

Redd' iv*s.* viiij*d.*—Idem tenet quinque acras terr' et vn' acram peat' vocat' Tyre ye p' estimacion' 6 a.

Redd' vj*d.* ex'.—Idem tenet dimid' acre prat' in Tyre y Feue p' estimacion' di' acr'.

Redd' j*d.* ex'.—Idem tenet unu' cotagiu' et gardin' p' est' 3 roodes. Rentall 46*s.*

52 acr' in toto xx*li.* No copie before the lease.

Vide post 229. No lease showed, escheate ad volunt'. Redd' xlj*s.* ex'.—Nicholaus Fortescue miles tenet vnum tenementu' un' claus' vocat' y chwegh Acre vchan un' claus' vocat' y chwegh Acre issa un' claus' vocat' gwerglodd yokin un' claus' vocat' Mebsydd y gevetie un' cotag' et duas p'cellas un' al' parcell' vocat' y tyre doon un' al' parcell' vocat' y byrdire et duo parva prat' per estimacion' in toto 48 a. x*li.* This came by escheate. It shoulde bee but 30 acr'.—This was John Eatons[1] attainted.

[1] This John Eaton or Eyton was the eldest son of John Eyton of Watstay, Esq., by his first wife, Emma, daughter of Sir Roger Kynaston of Hordley,

Redd' xv*s*. ex'. No lease allowed.—Martinus ap Ieu'n tenet vn' p'cell' terr' vocat' y werglodd p' estimat' j di' xv*s*.

Redd' vj*d*. ex' de vast'.—Joh'es d'd' Broughton Martin ap Ieu'n et al' tenet peciam past' p' est' di' acr' x*s*.

Sum of the rentes of Moreton at this day is xviij*li*. ix*s*. iij*d*. q'.

4'o Eliz. xvij*li*. ix*d*. ob. q', xxviij*s*. x*jd*. ob. lesse than now.

COM' DENBIGH.

DYNNLLE.—MANERIU' DE DYNNLLE.

NOMINA JURATORU'.

Cornelius Manley generos'	Martyn ap Ie'nn
Dauid ap Hugh Vaughan	Robert Groome
Joh'es Hugh	Hugh ap Edward
Roger ap Jo. Dauid ap Gr.	Tho. ap d'd ap John
Will'us ap Jo. D'd	Will'm ap Edw. ap Hoel
Edw. ap John d'd Gor'	Edw. ap Will'm
Richard ap Thomas	Richard ap Dauid
John ap Edward	Richard ap John
John ap John ll'yn	John Lloyd ap d'd ap Ho'l
Robert ap John Robt.	John Wyn d'd ap Hoell
Richard ap d'd Lloyd	Godfrey ap Edward.

Qui dicunt super sacramenta sua.

To the first article they say and p'sent that they have hereafter sett downe all ye landes that they knowe or have hadd notice to appertayne vnto ye Prince within ye said manno'; but because other severall manno' are in sundry places intermixed with ye saide manno' they cannot plainlie sett downe ye meeres and boundes of this manno' of Dynnelle.

To the second they say that they knowe not what demeasne landes are in the said manno'.

To the third they say that they knowe not freeholders within ye said manno'.

To the fowrth and fifth articles they say that they are not able to distinguish the auncient seuerall tenures of the said manno', suche as ye same were before ye Composic'on; but they referre themselves to the p'amble. Further they p'sent that all the former severall tenures of the said mannor are now, by vertue of the said Composic'on, reduced (as they take it) to one tenure; and all or ye most parte of ye ten'nts of the said manno', after the Composic'on, and vpon ye taking of newe grauntes, l'res patent, have surrendred and departed with theire copies and other auncient deedes whereby they helde before ye saide Composic'on.

To the fifth article they further say that they do not know, neither have hearde, that any of ye tennaunts of the saide manno' ought to pay any fyne vppon ye marriage of their daughters.

Knt. He married Catherine, daughter of John Puleston Hen of Hafod y Wern, by whom he had no issue. He was executed in Holt Castle, in 1534, for killing William Hanmer. (Cae Cyriog MS.)

To the sixth article they say that they knowe of no commons or wastes the doe in particule' belonge vnto this manno'.

To the seaventh article they say that there are seueral woodes and vnderwoodes vppon most of the tenn'nts landes, w'ch for ought they knowe are spoiled nor further vsed than for ye necessarie behoofe of ye tennants, according to ye teno' of theire lettres patents or grauntes.

To the eighth they present that in ye saide manno' there is a plotte of grounde called Parke Dynnlle (nowe disparked), and is helde by S'r Nicholas Fortescue, Knight, but by what right they knowe not.

To the ninth

To the tenth they p'sent that all the messuages, landes, and tenementes in this manno', and the tennants right thereof, by force of ye said Composic'on are holden and to bee holden by the tennantes thereof for ever from fortie yeares to fortie yeares, at, for, and vnder the vsuall rents, fynes, reliefe, and customes nowe vsed in this manno', saving suche landes as are graunted for a shorter tyme, whiche are unknowne to them (if any suche bee).

To the eleventh article they say they are ignorant of any com'oditie made or to bee made of any suche things as are menc'oned in the said article w'thin this manno'.

To the xijth, xvjth, xviijth, xxth, xxjth, and xxijth articles, they say they knowe of no suche thinges as in any of ye same articles are menc'oned and required, save onely they say that there was a certaine water cornemill, nowe decayed and fallen downe, within ye said manno', w'ch stood vpon ye side of a parcell of lande nowe called y dolle vawr, w'ch is ye Prince his Highnes landes, sometymes in the tenure of John Wyn' ap S'r Mathewe, and nowe in ye tenure of Cornelius Manley.

To the last article they say (that they take it) there are eightscore perches, everie perche conteyning fowre and twentie foote in the Welch customarie acre.

Quoad Tenentes per Dimissiones, viz. q':

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' viij*s.* iij*d.* ex'.—Will'mus ap Edward ap Hoell tenet vn' messuag' vn' harren' vn' gardin' vn' pomariu' per estimac'on' .	0	2	0
Unam peniiam terr' in clauso vocat' Kay tan y ty p' estimac'on'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw Vghlaw y Llwyn et vna' aliam parcella' vocat' y Weru' fawr p' est'	0	2	0
Expired 4 y. since.—Un' al' claus' vocat' y hettie yssa p' estimac'	2	0	2
Un' p'cell' vocat' yr Erw yn y Crogfyn . . .	0	2	0
Unam al' p'cella' vocat' yr heltye vcha p' est' . .	1	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' Erow y thinog p' estimac' . . .	0	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' de yr Erow heere & yr Erw Llydiart p' estim'	1	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' y kae vcha p' estimac'on' . . .	2	0	0
Duas parcell' vocat' y kae issa et drillie boiyon p' estimac'on' .	1	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' Erw y streete goll p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' parcell' vocat' p' no'ia de garddy y Lloye et gardd' yr he luie p' estimac'on'	0	2	0
Quoddam steatu' siue viam duce'm a predict' messuag' vers' mont' ib'm p' estimac'o'n'	0	2	0
cs.	13	2	0
Redd' x*d.* ex'.—Un' pec' terr' in claus' vocat' y gevfeon vcha p' est'	0	2	0

	A.	R.	P.
Un' horren' et un' shopa' sup' vlt' pec' terr' edificat' et vn' pec' terr' in claus' vocat' y geufron issa p' estimac'on' . .	0	1	0
vjs.	0	3	0
Redd' vj*d*. ex'.—Un' al' parcell' terr' vocat' y genfron yssa p' est'	1	0	0
Un' pec' terr' in claus' vocat' bryn y Coeue p' estimac'on' .	0	1	0
vijs. vj*d*.	1	1	0
Redd' j*d*. ex'.—Idem tenet vn' selion' terr' in parcell' terr' vocat' y genfron p' estimac'on' . . . . viij*d*.	0	1	0
Redd' iiij*d*. ex' 3 y. in beinge.—Idem Will'mus tenet vn' peciam terr' in parcell' vocat' Maes Llydan varle p' est' . .	0	1	0
Un' pec' in parcell' terr' vocat' Kay dan y ty p' estimac'on' .	0	2	0
Un' pec' terr' in parcell' vocat' bryn y Coen p' estimac'on' .	0	0	10
vs.	0	3	10
Redd' xvj*s*. viij*d*. ex' expired 4 y. since.—Richardus ap Dauid tenet vn' messuagiu' sive tenementu' vn' horo' cum gardin' et pomar' eide' spectan' ac unam parcellam vocat' p' no'ia' de y Kae dan y ty et y wirglodd p' est'	2	2	0
Unam parcell' vocat' Dryll y Stallwyn per estimac' . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' diuis' in tria vocat' y kay vch ben y wern' p' estimac'on'	3	0	0
Un' parcell' terr' vocat' gwerne y gynne p' estimac' . .	0	2	0
Un' parcell' terr' vocat' gwern y vron ddv p' estimac' . .	0	2	0
Un' parcell' terr' vocat' y vron ddv ganol p' est' . .	0	2	0
Un' parcell' terr' vocat' y bryn glase issa p' est' . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y bryn glase vcha p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' llydiart y mynydd p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y vron ddv vcha p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' bryn seisillt p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw issa p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y vreith wen p' extambiu' pro p'cell' terr' modo in occupac'o'e Joh'is Lloyd ap dd' ap Hoell voc' y kae mawr p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae glase p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw vlewog p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y bryn pervedd p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw yn kae yn y worn p' estimac' . .	0	2	0
viij*li*. x*s*.	19	0	0
Redd' x*s*. add' ix*d*. Rentall x*s*. ix*d*. ex' et ad volunt'. No lease showed.—Robertus ap Richard Wynn tenet vnu' mess' vn' horren' vn' gard' vn' pomar' et curtelag' eidem messuag' spectan' p' est'			
Un' claus' vocat' Erw y Groes p' estimac' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kae fynnon vacr p' est' . . .	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Maes lleden varle p' est' . . .	1	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw lys p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw gar p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw good p' est'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Crogfeyn Mawr p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erow ganol p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Crogfryn llwyd p' est' . . .	2	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
Un' per' terr' in clo' vocat' Erw Evrog p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' per' terr' in Campo vocat' y ddole modo divis' in duas partes iacen' infra terr' Nicholai Fortescue mil' p' estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
vj*li.* viij*s.* iiij*d.*	15	3	0
Redd' x*s.* ex'.—Henricus ap William et Hugo ap Harrye filius et heres apparens dicti Henrici tenent vnu' messuagiu' vn' horrein' vn' gard' vn' pomar' et curtelag' eidem messuag' spectan' per estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae yscallog p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y llyudirie p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y ddole Hempe p' est' . . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Dryll y mynke et vn' claus' vocat' yr Tallare p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw dd' p' estimac' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' nunc diuis' in terr' p'cellas vocat' y frow p' estimac' .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Ardd goedd p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y clwt cum clo' vocat' y gardd hewip p' estimac'	1	0	0
Un' claus' divis' in tria vocat' y Crogfryn nessa yr myngdd p' est'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' cotagiu' horren' et curtelag' p' est' . . .	0	0	10
Un' claris' vocat' Maes lleden varle p' estimac'o'em . .	1	2	0
cx*s.*	12	3	10
Redd' xiiij*s.* viij*d.* ex'. Rentall xij*s.* ij*d.* ob.—Will'mus Dauid ap Ie'nn Lloyd et Edwardus ap William filius et heres d'c'i Will'mi[1] tenent vnu' messuag' gard' curtelag' &c. p' estimac'o'em .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erwtan y birllan p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erew gellie p' estimac' . . .	1	3	0
Quatuor seliones in Campo vocat' Maes llydan verle p' estimac' .	0	1	0
Un' curtelag' in parcell' terr' vocat' kae yn y wern p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae ynvy wern p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Duas parcellas terr' vocat' yr Erw vch ben y wern vechan p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae Coch p' estimac' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Karth ap Eiginon p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw Hylygan p' estimac' . . .	0	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' y Werglodd p' estimac' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Ardd ffa p' estimac' . . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw Leghmedd p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' (diuiss' in tria) vocat' yr Erw vawr p' est' . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y bryn Mawr et cotag' o vile Anglice Sheepecoate snp' inde edificat' p' est'	1	2	0

[1] Edward Williams of Hafod y Bwch, ab William ab David ab Jenkyn Lloyd, was the father of William Williams of Hafod y Bwch, who married Mary daughter and heiress of Eubule Lloyd, brother of Ellis Lloyd of Pen y Lan, by whom he had a son and heir, Eubule Williams, who took the name of Lloyd upon succeeding to the Pen y Lan estates, and was High Sheriff for the county of Denbigh in 1719. Edward Williams married Jane, daughter of John Powel of Bodylltyn, Esq., brother of Sir Thomas Powel of Horslli, Bart.

	A.	R.	P.
Un' al' claus' diuis' in quatuor vocat' y Bryne Rhyg et cotag' ac vn' horreiu' superinde edificat' et 2 parva gard' eisdem cotag' et horr' adiacen' per estimac'o'em	4	0	0
viij*li.* x*s.*	18	0	0
Johannes Hugh ap John Lloyd tenet vnu' messuag' horren' vn' cottag' cum gard' pomar' et cartelag' eisdem messuag' et cottag' spectan' p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyr Mab y Cor issa p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tir mab y Cor vcha p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tir mab y Cor or pull p' est' . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Dol y Kogweet p' estimac' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw Rhyd rianog et vn' al' claus' vocat' y nant p' estimac'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y tir gwlys diuis' in duas parcell' p' estimac' .	2	0	0
Tres sel' in claus' vocat' y geusron p' est' . . .	0	1	0
Duas seliones in claus' vocat' y gwereglodd Dauid ap John p' est'	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' Erw y baedd p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw Ollwyn p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw y groes p' est'	0	1	0
Un' selion' in claus' vocat' Erw llen p' est' . . .	0	0	20
iiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*	10	0	0
Redd' vj*d.* ex' 3 y. in beinge.—Edwardus ap John Lloyd tenet duas parcellas vocat' per no'eu de Tir Mab pleddin p' est' vij*s.* iiij*d.*	2	0	0
Redd' v*s.* ext' expired 4 y. since. Rentall v*di.*—Dauidus ap John ap Ie'nn Lloyd tenet vn' messuag' cum quibusdam structur' eidem messuag' adiacen' ac vnu' pomar' et vnam parcellam terre vocat' y ddol p' estimac' . . . xij*s.* iij*d.*	0	2	0
Dauidus ap John ap Ie'nn ap David ap Hoell tenet vnu' messuag' vnu' horreum cu' gard' et curtelag' p' est' . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' bryn yuinny diuiss' in tres parcell' p' est' .	2	0	0
Un' parcellam terre vocat' Erw lloyd p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' parcellam terre vocat' yr hirdir p' est' . . .	2	0	0
lvj*s.* viij*d.*	5	3	0
Redd' iij*s.* viij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet unu' messuag' cum pertinenciis in quo ip'e inhabitat cum quibusdam structur' gard' pomar' et curtelag'	0	1	0
Un' parcell' terr' diuis' in duas vocat' Kay Dicus p' est' .	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw llen p' est'	1	0	0
Un' parcell' terr' vocat' Erw lloyd p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' parcell' terr' vocat' yr Erw bant yssa p' est' . .	1	0	0
lvj*s.* viij*d.*	5	3	0
Redd' vj*d.* ext'. Theis are expired 4 y. since. Add vj*di.* p' rentall.—Idem tenet vn' claus' vocat' Erw yr kil p' est' . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw Dranswcha p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr wirglodd vcha p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' al' parcell' vocat' ..... p' estimac'o'em . . .	1	0	0
xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	4	2	0

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' vs. ext' expired 5 y. since.—Johannes Wynn ap Dauid ap Hoell tenet vn' messuag' sive tenementu' cum p'tinen' in quo inhabitat p' estimac'	0	1	0
Un'parcell' terr' vocat' p'no'ia de y kae Rhyg et garth y Kyl p'est'	2	0	0
Duas parcell' vocat' Rist Cyffrey p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' y Rhen fryn p' estimac' . . .	1	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' y Kae Mawr y bryn Coch p' estimac' .	1	0	0
Un' parcell' vocat' karreg y pale p' estimac' . . .	1	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' dryll y lloyd p' est' . . .	0	1	0
Un' parcell' vocat' y Clwt yn y meru' p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' bryn y kill p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' p' no'ia de yr holt vcha y dryll y Ddyme p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' diuis' in tria vocat' nant y Kittie p' est' . .	0	2	0
iiij*li.*	11	0	0
Redd' vs. ext', expired 5 y. since.—Johannes Lloyd ap Dauid ap Hoell tenet vn' messuag' vn' horreu' et curtelag' cu' p'tin' p' est'	0	1	0
Un' parcell' terr' vocat' y kae yn y mynyth vcha p' est' . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae canol p' estimac' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae Maur diuis' in tria p' est' . .	3	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' hirdir y pull p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' hirdir yesa per est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' tir mab bleddyn vcha p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyr mab bleddyn issa p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Crw Nessa yr forth p' est' . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Rost vethedick diuis' in duo p' estimac' .	2	0	0
iiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	13	3	0
Redd' iiij*s.* iij*d.* ext'.—Galfridus ap Edward ap Meredith et Johannes Jeffrey filius et heres apparens predict' Galfridi tenet vnu' messuag' et al' structur' cum gard' pomar' et curtelag' eidem messuag' spett p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' bryn ap Ithell vcha p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' tir Ieni issa p' est'	2	0	0
Tres sel' in claus' vocat' tir Leni Canol p' est' . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' givern y bedw' p' estimac' . . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae tan y gaeneth vcha p' est' . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Maes ynvodd vcha p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Maes nvodd issa p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Wern vechan p' est' . . .	0	2	0
lvj*s.* viij*d.*	5	1	0
Redd' iij*s.* v*d.* ext', 3 y. in being.—Johannes Robert ap Dauid ap Ie'nn tenet vnu' messuag' vnu' horreu' et vn' gard' cum pertinen' p' est'	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' yr Errow tan y ty p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Erw heer p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw Icha p' est'	1	0	0
Un prat' vocat' y Werglodd p' estimac' . . .	1	0	0
xl*s.*	3	0	20
Redd' iiij*s.* iiij*d.* ext'.—Thomas ap Hughe tenet vnu' messuag' vnu' horreu' et curtelag' cum p'tinenciis p' est' . .	0	1	0

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' bryn y betheel p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' tir yr Irin vcha p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Maes y wodd Canol p' est' . . .	1	1	0
Un' p'ce terr' in claus' voc' yr Akre p' est' . . .	0	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae Neydd p' est' . . .	0	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Cwisiade gwiddion issa p' estimac'o'em .	0	1	0
lvj*s.* viij*d.*	5	0	0
Redd' iiij*s.* ext' 3 y. in beinge.—Edwardus ap Roger tenet vn' messuag' vnu' cottagiu' et vnu' gardinu' cum pertinenc' p' est'	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw nessa yr ty per est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' y Wirglodd p' estimac' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y birth llwyd divis' in duo p' estimac' . .	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Rhedyn Dvou' p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y bryn Coch p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' p' nora' de Erw John Meredd' et yr Erw vecham p' estimac'	1	0	0
lxx*s.*	7	2	20
Redd' iiij*s.* v*d.* ext'.—Johannes ap John ap Dauid ap Morgan tenet vnu' messuagiu' vn' dom' pistar' vn' horreu' vnu' gardinu' et vn' curtilag' cum pertinenc' p' estimac'o'em . . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' pen y kae vcha p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' pen y kae issa p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y ddol dan y ty p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erow y Dalar p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae bychan vcha p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae bychan Canot p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae bychan issa p' est' . . .	1	0	0
l*li.*	4	1	0
Redd' vj*s.* v*d.* ext'.—Dauid ap Hugh tenet vnum messuag' vn' horreu' et vn' gardin' cum pertinenciis p' estimac' . .	0	0	20
Tres parcellas terr' vocat' p' seperal' nomina de y Ddol vcha y ddol yssa et y ddol genol p' estimac'o'em . . .	5	0	0
lvj*s.* viij*d.*	5	0	20
Redd' iiij*s.* vj*d.* ext'.—Johannes ap John ap Ie'nn ap Dauid ap Hoell tenet vn' messuag' vnu' gardinu' et horreu' cum pertinenc' p' estimac'	0	0	20
Quatuor parcellas terr' vocat' p' speral' no'ia de yr Erw lase Erw Maes y pentre Erw Drawes issa et Erw pant vcha et tres sclion' in claus' vocat' kae dicas p' estimac' . . .	2	0	0
xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	2	0	20
Redd' ij*d.* ext'.—Johannes ap John ap John Jenkyn Infans et secundus filius predict' Johannis ap John ap Jenkyn tenet ex dono Johannis Roberte Raph vn' messuag' cum p'tinen' p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' parcell' eidem messuag' adiacen' p' est' . . .	0	0	20
xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	0	1	20

	A.	R.	P.
Hugo ap John ap Jenkyn ap Dauid ap Hoell tenet vnu' messuag' vnu' horreu' et duo gardina cum p'tinen' p' estimac' xd.	0	1	0
Redd' xs. ixd. Rentall ijs. The first lease of this was 3 y. Eliz., for 21 y. The last expired 4 y. since.—Rogerus ap John ap Dauid ap Gr. tenet vnu' messuagiu' ac vnu' horreu' cum pertinen' p' estimac'	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw vcha law y ty p' estimac' . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Nant issa p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Nant vcha p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Croft Gidliw diuis' in tria claus' per estimac' .	3	0	0
lxs.	7	0	0
13 acr' concealed. This should bee 20 acr'. First lease 3'o Eliz., for 21 years.			
Redd' ijd. ext' expired 4 y. since.—Radulphus ap John Dauid tenet vn' messuag' sive cottagiu' vn' gardinu' et vn' curt' et vn' selionem in Erwedan y tye cum pertinenciis p' estimac'o'em .	0	1	0
Redd' iijs. jd. ext' expired 5 y. since.—Un' parcellam terr' vocat' y Erw Dan y ty p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erow yn Maes lydan vart p' est' . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erow vechan p' estimac' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y genfron issa diuis' in quatuor . .	3	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' y Wirglodd vechan ac vn' selion' in claus' vocat' hurdir y pull p' estimac'	0	2	0
lvjs. viijd.	5	1	0
M'.—John Lewis clameth an acr' of land in Geufron y issa.			
Redd' xxiiijs. vd. ext', 1 y. in being.—Robertus Sonlley Junio' Armiger tenet vn' messuag' vn' horreu' vn' gardinu' cum pomar' et curtelag' eidem messuag' spectan' p' estimac'o'em .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae issa tihwnt y skibol p' estimac' .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae vawgh hen yr skibol p' est' . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw vch Law yr ty p' est' . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw tan y ty gwych Irym per estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw vcha p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw helig p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw y fo p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw lenarth y gardnedd p' est' . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y pant heere mereeog p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y pant heere dryniog p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd vechan p' est' . . .	0	1	0
Duas parcell' in claus' vocat' Erw yn heerdir y p' roll p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw yn yr heerdin Itha p' est' . .	0	2	0
Duas parcellas vocat' p' seperal' no'ia de Erw yn yr heerdin Itha et yr Kwys ..... yn yr Erw yr kii p' est' . . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr wern hesgog p' estimac' . . .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' kae enion diuis' in tres p'cell' p' estimac'o'em .	5	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Maes y moth p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' givern Kay einion p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kae llukie p' est' . . .	1	2	0
xijli.	25	1	0

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' vj*s.* iiij*d.* ob. ext', expired 4 y. since.—Richardus ap John tenet vn' cottagiu' sive tenementu' vnu' horreu' et vn' gardina' cum pertinenciis per estimac'o'em	0	0	20
Un' parcell' sive le yard vocat' pen' y bryn p' est' . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Erow nessa yr newydd p' est' . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae extra horr' p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y bryn Croch p' estimac' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kae Robt. per estimac' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Carreg yr Aben p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae Crwu' p' est'	1	2	0
lxvj*s.* viij*d.*	8	0	20
Redd' ij*s.* vj*d.* ext', expired 4 y. since.—Ellena vx' William ap Edward et Johannes ap John Owen filius eius tenent duo cottagia et vnu' gardin' cum pertinen' p' estimac'o'em . .	0	0	20
Un' le Hopyard et tres selion' ter' in Maes llydon Varle p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae yn y wern p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' Kae Robert Vaughan p' estimac' . . .	1	0	0
xxx*s.*	3	1	20
Redd' iij*s.* vj*d.* ob. ext', expired 4 y. since.—Johannes ap John ap Ie'nn Lloyd tenet vnu' cottagiu' sive messuag' vnu' horreu' et vn' curtelag' cum pertinen' p' estimac'o'em . .			
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae bichan p' estimac' . . .	1	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae Mawr diuis' in duas p'cell' p' estimac' .	1	2	0
Un' pec' terre in claus' vocat' Evrog p' est' . . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' p' no'ia de yr Erow et yr nant p' estimac' .	1	0	0
xl*s.*	4	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* vj*d.* ext', 3 y. in beinge.—Dauid ap John ap Edward et Hugo ap Edward filius et heres apparens tenent vn' cottag' sive messuag' et vn' peciu' Dom' cum duos curtelag' an'ce vocat' Two hemp yardes per estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' y pant p' estimac'	0	2	0
Duas seliones anglice headland et peciam prati in Clo' vocat' tyr y brayn p' est'	0	2	0
xv*j*s.	1	1	0
Redd' iiij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vn' selion' Anglice a butt in Clo' voc' tir y brayn p' estimac' . . . xviij*d.*	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw vcha p' estimac' . . .	1	0	0
vj*s.* viij*d.*	1	1	0
Redd' ij*d.* ext'. Theis last expired 5 y. since.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam vocat' yr Erw newydd p' estimac' ij*s.* iiij*d.*	0	2	0
Redd' ij*s.* v*d.* ad j di. ext', 3 y. m. beinge.—Dauid ap Roger ap John ap Edw. tenet vn' precariu' dom' sive cottag' ac vn' pecia' terr' vocat' yy Ardd hymp p' est'	0	1	0
Un claus' vocat' Careg yr ynys p' estimac' . . .	0	2	0
Duas parcellas in Clo' vocat' tir y brayne p' estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
xv*j*s.	1	1	0

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' xij*d.* ext'.—Johannes Thomas ap William tenet vn' cottagiu' et vn' curtelag' sive le hemp yard cum pertinen' p' estim'	0	0	20
Unam parcellam terre vocat' Kae de diuis' in quatuor parcellas p' estimac'	2	0	0
Unam parcellam terre vocat' tir y tatio ilho p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
xxx*d.*	2	2	20
Redd' xij*d.* ext'.—Dauid ap Thomas ap William tenet vnum cottagiu' cum pertinenciis et duas parcellas terre vocat' per seperal' nomina de Dryll y leeog et tir y tatw p' estimac' xij*s.*	1	0	0
Redd' iij*s.* xj*d.* ext'.—Johannes ap Richard ap ll'en et Edwardus ap John ap Richard tenet vnu' cottagiu' vnu' horreu' cum curtelag' p' est'	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae vch ben y ty p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' gwern y talcre p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' y Kae gwyn issa p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erow churthin p' est'	0	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' pen y Rhos p' est'	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Nant p' estimac'	1	0	0
Duas parcell' vocat' p' s'peral' no'i'a dey Kay gwyn vcha et y dryll p' estimac'	1	1	0
xl*s.*	5	1	0
Redd' in precedent'.—Johannes ap John ap Richard fil' secundus predict' Johannis ap Richard ap ll'en tenet ex dono prod' pris' sui sub redditu ij*d.* unu' cottagiu' et vn' curtelag' vocat' Ardd y ty Rhedyn et meditat' parcell' terr' vocat' pen y Rhos eidem cottagio adiacen' p' estimac'o'em vj*s.*	0	2	0
Redd' ix*d.* ext'.—Idem Johannes ap Richard ap ll'en tenet vnu' parcellam terre vocat' Bryn chwythyn et vna' aliam parcellam prat' in clo' vocat' Erw bryn Howell p' estimac' vij*s.*	1	0	0
Redd' iij*s.* ext'.—Johannes ap John ap Edwarde[1] tenet vn' messuagiu' vn' horreu' vn' gardinu' et vnu' pomar' cum pertinenciis p' est'	0	0	20
Unu' parcella' terr' vocat' bryn Shery diuis' in duas parcellas p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Unam parcellam vocat' yr Erw yn y Kae tan y garnedd yssa per estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Un' parcellam vocat' yr Erw yn y Kae tan y garnedd Itha p' est'	0	2	0
Unam parcella' vocat' y talare yn y Kae tan y garnedd et partem p'cell' terr' voc' yr akre p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' parcellam terre vocat' pen issa bryn mab Itheg p' estimac'	0	2	0
Unam parcellam vocat' tir yr Iryn Canol diuis' in duas parcellas p' estimac'	1	0	0

[1] John ab John ab Edward, of the Nant in Dinhinlle Uchaf, ab David ab Ieuan (or John) ab Ienkyn ab Llewelyn ab Ithel Goch, descended from Bleddyn, fourth son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. Richard Jones, the eldest son of John ab John, married Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert ab Randle of Dinhinlle Uchaf, and sold his own lands and his wife's to Ellis Lloyd of Pen y Lan.

	A.	R.	P.
Un' parcellam vocat' y tallarey p' estimac' . . .	0	2	0
Un' parcellam vocat' tir yr Iryn Nessa yr ty p' estimac'o'em .	0	3	0
Un' parcellam in claus' vocat' yr Erow ymron chivithin p' estim'	0	3	0
lxvij*s.* viij*d.*	6	2	0
Redd' iij*s.* ext'.—Richardus ap Thomas infans tenet' vnu' parcell' terr' in claus' vocat' y Kae yn y mynich issa existen' p't' tenement' nup' Richardi ap Dauid ap Howell defunct' p' estimac'o'em . . . . . iij*s.* iij*d.*	0	2	0
Redd' iiij*d.* ext'.—Johannes Lewys et D'd Lewys tenet vn' parcell' terr' in clo' vocat' y Kae tan y garnedd p' estimac'o'em .	1	0	0
Un' p'cell' in clo' vocat' y Kae yr vownog p' est' . .	0	1	0
Un' p'cell' in clo' vocat' yr helt yssa p' est' . . .	0	0	20
Un' p'cell' in clo' vocat' pen y garnedd fawr p' estimac' .	0	0	20
Un' parcelle' in clo' vocat' yr gwffron yssa p' est' . .	1	0	0
xiij*s.*	2	2	0
Randle ap John Dauid[1] holdeth this parcell.			
Redd' lxvj*d.* ext'.—Idem Johannes et d'd Lewis tenet vnu' parcell' in claus' vocat' pen y garnedd fawr p' est' . . .	0	1	0
Un' al' parcell' vocat' yr Erow vechan oddiar y garnedd vna' parcella' in claus' vocat' y Kae yr vownog et vna parcella' in claus' vocat' Kae yr helt p' estimac'	2	2	0
xx*s.*	2	3	0
Redd' iij*s.* vj*d.* ext'.—Idem Johannes et d'd Lewys tenent vnu' cottagiu' vnu' horreu' cum gardino et septem claus' terr' viz. vnu' claus' vocat' kae Ithinog modo diuis' in quinque parcellas vn' al' claus' vocat' y garnedd feeban vn' prat' vocat' y wern goch vn' claus' vocat' akre bychan vn' al' claus' vocat' y Kwisicide gwiddion vcha vn' al' claus' vocat' yr helt issa quatuor selion in claus' vocat' Kae yr vownog p' estimac'o'em liij*s.* iij*d.*	5	2	0
Redd' ij*s.* ix*d.* ext'.—Idem Johannes et dauid tenet quatuor claus' terr' et pastur' vocat' y grostydd p' estimac' . . xxij*s.*	2	3	0
Redd' v*s.* ij*d.* ext'.—Idem Johannes et Dauid tenent vn' dom' vnu' cottagiu' cum gard' et claus' terr' diuis' in duas parcellas vocat' Bryn y velyn p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Tres parcellas vocat' p' n'o'i'a sive per nomina de tir y gwas Newydd Itha p' est'	2	0	0
xxxvj*s.* viij*d.*	3	0	0
Redd' xv*s.* vij*d.* ext'.—Griffinus Mathewe generos' tenet vn' messuag' et vnu' horr' cum p'tin' p' est' . . .	0	0	20
Un' curtelag' Angl're a hempyard et vn' claus' vocat' the Nant p' estimac'	0	2	0
n' parcell' terr' vocat' y Sovel Rhyg p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw lase p' estimac' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' terre y gwas Newydd p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erow Newydd p' est' . . .	0	2	0

[1] Randle ab John ab David ab Llewelyn ab John of Pen y Bryn in the parish of Rhiwfabon.

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw heere p' est'	1	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' y wirglodd p' est'	0	2	0
liij*s.* iiij*d.*	5	0	20
Redd' iij*li.* ext'.—Idem Griffith tenet vnu' molendin' Granal' p' pioneth Mylne cum cursu aque et muletur ib'm . lxx*s.*	vlt' redd'		
His lease must be called for.—Nicholaus Fortescue miles tenet vn' messuag' vn' horreu' vn' gardin' et vn' curt' cum p'tinenciis p' estimac'	0	1	0
It is escheat lande upon attaynder, ten't ante diuis' ad voluns'.—			
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae Dv p' estimac' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Hedyn diuis' in quatuor partes per estimac'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw varlen p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae Mawr diuis' in quatuo' parcell' per estim'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae Dyrris diuis' in duas parcellas p' estimac'	2	0	0
	6	3	0
Idem tenet vnu' cottagiu' cum gard' p' est' . . .	0	1	0
Partem clause vocat' y ddol p' est'	1	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' y Wirglodd p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae glase p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erow y llwyfan diuis' in duas parcellas p' estim'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kae y pistill p' estimac' . . .	0	1	0
Un' parcell' vocat' yr Erw vechan in claus' vocat' yr heerdir ac tres selion Anglice Pikes in claus' vocat' heerdir y pwll Ac vnu' selion' Anglice hadland in claus' vocat' bryn Coach ac vn' croft in claus' vocat' y Kae Maior p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' parcell' in claus' vocat y ddol Hayedd in occ' Dauidi ap Hugh p' estimac'	0	2	0
Tres selion' in claus' vocat' terre y brayn p' est' . .	0	1	0
	6	1	0
Idem tenet vnu' cottagiu' sive messuag' vn' horreu' et curtelag' Anglice verd' p' estim'	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' y Nant et vn' parcell' voc' yr Erow vechan p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kay bichan diuis' in duas p'cellas p' est' .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw Lase diuis' in tres parcellas p' est' .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' bryn Sheringe diuis' in duas parcellas p' estim'	1	2	0
Duas parcellas vocat' p' seperal' nomina de Dryll y ddyme et Errow yn y Maes p' est'	0	2	0
	7	2	20
Redd' vij*s.* ad vol'.—Tenet etiam vn' claus' vocat' y Kay hova un' claus' vocat' y Kay Madock un' claus' vocat' Erw vawr et un' claus' vocat' gwerne ddve diuis' in duas parcellas p' estimac' .	5	0	0
Idem tenet vn' claus' diuis' in duo vocat' Kay Coch p' est' .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' croft y Sarn Ar diuis' in duo p' est' . .	4	0	0
Tres claus' nup' Mon' vocat' Kay yerworth p' estimac'o'em .	7	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay glase nunc duo p' est' . . .	3	2	0
Tres claus' terr' cum cottag' vocat' Kay Corr p' est' . .	4	0	0
Duas claus' vocat' Kay yerworth vcha p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Un' al' claus' adiacen' p' est'	2	2	0

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yerworth issa p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' al' claus' adiacen' vocat' Kay yerworth p' est' . .	2	0	0
Un' al' claus' cum cottag' edificat' cum quatuo' croft vocat' Kay deon p' estim'	2	2	0
Un' croft adiacen' vocat' y gerddy p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' (diuiss' in quatuor) vocat' gwern gwellean cu' cottag' sup' edificat' p' estimac'	4	2	0
Un' claus' diuis' in duo vocat' Kay yr p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' tir y porthea in duob' p' est' . .	6	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y wyrddy p' estimac'o'em . . .	1	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' Werglodd vechan y Kay Dauy p' est' . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kayne p' estimac'o'em . . .	1	2	0
Un' al' prat' vocat' Wirglodd y Kay d'd p' est' . .	0	3	0
Un' claus' arr' vocat' tire Erion ddv p' est' . . .	2	3	0
Un' claus' adiacen' in campo Rob'ti Grome p' est' . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw bryn iuxta dom' Johannis Goz p' estimac' .	0	2	0
Unam peciam ter'e in claus' vocat' yr Erw gior Lloyd vocat' y drillie cochian p' est'	3	0	0
Unam parcella' terr' in campo vocat' y trowsdyr p' est' .	1	0	0
Duas seliones iuxta dom' Hugonis ap Edward p' est' . .	0	2	0
	57	0	0
Idem Nicholaus Fortescue Miles tenet parcum predict'qui diuidit in partes sequen' viz. :			
Ad volunt'.—Un' claus' vocat' yr Errow de terr' arrabil' cont' p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr Margh cont' p' est' . . .	3	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay glase cont' p' est' . . .	8	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Gwern vaughog continen' p' est' . .	26	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Ferne cont' p' est' . . .	12	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y lawnt p' est'	11	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Gwastad y parke p' est' . . .	6	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Errow Goz p' est'	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Glase p' est'	7	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y pen Hyley continen' p' est' , .	12	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y tire Newth cont' p' est' . . .	16	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr heer Wern y wayer cent' p' estimac'o'em .	10	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr hier Wern Byse p' est' . . .	8	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr hier Wern Goed p' est' . . .	16	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay crun per estimac' . . .	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yn yniell y tey continen' p' est' . .	3	0	0
Unam parcellam nunc in 3 p'cell' diuis' voc' pike John ap Edw. Coed Kay vcha et Coed Kay Canol p' est' . . .	13	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' Kay gwyn cont' p' est' . . .	16	0	0
Un' parcell' vocat' pan y gathe cont' p' est' . .	6	0	0
Un' parcell' vocat' y ddole cont' p' est' . . .	4	1	0
Un' parcell' vocat' y ddole Rydy Kyrw cont' p' est' . .	10	0	0
Un' parcell' vocat' pant Mawr cont' p' est' . . .	26	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' parke bighan cont' p' est' . . .	8	0	0
Un' parcell' vocat' Kay John lloyd ap Ie'nn continen' p' est' .	10	0	0
Un' parcell' vocat' Kay Dauid ap John lloyd p' estimac' .	9	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
Un' parcell' vocat' Kay Robert ap John p' est' . .	8	1	0
Un' parcell' vocat' Kay yr skibo' p' est' . . .	12	0	0
	272	0	0

In toto 414 acr' cxxxiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

The whole shoulde be but 160 acr' y' 254 acr' ouerplus, his whole rente by the rentall, lv*s.* viij*d.*

In toto he holdeth 414 acr', all escheated landes upon the attainder of one Eton; his lease not seene, nor his rente knowne.

Redd' xxxv*s.* x*d.* ext', 3 y. in beinge.—Cornelius Manley generos' tenet vnu' ten't' cum pertinenciis et sex claus' terr' modo diuis' in duodecimo seperal' parcell' viz.:

Unam p'cell' terr' vocat' y Nant p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' in duas pec' vocat' Kay Turno' p' est' . .	3	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' tire shrat p' estimac' . . .	3	1	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' y ddol vawr p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' y ddol ganol p' est' . . .	2	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' y ddol vechan p' est' . . .	2	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' yr Ahre y pullet p' est' . . .	1	3	0
Un' prat' vocat' gwern y Calch p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' al' prat' vocat' gwern y Calch p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Ie'nn lloyd p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' yr helt whedd p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Un' prat' voc' y werglodd vawr p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Ac vn' al' acr' prat' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
viij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*	26	2	0

Redd' ij*s.* ij*d.* ext', expired 5 y. since, ad volunt'.—Idem tenet vnu' cottagiu' et tres claus' terr' voc' y Skethery p' estimac'oem . | 2 | 2 | 0 |

Un' al' cotag' et duo croft' voc' Erw yr street . . . | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| xx*s.* | 3 | 2 | 0 |

Redd' xij*d.* ext'.—Tenet etiam cursum aque de Del' ad seruiend' amissam molend' edificat' super terr' vocat' Erow da Dyr et redd' inde p' ann'.

Redd' xj*s.*, 1 y. in beinge.—Martinus ap Ie'nn tenet vn' messuag' et quedam structur' sup' gardd' y pentre edificat' cum gard' et pomar' eidem messuag' spectan' p' estimac' . . | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Predic'a parcell' vocat' gard' y pentie p' est' . . . | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Duas parcell' vocat' per seperal' no'i'a de y Kay shone et Kay David p' estimac'o'em . . . . . | 6 | 0 | 0 |

Duas parcell' vocat' p' seperall' noi'a de Kae Krwnne vychan et Kae Krwnne mawr p' est' . . . . | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| lxxiij*s.* iiij*d.* | 11 | 0 | 0 |

Redd' xij*d.* ext' one y. in beinge.—Idem tenet vn' claus' terr' vocat' Kay Gruffith p' estimac'o'em . . viij*s.* | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Redd' iij*s.* iiij*d.* ext' one y. in beinge.—Edwardus ap John ap Dauidd Goch[1] tenet vnam parcell' voc' y Wern vawr p' est' xx*s.* | 3 | 0 | 0 |

[1] Edward ab John ab David Goch of Y Gaerddin in the township of Bodylltyn in the parish of Rhiwfabon. He was the father of John of Gaerddin,

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' xiiij*s.* ext'.—Edwardus ap John Owen tenet vn' tenementu' cum pertinenciis vn' gard' vn' pomar' et decem parcell' terr' viz't un' parcellam vocat' grost Qanire un' al' parcell' vocat' yr Ardd un' al' parcell' vocat' Kae Tuder un' prat' vocat' y Wirglodd un' claus' vocat tir y pant un' al' claus' vocat' Erw yr Maen un' al' claus' vocat' y tir Newydd un' al' claus' vocat' yr Erw godled un' al' claus' vocat' Kae yr cockshutt ac etiam duas seliones in claus' vocat' Erw yr gwr lloyd et quasdam selion' in claus' vocat' parneth vaes p' estimac' . . viij*li.*	20	0	0
Redd' vj*s.* ij*d.* ext'.—Edwardus ap John ap Edward et Thomas ap Edward tenet quatuor parcellas terr' vocat' ..... per estimaco'em . . . . . liij*s.* iij*d.*	7	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* ext'.—Johannes Goch tenet vnu' messuagiu' sive cottagiu' et vnam parcellam (modo diuis' in tres parcellas vocat' tir y vron et vn' parcell' vocat' perth y ynvis duas seliones in claus' voc' parweth fais et quatuor selion' in parcell' terr' vocat' Erw yr gwr lloyd continen' in toto per est' . . xxx*s.*	2	2	0
Redd' xj*s.* ext' ad volunt'. No lease, but a cop'.—Margareta verch John tenet vn' mess' et ad structur' eidem messuag' spectan' et quatuo' parcellas terre vocat' per s'peral' no'i'a dee Tres Robert Coed terr' Robert yr Erw galed et yr Erw leab p' estimac' . . . . . xxi*s.*	3	0	0
Redd' v*s.* iij*d.* ext'.—Hugo ap Edward tenet vnu' messuagiu' vnu' horreu' unam parcellam terre vocat' y Roft Jenkyn diuis' in quatuor parcellas et vnam parcellam terre vocat y Nant quatuor selion' terr' in Campo vocat' parveth vaes.			
Redd' viij*s.* vj*d.* ext', add' ij*di.*, rentale xiiij*s.*—Tenet etiam quatuor parcellas in claus' vocat' Erw gwr llwyd vn' parcell' vocat' y fergay vcha vn' parcell' vocat' ysgwydd y fron duas selion' in Campo vocat' Drylley y Kay helig vnam p'cella' in claus' vocat' bron chwythin vn' parcellam vocat' Dryllie y gwgyn vnam parcellam vocat' y trawsdir vn' parcell' vocat' yr Erw wen vn' al' parcellam in alio Campo vocat' p' vith faes et vnam parcell' in claus' vocat' y frow per estimac'o'em in toto . .	11	0	0
Tenet et vnam parcellam in Xpioneth vechan voc' Kay tan y garnedd issa p' estim'	1	0	0
lxxiij*s.* iij*d.* ext'	12	0	0
Redd' ix*s.* vj*d.* ext' expired p' 5 anno.—Robertus Grome tenet vnu' messuag' vn' horreu' vn' gardin' vn' pomar' et septem p'cell' terr' vocat' p' seperal' no'i'a de Kay Rhys nessa yr street Kay Rhys vychan Erw yr Sarne grost y Sarn y wern nessa y wern Itha et y bawdiyr diuis' in duas parcellas (quarn' tres sel'			

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the father of Thomas of Gaerddin, whose son, John Thomas of Gaerddin, sold his inheritance to Elis Lloyd of Pen y Llan, or to his brother, Eubule Lloyd, who built a new hall there. John Thomas died in A.D. 1690. David Goch of Y Gaerddin was a descendant of Cadwgan Frych, commonly called Y Brych of Caerddin, the second son of Cadwgan Goch ab Y Gwion ab Hwfa, eldest son of Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial. (Cae Cyriog MS.)

	A.	R.	P.
Anglice butt' sunt except) et vn' prat' vocat' y Werglodd p' estimac'o'em . . . . . lxx*s*.	11	2	0
Redd' iij*s*. ij*d*. ext'.—Margareta Williams vidua tenet vnu' messuagiu' vn' dom' fornat Anglice u Kilne house vn' gardin' vn' pomariu' vnam parcella' vocat' Kay yr Kol tres parvas parcellas vocat' Kay yr Kol tres parvas parcellas vocat' Kay han vnu' parva prat' p' est' . . . . . xl*s*.	3	2	0
Redd' xiij*s*. vj*d*. ext'. There pass in his lease but 8 acr', so he hath 21 acr' surplus, and yet sayd 20 were concealed; 29 y. in beinge.—Richardus ap Thomas tenet vnu' tenementu' ante hac edificat' per quendam Ed'rum ap Danid super parcella' terr' vocat' Kae Kenric ap Dom' structur' gardin' pomar' curtelag' et quatuor parcellas terr' eidem spectan' quoru' prima' parcella' vocat' Kay Kenrick secunda Erw veiler tertia gwern yr ewig et quatuor y ddol tan y Wirglodd tria croft' adiacen' infra terr' vocat' p' veth vaes et sex al' parcellas terre quaru' prim' vocat' yr Erw dalar secunda y gelly tertia vocat' gard' vadock quart' Erw pen Gwych quinta Kae gwervil et sexta yr Erw vranter et vnu' p'cell' vocat' Wyris Dicus in toto p' est' . . xij*li*.	29	0	0
Redd' vij*d*. ext'.—Idem Richardus ap Thomas tenet vn' al' p'cella' vocat' Kay y Krydd p' estimac' . . . iiij*s*.	2	0	0
Redd' xx*d*. ob. ext'.—Quer' de Ed'ri ap Will'm tenet vn' claus' terre in Xp'oneth vachan p' estimac' . . xxx*s*.	4	0	0
Redd' vij*s*. iiij*d*. ext'.—Tenet etiam vn' al' tenementu' ib'm et duas claus' p' estimac'o'em . . lxxiij*s*. iiij*d*.	12	0	0
Redd' xiiij*s*. viij*d*. ext'.—Will'mus ap John Dauid tenet vnum messuagiu' gard' et pomar' p' estimac' . . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Kay gwaier p' est' . . .	1	2	0
In Campo vocat' y Croft p' estimac'em . . .	3	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' bron y Turno' p' estimac' . . .	1	0	0
Al' claus' vocat' Y Kavenney p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay heere p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' lettie wen et al' claus' vocat' pen y lan p' estim'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr overgay p' estimac'o'em . . .	1	0	0
Un al' claus' vocat' gwern yr overgay hyd y nant p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' dol grwmwhel p' est' . . .	2	0	0
In Campo vocat' Erw yr gwr Lloyd quatuor pec' et una' cottag' sup'inde edificat' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
In Campo vocat' y p' veddvaes duas parcellas p' estimac' .	0	2	0
Duas parcellas quaru' vn' vocat' gard' Madock alter vocat' adwe viddyr p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' Edwardi ap John Owen Gr. duas seliones et tres selion' Anglice pikes in claus' vocat' p' veddvaes nessa et Erw gwr llwyd p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' pen llydiarde p' estimac' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw gan p' estimac' . . .	2	0	0
ix*li*.	20	3	0
Redd' iij*s*. ext'.—Jarret Eyton[1] Ar' tenet vnu' p'cella' vocat' bron y pwrs et 4 p'cell' in clo' voc' Erw gwr llwyd p' est' xxiij*s* iiij*d*.	3	2	0

[1] Gerard Eyton of Eyton, Esq., was the second son and eventual heir of

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' xvj*s.* xj*d.* ext'.—Idem Gerardus tenet vn' ten'tu' et viginti quatuor acr' terr' et pastur' cu' p'tinen' in Dynn'lle p' est' xl*i.* P' rental' xxvj*s.* viij*d.*, and for the s' waye is short of vj*s.* ix*d.* Que quidem viginti et quatuo' acr' sunt p'r' et parcell' ten't' nup' Joh'is Roger Broughton defunct' et ten't' Ed'ri ap Robert ap John ap Richard.	24	0	0
Redd' iiij*s.* ext'. In Moreton, see fo. 105.—Dauid ap John ap Ie'nn Goch[1] tenet vn' ten't' et diuers' terr' in Dynnlle et Morton .	4	0	0
Redd' vj*d.* ext'.—Edwardus Eyton Armiger[2] tenet vnu' p'cell' terr' in clo' vocat' y berth vawr et tres selion' in clo' voc' per neddvaes nessa p' estimac'	2	0	0
Redd' iiij*s.* xj*d.* ext' ad volunt', 2 y. in beinge.—Idem tenet vn' messuag' et gardiu' cu' p'tinen' in tenur' Willim' Price et quatuor p'cell' terr' p' estimac'o'em	5	0	0
Idem tenet etiam vn' messuag' in tenura Gwen' veech Edward vid' et quatuor p'cell' terr' vocat' yr Erw glowth in occupac'one Jane verch Hugh p' estimac'o'em	3	2	0
	1	0	0
iiij*li.*	11	2	0
Redd' xij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet duas parcellas terr' vocat' p' seperal' no'i'a de yr Erow Maen et Erow y berth vawr et quinq' selion' in claus' vocat' . . . . . xx*s.*	3	0	0
Redd' xij*d.* ext'.—Edwardus Eyton Ar' Cornelius Manley gen' Edw. ap John ap Edw. Edw. ap John ap DD. Goch Ric'us ap Thomas tenent ad voluntat' vn' acr' vast' et di' in Dynnlle in loco vocat' yr Withfyd p' estimac'o'em . ij*s.* p' ann'	1	2	0

S'm' Redd' vlt' Redd' Nicolas Fortescue milit' qui tenet 414 acr' de exeat' cuius term' nec redd' non consta't=xxiij*li.* xix*s.* iij*d.* ob. But it seemeth his rent should be liij*s.* x*d.*, for Katerine Fortescue tenuit quart' Eliz' diuers' p'cell' terr' voc' Tyre Math Bledrith in Dinnlle de terr'.

M'.—Joh'ie Eton attinct' continen' clx acr' ad volunt' fitt to call for his lease, for he holdeth 254 acr' more then was found 4 Eliz.

Redd' v di. iij di.—Thomas ap Hugh' p' Dom' et gardin' v di. Idem p' terr' vocat' iij di.

Cynwrig Eyton of Eyton, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Brooke of Norton Priory in the county of Chester. Gerard Eyton, who was afterwards created a knight banneret by King Charles I, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer in the parish of Rhiwfabon, Esq.

[1] Of Rhuddallt.

[2] Edward Eyton of Watstay, Esq.

MANERIU' DE PICKILL ET SESWICK IN COM. DENBIGH.

NOMINA JURATORU'.

Qui dicunt propter sacramenta sua, viz.:

Imprimis to the first article they say that ye manno' of Pickhill and Seswick is bounded from a place called Croes Wladys, with the river Dee running along the south and east partes, and ye river Clywedog on the north, and likewise on ye east to ye rive' Dee, with certaine lands belonging to ye mano' of Ruabon south-west, excepting certaine other landes within ye boundes of this manno' belonging to the Earle of Derby. There belongeth to ye said manno', as par' and parcell thereof, three parcells of landes, whereof one is called Gro Thomas; the other beeing two parcells called Hill, lying beyond the river Dee; and one tenement called Rhyd y bont vawr beond thywedoc; and divers other parcells being beyond the said river, all reputed to bee members of ye said manno' of Pickill and Seswick.

To the second article they say that if there bee any demeasnes within that manno', they doe not knowe where it lyeth, neither in whose holding it is; and further, that they neve' heard heretofore of any suche landes to bee within that manno'.

To the third article they say that the names of all ye freeholders, and what everie of them doth holde, and their rente, are particularlie laid downe; and as for feeforme', they knowe of none in yt manno'.

To the fowrth and fifth they say that ye customary tennants of this manno' are ye Prince his Highnes, tennants by leases, and doe hold the messages, landes, and tenementes, upon their severall names sett downe; and do respectivelie pay for ye same the severall rents uppon theire names appearing by their severall leases for fortie yeares, and as from fortie yeares to fortie yeares for ever; and doe pay two yeares rent for fyne upon the taking of their lease, according to the composition made betweene ye late Queene Elizabeth of famous memorie, and ye tenn'ts of Bromfield and Yale, in the fowerth yeare of her late most happie reigne; and this Jurie doe not knowe of any thing paid, or due to be paide, by any of the said tennants, vppon ye marriage of their daughters.

To the sixt article they say that, the Kings highwaies excepted, there is no waste or commons within ye said manno', to their knowledge.

To the seaventh article they say that they have no great quantitie of wood or underwood within this manno'; and all that is, is well preserved to their knowledge.

To the eighth article they say that there is no parke or warren within this manno'.

To the ninth they say as to the sixt, that they have no common or wast to their knowledge, and therefore no encroachment.

To the tenth they say that the landes held from fortie yeares to forty in ye holding of theis tenn'ts are ye customarie lands of the manno', and there is no escheat landes within this manno' other than what is held by lease.

To the eleventh they say that there are no mynes of cole or lead, chalke, nor quarries of stones; but for marle, some quantitie there is, but no great use made of it, the benefits whereof they doe not knowe.

To the twelveth and thirteenth they say that they do not knowe that any freeholder died without heire, either generall or speciall; and that there is not any towne corporate, borough towne, or other, within ye said manno'.

To the foreteenth and fifteenth they say that they doe not knowe of any suche exchanges or vnlawfull vnsurting of landes into leases as are demanded in yt article. There bee two milles in ye towneshipp of Pickill nowe in the tenure of Roger Ellis or Dorothie Ellis, and wheth' they bee custome milles or no, this Jurie doe not knowe.

To the sixteenth they say as to the sixt and ninth, that they have no commons or waste, neither peatt, turfe, &c.

To the seaventeenth they say that the freeholders and tenaunts of this manno', beeing a member of the lordshipp of Bromfield, doe serve at the leete and lawdaies of this lordshipp as they are bound to doe; and that they doe pay all fynes of alienac'ons, amerciaments of courts mizes, and all other payments, for their rate and proportions, as others the tenaunts of the foresaide lo'pps doe, when and as often as ye same are due, but no King's silver no' head-silver.

To the eighteenth they say that there is no coppiholde tenente in decay within this manno' to their knowledge.

To the nyneteenth they say that they knowe not whether the casualtees menc'oned in this article bee due to ye Prince his Highnes or to the King's most excellent Ma'tie.

To the twentieth they say that there is no fishing no' fowling belonging to this manno'.

To the xxjst they say that they have no marketts or faires held w'thin this manno'.

To the two and three and twentith, that they knowe not of any rente or landes concealed or witheheld in this manno', nor of any repris' or payments goeing out of the same.

To the fowre and twentith they say that there are yearlie made at the leete at Michaelmas, by the Jurie of this manno', theis officers following, viz., pettie constable, bayliff', to gathe' ye Prince his rent', w'ch doe serve for ye yeare following within ye said manno'; and yt the sheriff' steward, as this Jurie have crediblie heard, is the right honorable the Earle of Bridgewater; and that John Jeffreys, Esq., John Dauies, and Thomas Foster, Gent., are his deputies; and that Thomas Trafford, Esq., is receavo'; but what ffees they or either of theme have, this Jury knoweth not.

To the five and twentith article they say there are no advowsons or benefices w'thin this manno'.

To the six and twentith they say that, as farre as they can learne and finde out, the olde and accustomed acre vsed in these partes and in most of the countreys nex adioyning, conteyneth one hundreth three score perches in everie acre, and everie of ye saide perches conteyneth fowre and twenty foote to the pearch or pole.

MANERIU' DE PICKILL ET SESWICK.—LIBERI TENENTES.

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' ij*s.* ext'.—Humfridus Eyton tenet vnu' messuag' sive tenementum in Seswick et omn' edific' gardinas et easiament' eidem pertinen' et omnes ill' claus' et parcell' terr' vocat' p' nomina de medietat' de la Tumpathmawr yr Erowe hir Maswell duodecem le butts in Kay Coch quatuor le butts in campo vocat' the slang Duo le butts in Maes y Wirglodd gromcha Erive maes siswick limitat' cum le gevenfordd quatuor seleon' in le Magna maes Seswick un' seleon' et un' ..... in le vpper maes seswick duo ..... plur' limitat' ex una parte cum vn' adiungen ad le Tumpath mawr et ex altra parte sup' le Kay tervin continen' in toto p' estimac'	15	0	0
Redd' xj*d.* ext'.—Johannes Jeffreys Armiger[1] tenet duas parcellas terre in Seswick vocat' Kay Rhobin et Kay Rhwyfwr continen' p' estimac'	3	0	0
Idem Johannes Jeffreys tenet vn' cottag' in tenur' Elicii ap John vncum vno gardino eidem pertinen'.			
Redd' xij*d.* ext'.—Hugo Meredith Armiger tenet 3 tenementa in Purthvgan tenementu' in quo vx' Edwardi ap John Edward habitat nunc tenementu' in quo Francisca vx' Johannis Hughes nunc habitat' tenementu' in quo vx' Roberti ap Rice habitat' que om'ia sunt partem terraru' aliquando in tenura Johannis ap Howell ap Ll'en et quatuor acras terr' eidem tenementa p'tinen' continen' per estimac'em	4	0	0
Redd' xij*d.* ext'.—Johannes Powell geneross' tenet vnum tenementu' in Seswick et omnes structur' gardinas et esiament' eidem pertinen' et he tres parcellas terr' arrabil' et pastur' cum p'tinenciis vocat' p' nomina de ..... y grostydd omnes tres continen' p' estimac'o'em	3	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* ext'.—Johannes Rogers senior divis' parcellas terre in Seswick paet libere terre antiquam in tenura Johannes ap Howell vocat' p' no'i'a de Kae yr Nant in duabus p'cell' fact' quatuor butte et 3 cuttings seperali p' iacen' in camp' vocat' bryn carregog continen' p' estimac'	5	0	0
Redd' viij*s.* viij*d.* ext'.—Edwardus Bellot[2] (Joh'es Broughton) Armiger et Edwardus Puleston Armiger tenent per concess' terrar' Radulphi Broughton generosi vnu' messuagi' sive tenementu' in Seswick et omnes structur' gardinas pomar' et esiament' eidem pertinen' et o'es clausur' sive parcell' terr' arrabil' et pastur' nunc in tenura Randolphi Moyle vocat' p' nomina de Kay Jerkin Lletty Owen vn' ..... et ..... in Maes seswick vchan vn' ..... et ..... in Maes y Wairgloddgron Kae Kalch Maes Seswick vawr duas p'cell' in le gevenford una' p'cell' terr' in le sclang			

[1] John Jeffreys of Acton, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*. See pedigree.

[2] Edward Bellott or Billott of Morton, co. Chester, and of Burton in the parish of Gresford, Esq. *Argent*, on a chief *gules*, three cinquefoils of the field. See pedigree.

	A.	R.	P.
tres p'cell' in le Cay Coch Cay Skubo' Kay gwyn tres p'cell' in bry' Carregogg dimid' de Tumpathmawr 11 cuttings in yskym yrow. Idem Edward Bellott et Edwardus Puleston tenet vn' al' messuag' sive tenementu' terrar' dict' Randolph Broughton et omnes structur' gardinas et esiament' eidem pertinen' et omnes he parcell' terr' in Seswick nunc occupat' Randolphi ap John vocat' p' no'i'a de Quetcag yssa Erw glan dowrdwv Erw frwynog y Wairglodd tan y ty y boeg Erw gannoll Erw wrth ty Jamys y vron yn bryn svrion bron y Coed, one day math of hay, continen' p' estimat' custumar' acrar'	37	0	0
S'm' Redd' liboru' tenen' § xvs.			
Redd' xvij*s.* ix*d.* ext'.—Tenentes per dimissionem manerii predict' Maria Puleston relicta Thome Puleston generos' nuper de Lightwood tenet vnum tenementu' in occupat'one Edwardi Puleston pomar' et gardiu' p' estimac'	0	0	20
Unu' croft' ex opponit' Dom' vocat' guardd' yr lawrtye per estim'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y bryn per estimac' . . .	1	2	0
Un' prat' in clo' vocat' yunys iuxta Riuul' Dee a quoda' salice per venellam rect' linia vers' austri vsq' ad riuulu' p' est' .	0	0	30
Un' claus' abbuttan' super Riuulu' Dee per estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
Tres alias claus' adiacen' in simul vocat' Heene Rhyd per estimac'o'em vltra parcell' terr' in Keeve Rhyd vcha p' est' . .	4	0	0
This shoulde be 15 acr', so there are 6 concealed.			
Un' claus' iuxta Dee vocat' Tyre Koch p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* ij*d.* ext'.—Tenet in Croft Dorathei Ellice vid' duas seliones iuxta Rhyd y bont vawr p' est' . . .	0	0	20
In croft' vocat' Keneny p' estimac'	0	0	10
Late Maud vr' Ellice et al' ad volunt'.—Un' claus' vocat' Gwer ddrille p' estimac'	1	2	0
cs.	9	2	0
Redd' xxxv*s.* ext'. Terre d'in'ales ext' composit'.—Sidneus Ellice[1] Generosus tenet vnum tenementu' gardin' et tria croft' continen' p' estimac'o'em	0	3	20
Expired nere 12 y. since.—Un' claus' vocat' Nant y vau way p'est'	1	3	8
The firste copie was graunted but 2 Eliz.—Un' claus' vocat' y vrionas p' estimac'	1	0	0
See fol. 195 and 196, 197, and 202.—Tenet al' claus' abuttan' super Riuul' Dee existen' prat' vel arabil' & Joh'is ap D'd ap Edward p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr ole gam p' estimac' . . .	2	0	0
Al' claus' vocat' Koed Kay yr ddol p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Un' claus' in Seswick vocat' Kay yr Towr p' estimac'o'em .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw y fynnon p' estimac' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Keveny except' 3 seliones p' estimac'o'em .	2	0	0
vij*li.*	14	0	0

[1] Sydney Ellis of Pickill was the eldest of the four sons of Elis, the fourth son of Elis ab Richard of Alrhey, Esq., standard-bearer to Owain Glyndwr, the rightful heir, by the grace of God, to the throne of the Principality of

	A	R.	P.
This same shoulde be 30 acr' in demessnes, and 11 acr' of escheat, graunted by cop. 2 Eliz. Theis concealed landes are disperste in the reste of his landes.			
Redd' xx*s.* vij*d.* ext'.—Idem Sidneus tenet ..... vocat' aad Mawr nuper Edwardi Gittin p' estim'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw tan y bellan p' est'	2	0	0
Una' p'ce' in quoda' clo' cum aliis quequidem pec' cont' quinq' selion' p' estimac'	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Clay Mawr p' estim'	7	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Claye bichan p' est'	1	2	0
Quatuor seliones in Campo vocat' Erw tan y Wern' p' estimac' .	0	1	0
Un' claus' dol gwerne Hescog except' duabus selionib' in tenura Johannis Puleston et diuers' aliis selionib' in tenura Thome ap John p' estimac'	2	0	0
Tres clausur' nup' in vno vocat' yr gyrddy cu' cotag' sup' edific' p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Frith p' estimac'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw vchllaw yr tye p' est' . .	1	0	0
Duas p'cellas terre in Skittery vcha p' estimac'o'em . .	2	0	0
In clo' vocat' Pull y mayne p' est'	0	3	0
xj*li.* xs.	22	1	0
Redd' xj*s.* vij*d.* ext'.—Idem Sidneus Ellice tenet vn' claus' Johannis ap Ellice ap Dauid ap John abnus voc' quityre addole p' est'	0	2	0
Unu' cotagiu' amplum pomar' et gardiu' iuxta Rheu' y bont vawr p' estimac'	1	0	0
In claus' voc' Kay Mawr baghan duas selion' p' estimac' .	0	2	0
Unu' tenementu' et vnu' claus' vocat' y Kay tyrvyn p' estimac' .	1	0	0
Un' claus' voc' Coed Kay yr Rhid p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' al' cotag' et claus' voc' y plasse p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' Gwirglodd y pull p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Duas p'cell' terr' in loc' vocat' Skitery vcha p' estimac'o'em .	2	0	0
iiij*li.*	8	0	0
Redd' for all her lande theis followes, which is intirely payde, and cannot be distinguished, is x*li.* viij*s.* ij*d* ext'.—Dorathea Ellice[1] relict' Rogeri Ellice Ar' tenet vn' tenementu' pomariu' et gardiu' in tenur' Johannis Rogers p' est' . . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Mawr vcha vlt' duas selion' Sidnei Ellice p' estimac'	1	0	0
In Kay Mawr Cannoll cu' Joh'i Pilston' per estimac'o'em .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Mawr yssa p' estimac'o'em . .	2	2	0
Unu' claus' vocat' Holie yollin p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Al' claus' vocat' yr Erw in y Kay Newydd per estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y dduy vron in tribus pec' per estimac'o'em .	2	0	0

Wales. He married Catherine, daughter of John Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth in Powys Wenwynwyn, by whom he had issue two sons, Elis Ellis and John Ellis. See pedigree.

[1] Dorothæa Ellis, "vidua". This lady was the widow of Roger Ellis of Alrhey, son and heir of Humphrey Ellis of Alrhey, Esq. See pedigree.

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' yr tan y werne vltra quatuor curtas filiones Sidnei Ellice p' est'	1	2	0
In clo' voc' prat' in austrial' parte riuuli de Dee voc' Grodomas quinq' seliones p' est'	0	1	0
Un' claus' iuxta Riuuli Dee in borial' parte vocat' Dlole yssa p' estimac'	3	0	0
Quatuor claus' arrabil' vocat' quitee yr Dlole Pickill p' estimac'	6	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Medock yale p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw tan y weru' p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' voc' y wern' p' estimac'	1	2	0
Unu' tenementu' in tenur' Rad' ap Ellice cum clo' voc' Kay Will'm nup' diuis' in duas clausur' p' estimac'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Pen y bont p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay Skibbo' cum horreo sup' edific' p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Wern vaghan p' est'	1	2	0
Al' claus' vocat' Kay fynnon p' est'	1	2	0
Unu' claus' vocat' y Arthvaghan p' est'	0	2	0
Unu' tenementu' in tenur' Allani Duddleston' gardiu' et pomar' p' est'	0	1	20
Una' peciam in prato vstyn ddwfall p' estimac'o'em	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay yr fos p' est'	2	2	0
Al' claus' vocat' pant quiti Kay yr fos p' estimac'o'em	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay tan y tye p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw tan y popti p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Coed Kay vchaw y ty p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Kenrick p' est'	2	0	0
Un' p'tem cl'i voc' Hilie p' estimac'	1	2	0
Un' al' tenementu' in tenura Johannis Thomas cum parvo pomerio et curtelag' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	6
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay Rhunge y ddyffos p' estimac'	4	2	0
Duas seliones iuxta pomar' Will'm Dod p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' iacen' iuxta Claw wedog p' molend' p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Coed Kay pen y velyn' p' estimac'o'em	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay tan y ty p' est'	1	2	0
Un' al' tenementu' in tenura Ric'i Hoell Gener' gardiu' et curtelag' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Madock Ie'nn p' est'	1	2	0
Duas clausur' vocat' yr Frythes vnu' d' acr' p' quisq' de Thoma Hall p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay dd' p' est'	2	0	0
Unu' pratu' iacen' iuxta molend' p' est'	1	2	0
Unu' claus' terre arrabil' voc' Kae yr Gawr genny p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' aliud tenementu' in tenura Alicie nup' ux' Will'i Sare cum duabus clausur' voc' Kay Hirwardes p' estimac'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Gwerne Eua vcha p' est'	1	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Gwerne Eua yssa p' est'	1	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay John p' estimac'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw yn hene Kay John p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' tenementu' duo pomaria gardiu' et curtelag' in tenura Phi'i Beddo p' est'	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr Argy cum ddole p' estimac'o'em	5	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' y Werne p' estimac'	1	0	0
Un' claus' iacen' inter binos rivulos iuxta molend' p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' claus' voc' Kay heleg p' estimac'	1	2	0
Un' claus' voc' Kay Kannoll p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' voc' Kay yr hege p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' voc' Kay Edward p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' voc' Kay Morgan p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' voc' y Beye p' estimac'	2	0	0
Eadem tenet vnu' tenementu' duas gardinas et curtelag' in tenura Georgii Griff' cum tribus p'cell' terr' vocat' Kay Eignon' Goz p' estimac' vlto Red. Rob. Wyn' p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr Nant p' est'	1	2	0
Duas clausur' vocat' veth y tye p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay yssa p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y gyrddy p' est'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Cay Cadugan p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr heene base p' est'	1	0	0
Un' croft' terr' in duabus peciis in austr' p'te riuuli p' est'	1	0	0
Un' croft' in tenur' Rob'ti John Richard p' estim'	0	2	0
Duas clausur' terr' vocat' y Kyvie vltra vnam selionem Johannis Pilston gen' p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Unu' cottagiu' in tenura Meredith ap John Richard cum croft' adiacen' p' est'	0	2	0
Tres clausur' terr' in propriis manib' eiusdem Dorathee Ellice vocat' Gwern vstyn et Ddio fall vcha in duab' pec' p' estimac'o'em	0	3	20
Un' claus' vocat' Gwern vstin' Ddwfall issa p' est'	1	2	0
Redd' vj*d.* ext'.—Unu' prat' vocat' yr Acre p' estimac'	1	1	0
Eadem tenet vn' molend' in Pickill in propria tenura sua et per Johannem Ellis generos' p' licence edificat' cum parva pecia terr' adiacen' p' estimac'	0	1	0
Redd' iiij*s.* vj*d.* ext'.—Eadem tenet vt de terris perquisit' de Thoma Hall in clausura iacen' inter binos rivulos continen' quinq' selion' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	16
Un' claus' vocat' llettee voyle p' estimac'	2	0	0
In claus' vocat' y Fryeth 7 selion' p' est'	0	2	0
In campo vocat' Kay Mawr Cannoll 4 selion' p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
In campo vocat' Kay Mawr vcha vn' selion' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	20
In clo' vocat' y Kyvie vn' selion' p' est'	0	0	12
lxvj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	113	0	32
Redd' iiij*li.* ext'.—Eadem tenet vn' al' molend' granatic' aquatic' p'quisit' de Roberto D'd Armigero[1] et Anna vx' eius x*li.*			
Redd' vj*d.* ext', Mr. Edward Dracott.—Johannes Puleston generos' tenet quatuor capitales seliones in claus' iacen' in austrial' parte Riuuli Dee vocat' Groodamas p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
ij*s.* vj*d.*	1	0	0

[1] Robert Davies of Plasau Gwysanau, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Flint, A.D. 1608, ob. 1633. See *Arch. Camb.*, Jan. 1875, p. 48.

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' xiiij*s.* iij*d.* ext', Mr. Dracott.—Idem Johannes Pilston et Raphael Dauies generos' tenent in claus' pred' vocat' Goodramas p' est'	2	2	0
In campo vocat' dad Mawr tres seliones p' estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
Un' claus' voc' Bull p' estimac'	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Werne vcha p' est'	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw tan yr arth p' est' . . .	0	3	0
lixs.	7	1	0
Redd' xviij*s.* ix*d.* ext'.—Tenet et medietatem vnius tenementi cu' tribus p'cell' terr' et pastur' quaru' prima vocat' Kaye Egnyon goz per estimac'o'em quatuor acras secunda ddole Crueheycock divis' in duas p'cell' p' estimat' septem acr' tertia vocat' ddole vichell p' estimac'o'em quatuor acr' in toto p' est' vj*li.* xij*s.* iiij*d.*	15	0	0
Redd' x*s.* ij*d.* ob. q. ext'.—Johannes Pilston pred' tenet vnum tenementum pomar' et gardin' et croft cum curtilagia p' estim'	1	0	0
Un' claus' pastur' fertil' vocat' dad Mawr vltr' vn' nod' inter se et Raphaelem damos p' est'	2	2	0
Sex seliones in clo' Doratheæ Ellice vocat' ddole vcha p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' claus' iuxta ten'tum vocat' Bryn y vchlawe yr tye p' estimac'	1	2	0
Un' peciam terr' in clo' cum aliis quæ pec' vocat' Erw yr Arth p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' claus' terr' arrabil' vocat' tyre d'd p' estimac'o'em . .	1	0	0
In claus' vocat' Kay Mawr Kannott cum Dorathea Ellice p' est' .	0	3	0
In clo' vocat' Keney p' estimac'o'em . . .	0	0	16
In prato vocat' Wern' y dwfull vcha p' estimac'o'em . .	0	1	0
Unu' claus' voc' place Madock p' est' . . .	2	2	0
In prat' adiacen' voc' Werglodd Kenon p' estimac'o'em . .	1	2	0
Duas clausur' vocat' Bryn Kadyry p' estimac' . . .	3	0	0
Quatuor clausur' pastur' voc' Hyle goz p' est' except' pec' prat' adiacen'	3	0	0
Un' al' tenementu' pomar' et claus' adiacen' voc' Tyre hyryon' p' estimac'	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Ro vawr p' est'	4	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Ro' Vaughan p' est' . . .	2	2	0
In claus' Sidnei Ellice voc' Kay Mawr p' est' . . .	1	0	0
In claus' nuper vocat' Maes Gwyn nunc Maes groyes vn' pec' p' est	1	2	0
In clo' vocat' Ddole y Werne Hescog duas seliones p' estimac' .	0	1	0
In claus' vocat' Istym Roe & seliones p' est' . . .	0	3	0
Un' croft' vocat' pimp chwissyad p' est' . . .	0	2	0
xvl*i.*	33	0	6
Redd' iij*s.* v*d.*, p't of xxxv*s.* ext'.—Idem Johannes tenet vna' pec' prat' adiacen' Hyle goz p' estimac' . . xs.	1	0	0
Redd' vj*s.* vij*d.* ext'. This was late p't of Maude, vx' Ellice, et ten't ad volunt'.—Elizeus Raulfe tenet vnu' tenementu' et gard' cum tribus claus' quoru' vn' vocat' Coed Kay issa secundu' erm' gowyn tertiu' Coed Kay Kerig in simul iacen' p' estimac' .	4	2	0
In prat' vocat' Gwerne istym Ddwfall vcha duas pec' p' est' .	1	2	0
In loco vocat' skytery p' estimac'	0	2	20
iiij*li.*	6	2	20

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' iij*s.* iij*d.* ext'. This was unam Barnston et Margaret vx' Moris, ten't ad volunt'.—Johannes James tenet vna' pec' prati in werne Isytme Ddwfall vcha p' est' . . .	0	1	30
In werne Istyme Ddwfall yssa p' est' . . .	0	0	20
Unu' horreu' in parvo gard' p' est'	0	0	16
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw Dan yr Dwr p' estimac'o'em . .	1	3	0
xxvj*s.* viij*d.*	2	1	26
Redd' xlviij*s.* ix*d.* ext'. Call for the cop', for ther was none showed 4 Eliz. The lease is expired, see fo. 192.—Sidneus Ellice generos' tenet duo tenementa prope situat' cum vno pomar' et vn' gard' p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Crwn p' est'	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Mawr p' est	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Acr' p' est'	3	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' yr acr' bichan p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' voc' y Kay gwair p' est'	1	2	0
Al' claus' voc' Derwen vorgan p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' voc' Borna p' vichan p' est' . . .	1	3	0
Un' claus' voc' Tal y Bonny p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' voc' llanerch yr ychen p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Un' claus' voc' Kae Guillm p' est'	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Gwerne Kay g'll'm p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' voc' y Maes gwyn p' est'	4	0	0
Un' claus' voc' Kay yr Neadd p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' voc' tall y Kaye issa p' est' . . .	2	0	0
xx*li.*	32	0	0
It should be 43 ac'.			
Redd' xx*s.* vj*d.* ext' expired. This was graunted by the stewarde temp'e Edward 6 ext' comp'.—Idem Sidneus tenet vnu' messuag' speciosum pomariu' et gardin' cum clo' vocat' Bryn y Koz p' estimac'o'em	0	2	20
In clo' vocat' Goed Kay vwch Clawr tye p' estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y wen vechan p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay ddwfall p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay hyr p' est'	3	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr hene a kre p' est' . . .	1	2	0
vj*li.*	10	2	20
There was no hows upon this, as it seemeth, for it was graunted about 4 E. 6 by Edward Almer, the steward, vnder the name of 6 parcell' terr', which seemeth to bee the furst graunt.			
Redd' vij*s.* viij*d.* ext'. Graunted by the steward 3 Eliz'.—Idem tenet vnu' al' tenementu' gard' et claus' cum croft' vocat' Croft Kynnon p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' drill y gwyntyn p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Dimed' vnius clo' vocat' Kay Newydd p' estimac'o'em . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay bichan p' est'	1	0	0
xxiij*s.* iij*d.*	3	2	0
This should be 6 acr'.			

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' xxj*s.* ix*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet al' messuag' horreu' gard' et curtelag' p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Ardd llyn p' est' . .	0	0	6
Un' claus' vocat' tir yr og p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kay bichan in Skyttery p' estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
Duas seliones et al' p'cell' in Skittery vcha p' estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Rhung y ddawbull p' estimac' . .	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' tir y gath exceptis quatuor selionibus p' est' .	1	2	0
Uu' claus' vocat' yr ew dan yr Ardd p' est' . . .	0	0	20
Duas claus' iacen' inter venel et riuul' p' estimac'o'em . .	1	2	0
Tres clausur' in Sunul iacen' viz't tyre Coly Tyre Olye et Twmpath yr oley p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
cxs.	10	1	20
Redd' ij*s.* vij*d.* ext'. This was p'cell of Roger Jenkins 4 Eliz., and the rent in toto was xxxvij*d.*, and the land 33 acr', now dismembered.—Johannes Decka tenet vnu' tenementu' gard' et tres clausuras terr' adiacen' vocat' Kay p' neth et Erw Hyre p' est'	2	2	0
In claus' vocat' Maes Groes quondam Maes Gwyn p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
xl*s.*	3	0	0
This was a parcell of Roger Jenkyns 4 Eliz., and the rent in toto was xxx*s.* iiij*d.*, and the land 33 acres.			
Redd' xvij*s.* ij*d.* ext'.—Thomas ap John tenet vnu' peciam terr' vocat' Kay lloy iacen' iuxta terr' Sidnei Ellice prope Dom' s' vocat' Place Newydd p' estimac'o'em . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' iuxta fluuiu' Dee vocat' Istymy Roe yssa p' estimac' .	3	0	0
Un' partem clausi vocat' ystym Roe p' est' . . .	2	0	0
In' claus' vocat' Ddole Werne Hescog decem seliones p' estimac'	1	2	0
Unam selionem in clo' vocat' Nant Mavamny p' est' . .	0	0	20
lx*s.*	8	0	20
Redd' vij*d.* ext'.—Thomas Decka vn' claus' voc' y vron Rhedy et vn' selion' vocat' Maes Grose p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' al' p'cell' terr' iuxta venella' prope aqua' Dee p' est' .	0	2	0
xx*s.*	1	2	0
Memorand'.—John Launcelott claymeth all the landes of Thomas Hall, gent., to bee subject to a statute to him entred into by the same Mr. Hall, and that hee hath extended the same statute, and sued out a liberate upon the same.			
As touching this, it is affirmed by Will'm Lloyd and Dauid Yale that the estate of the land was in them when the statute was acknowledged, and long before.			
Also there are divers parcells of land assigned vnto one Dorathy Ellis, with a tenement, parcell of the landes of the said Thomas Hall; which particulers are mentioned in the entry of the Assignment of the same. Dat' 8'o Jacobi.			
vij d'i Will'm Dodd de Sutton p' terr' diuis'.			
Expired redd' xij*s.* vij*d.* ob. ext'. Thus was graunted a cop' to Rob. ap Jo ap Jenkyn, 19 Marcii 1 Eliz.—Sidneus Ellice generos' tenet vn' claus' vocat' Coed Kay y person Mawr p' est' . .	4	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
Una' claus' vocat' Coed Kay y person bichan p' estimac' .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y roft vichan adiacen' Cay Coled p' estimac' .	0	2	0
Decem seliones terre et duas capitales seliones in loco vocat Kyvenfordd p' estimac'	0	2	0
Sex seliones et un' capitalem selione p' est' . . .	0	1	0
Novem seliones et vn' capital' selion' in le strange al's Erw Mayes yr Wirglodd gron p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Kock Ellice p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Kay yr vedwyn p' est' . .	0	3	0
Tres seliones in Bryn Kregog p' est'	0	0	10
Un' claus' vocat' Bryn yokins p' est'	1	2	0
Un' cotagiu' iacen' et situat' in tyre sete cum quatuor seliones terre p' estimac'	0	1	0
Tres seliones in Kay y pull dduy p' est' . . .	0	1	0
In prato vocat' Wirglodd bire tres seliones p' estimac'o'em .	0	1	0
Quatuor seliones in loco vocat' Koch tyre y Wirglodd vichan yr Erw in y Kay Newydd p' estimac'o'em . . .	1	0	0
iiij*li*.	13	2	0

Will'm Lloyde of Halton, es', layes clayme to theis lands.

Redd' xs. iiij*d*. ext', add j*ds*. M'.—Rob'ti ap Griff' ad volunt'.—Elizeus Raulfe tenet vnu' tenementu' pomar' gardiu' vocat' Bryn Kregog p' est'	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay Mawr p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw Skibbo' p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Kreedd' except' sex selionib' Johannis Sutton p' est'	1	0	0
Quatuor seliones in Campo vocat' pimp Tallo' p' estimac'o'em .	0	1	0
Un' croft' et tres seliones p' estimac' . . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Vron van Hablock p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Duas clausur' voc' Vron tan y tye p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' gwirglodd y flash p' est' . . .	0	2	0
lxs.	6	2	20

This should bee 9 acres dimid', but Mary Pilson hath the rest.

Redd' ixs. ext'.—Idem tenet vn' claus' vocat' Kay Fynnon Daniell p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Lwrechyn' p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Rhychyn p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' Wirglodd Kay Rhychyn p' est' . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay bichan p' est'	0	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr Gowch p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Sweene Hescog p' est' . . .	0	2	0
lxs.	7	1	0

Johannes Jefferies Armiger tenet de eidem terr' vn' cotag' et clausum nunc diuis' in duas clausuras vocat' Kay birchlan' per estimac'o'em . . . . xiijs. iiij*d*.	1	2	0

(Edwardus D.) Will'mus Dymock Armiger[1] tenet de terr' p'r'd'cis

[1] William Dymock, third son, but eventual heir, by Maud, his second wife, daughter of Roger Puleston, Esq., of Edward Dymock of Willington in the

	A.	R.	P.
unu' tenementu' et unu' claus' vocat' y grost tich nunc in trib p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Un' al' tenementu' de terris predictis gardiu' et pomar' iuxta venellam per est'	0	2	0
In claus' vocat' Mayes Mawr tres selion' p' estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
Redd' xs. vd. ext'. Rentale xiiijs. vd.—In eodem claus' tres seliones alias p' est'	0	2	0
In eodem Campo quinq' alias seliones p' est' . . .	0	2	0
In clauso nunc diuis' in duas clausur' vocat' Kay Newydd p' est'	2	0	0
Quatuor seliones in prat' vocat' Wirglodd vawr p' estimac' .	0	1	0
In claus' vocat' ddole Goz p' estimac' . . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' terr' arrabil' et prat' vocat' y birth Lloyde p' est' .	1	0	0
In campo vocat' y Gwern gogan p' est' . . .	0	1	20
In prat' vocat' Wirglodd hire p' est'	1	0	0
lxs.	9	3	20
Ad volunt'. Redd' vs. iijd. ext'.—Johannes Jefferies Armiger tenet vnu' tenementu' nup' in tenura Roberti ap Griffith ap Yollin et Edwardi ap Griff' ap Yollyn' gard' et pomar' ad volunt' p' est'	0	0	20
Duas clausuras terre vocat' y gyrddy et in Campo vocat' Ddole pen y bont p' estim'	2	2	0
Tenet et vnu' cottagiu' de terr' pred' gard' et curtelag' p' estim'	0	0	10
Quinq' seliones terr' in Bryn Kregog p' estimac'o'em . .	0	2	0
xxxiijs. iiijd.	2	0	30
M.—Rob' ap Griffith ad volunt'.			
Edwardus ap John ap Robert tenet de terr' predict' vnum tenementu' in claus' vocat' Kay yr pull dwy except' tribus selionib' Sidnei Ellice generos' p' estimac'o'em . . .	1	2	0
Redd' vs. ixd. ob. ext'. Rentall vijs. vjd.—Un' claus' vocat' Hossan p' estimac'	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay pull Croone p' est' . . .	1	0	0
In loco vocat' Ddole Goz vnum peciam vocat' yr Erw Gam p' est'	1	0	0
Tres seliones crofto vocat' p' est'.—In Campo vocat' Ddole goz et vnam selionem in Ddole goz nup' dict' Rob'ti ap Griffith ad volunt'	0	1	20
xliijs. iiijd.	4	0	20
M'. Doi' Rob' ap Griff' ad volunt'.—Johannes William tenet et de terr' pred' unu' cotag' in claus' vocat' erw ty popty p' estim'	1	10	0
Tres clausur' terr' vocat' Clay hir p' est' . . .	1	3	0
Redd' vs. ext'.—Un' claus' vocat' Kay Kannoll p' est' . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' pastur' vocat' pen y Mayes p' est' nup' d'c'i Robert ap Gr. ad volunt'	0	2	0
xxxs.	4	1	0
Redd' iijs. iiijd. ext'.—Johannes Rogers tenet vnu' cottag' et duas clausur' terr' vocat' Erw Lloyn Coll p' estimac'o'em .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Bryn Stirrock p' est' . . .	3	2	0
xxxiijs. iiijd.	4	2	0

parish of Hanmer, and of Penley Hall in Ellesmere, Esq. Descended from Tudor Trevor.

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' iij*s.* iiij*d.* ext'.—Johannes ap John ap William ap Medock tenet vnu' pratum vocat' Wirglodd vayn p' estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay towre vcha p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Cartas seliones in clo' vocat' tyre sete p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Escheate.—Unam peciam in tyre sete iuxta Dee per estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Idem tenet certas seliones in tyre sete per est' . .	0	2	0
xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	4	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* viij*d.* ext'.—Johannes Decka tenet de eisdem terris vnam parva' peciam terr' p' est' . . . xvj*d.*	0	0	10
Johannes Jeffreyes Armiger tenet vn' tenementu' gard' et pomar' iuxta Bango' p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Mawr p' est'	7	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' gro yollin p' est'	3	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erwfos p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Ennys vaur p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Koch tyre maur except' vna' selion' Edwardi ap John ap Robert p' est'	7	0	0
Unam pastur' vocat' Ddole pen y bont p' est . . .	12	0	0
Redd' xlviij*s.* vj*d.* ext'.—Un' prat' vocat' y Werglodd tan y place Newydd p' estimac' (except' dim'd' acr' Joh'is Broughton) .	1	2	0
Unam peciam pastur' iacen' in Wurglodd hyre per estimac'o'em .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y groydd p' est'	13	0	0
Tenet et vn' claus' vocat' Ddole goz p' est' . . .	3	2	0
liij*li.* vj*s.* iij*d.*	54	2	0
Redd' iij*s.* iiij*d.* ext'.—Johannes Sutton generos'[1] tenet vnum ten'tu' gard' pomar' et curtelag' p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw tan y bichan p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw breekes p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Al' claus' vocat' Erw plat' p' estimac' . . .	1	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Kanuol p' est' . . .	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw Kenrick p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Hyre issa p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Hyre vicha p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' pimp tallor (except' quatuor seliones Ellizei Raulfe) p' est'	0	3	20
Un' claus' vocat' letty Owen p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Mayes Seswick p' est' . . .	1	3	0
In alio claus' vocat' Mayes Seswick Joh'is Broughton p' estimac'	0	3	0
In Mayes Seswick vcha cum Joh'is Broughton et Humf'ro Eyton p' est'	1	0	0
xxx*s.* iiij*d.*, vide xv*d.*, Mauer de Iscoyde ext'.—Un' claus' vocat' Genfordd except' cert' selionib' Sidnei Ellice p' estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Bryn vcha et al' voc' Bryn yssa p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Un' al' tenementu' in tenura Ed'ri ap Richard gard' et curtelag' p' estimac'	0	0	10

[1] John Sutton of Gwersyll in the parish of Wrexham, Esq. He married Jane, daughter of John Wynne Lloyd of Plas y Bada, now called New Hall, in Morton Anglicorum. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*.

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' Moory p' estimac'	1	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' Wirglodd Vaur except' cert' selion' Will'm Dymock Armigeri p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Ddole goz vaghan except' vn' parcell' terr' Will'm Dymock et vna pecia Edmundi John Robert vocat' Erw gam et trib' selionib' d'c'i Edri p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Servey Gureham p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw Wanlle p' estimac' . . .	1	3	0
Duas claus' terr' vocat' Kay glase p' est' . . .	5	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Mayes y groes (except' vna parva pecia Johannis Deeke) p' est'	2	0	0
Duas pecias in loco vocat' tyre sete p' est' . . .	0	1	0
Un' croft' iuxta riuul' Dee p' estimac'o'em . . .	0	1	0
Un' croft' vocat' y vron' p' estimac'o'em . . .	0	1	0
Certas seliones in Campo vocat' Bryn Cregog tres seliones in Campo vocat' y Kevenfordd et certas seliones in loco vocat' y slange p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Mayes y Werglodd gron p' estimac'o'em .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw Mayes y Werglodd gron (except' duabus selionib' Johannes Broughton et Humfridi Eton) p' est' . .	1	2	0
Un' al' tenementu' in tenura Rogeri ap Randle pomar' et curtelag' p' estimac'	0	1	0
Duo croft' adiacen' p' estimac'	2	0	0
Un' al' tenementu' in tenura Edwardi ap Thomas gard' pomar' et curtelag' p' est'	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Koed et al' vocat' Erw Kay Koed p' estim'	1	2	0
Un' croft' prope Erw Mayes Seswick p' est' . . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Mayes Maur (except' 13 selion' Will'mi Dymock) p' est'	1	3	0
Certas seliones in claus' vocat' Kay Koch p' estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
lli.	47	0	0

There is but one ten't vpon theis landes, 4 Eliz., now 5.

Theise perticulers before sett downe vnder the names of John Jeffries, Armiger, and John Sutton, gent., are muche differing in quantity from the Survey of 4'o Eliz., when the wholle was in the tenure of Jo. Hanmer, vnder the quantitie of 38 acres; and I finde in Mr. Jeffries tenure 53 acres, and in Mr. Suttons, 47; in toto, 100 acres. Howe theis 70 acr' increased, I finde not. The rent in toto was then 77*s.* 4*d.*; and nowe, as it is diuided, it comes to 77*s.* 3*d.*

Redd' iij*s.* viij*d.* ext'.—Randle ap John tenet vnum cotag' in clo' vocat' Genfordd cum gard' p' estim' . . .	0	0	20
Duas parcellas prati vocat' Werglodd tan y bellan' p' estimac' .	1	2	0
Parcell' of 33 acres nuper Rogeri ap Jenkins.			
xxvj*s.*	1	2	20
Redd' iiij*d.* ext'. Is now erection.—Hugo Meredith Armiger tenet ad volunt' vnum cotagiu' edificat' sup' vestum in via Regia' Quecen' a Bango' versus Wrexham cum gard' et parvo pomar' per estimac'o'em . . . . viij*s.*	0	0	20

	A.	R.	P.
One John ap John built this cotage, and held it at will, of whome Mr. Meredith bought it. Thus are cottages built vpon the Princes waste bought and sould without interest. Better ye Prince made more proffitt of them, or otherwise to dispose them.			
Redd' vj*s.* viij*d.* ext' ad vol'. Redd' iiij*d.*—Hugo Meredith[1] tenet vnam parcellam terre vocat' Gwerne Pickill p' est' . xvj*s.* Tenet et vnu' cotag' in Pickill ad vol'.	2	0	0
Redd' § iiij*li.* xix*s.* x*d.*, wherof some is payd in some of the former rentes.—Thomas Hall latelie helde a capitall mesuage in Seswick, now by assignmentes, sales, and mortgages, so dismembred, and growne betwene the tenn'tes therof so litigious as the tenn'tes of the Jurie can neyther reconcile what every man holdeth, nor what trulie did auntiently belonge to the ferme, but supposed to contayne nere . . val' p' an' lx*li.*	100	0	0
S'm' Redd' tenen' ad volunt' et p' dimiss'. The laste makes the rent vncertaine.			
4'o Eliz., Redd' in toto § xlij*li.* xx*d.* q'.			

BEDWALL.—TENENTES PER DIMISSIONES.

Redd' l*s.* ij*d.* ext'. No copie before 4 Eliz.—Robertus Wynn' generos' tenet vnu' ten'tu' in Bedwall gard' et curtelag' p' est' .	0	0	10
Un' claus' vocat' y Ddole p' estim'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Drollyn p' est'	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre dd' Mathew p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Ad volunt'.—Un' claus' vocat' Kay gwydd p' est' . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr ychan p' est' . . .	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr Skullar p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Tho. Rudon m're vx' clamat premissa.—Un' claus' nunc diuis' in quatuor vocat' Kevyn yr Olwymon cu' cotag' et gard' p' estim'	12	2	0
Wants 10 acr'. xiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*	26	1	10
This should bee 36 acres per vlt' tenet.			
Et vnu' al' tenementu' ib'm et duas clausur' vocat' ..... adiacen' p' est' . . . . xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	3	0	0
The cop' made 3 Eliz. pro 21 ann'. The rent shoulde be lxv*s.* iiij*d.* ob. See Jo. Rowland for v*s.*, and Jo. Browne for xvj*d.* Postea iij*li.* v*s.* iiij*d.* ext'.			
Thomas Decka tenet vnu' tenementu' gard' et curtelag' p' est' .	0	0	6
Un' claus' vocat' Ddole Ie'nn ap Adda p' est' . . .	4	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Glan Clywedog p' est' . . .	7	0	0

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[1] Hugo Meredith of Pentref Bychan in the parish of Wrexham, Esq., second son of Richard Meredith of Pentref Bychan, fifth son of John Meredith ab Rawlin or Rowland ab Meredydd of Tref Alun in the parish of Gresford. Descended from Ithel ab Eunydd, lord of Tref Alun and Gresford. See *Arch. Camb.*, April 1874, p. 145.

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' Talwen y feue go'	2	1	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Talman y feue vawr p' est' . .	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Koed p' estimat' . . .	4	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Koed Kay bichan p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw y Kay p' estimat' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kay p' estimat'	5	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Pehig p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Ennion dduy p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Karectyr Maure p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Karectyr bichan p' est' . .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kaven yr Olwymon in quatuor per estimac'o'em	9	0	0
xvj*li.*	47	2	6

This should bee 56 acres short of quantitie and rent.

He pretendes the rent to be in the former, but how he holds it doth not appeare.—Tenet et vn' al' tenementu' gard' et curtelag' et duas clausur' terr' vocat' Akre Ennyon et al' vocat' erw Marchwhiell p' estim' . . . . xls. | 3 | 0 | 0 |

No copie before the lease, but held ad vol'. Redd' xx*js.* ij*d.* ext'.—Johannes James tenet vn' tenementu' et pomarium p' estimat' | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Un' claus' vocat' y Ddole p' estimat' . . .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr Skabbo p' est' . . .	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Gwern y gwynell p' est' . . .	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Akre dd'a p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Newydd p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Nant p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Madun go' p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' cotag' mol'i vocat' Kay Dulun p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' al' cotag' in cl'o vocat' yr Akre hirion per estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
ix*li.* x*s.*	16	3	0

Redd' xviij*s.* ext'.—Johannes James ap Dauid tenet un' tenement' mult' refert arborib' gard' et pomar' p' estimat' . . | 0 | 1 | 20 |

Un' claus' vocat' Koed Pickill in quinq' p'cell' diuiss' p' estimat'	4	2	0
Duas clausur' vocat' Tyre Ie'nn p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kay issa et al' vocat' vron' y Kay issa p' est' .	2	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay vouy p' estim'	0	1	0
Un' croft' vocat' yr Ardd yssa p' estimat' . . .	0	0	20
vj*li.*	10	1	0

Redd' xxxv*s.* ext'.—Rogerus Jones tenet unum tenementu' pomar' et gardiu' p' estimat' . . . . . | 0 | 3 | 0 |

Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr Skibbo' p' est' . . .	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Croft' y fittis p' est' . . .	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre Deon Maur p' est' . . .	5	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kaye Hellig et al' Tyre Enon bichan p' est' .	9	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre Knight Maur p' est' . . .	3	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Tyre Knight bichan nunc diuis' in duas parcellas p' est'	4	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay glase p' estimac' nup' Johannis ap Robt. ap Edward	1	2	0

This should be 31 acr'.

xiij*li.*	26	3	0

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' iiij*s.* iij*d.* ext'. Jo. Kenrick filius Kenrick ap Robert ap Hoell clamat.—Idem tenet unu' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd vaur p' estimac'o'em . . . . . xl*s.*	3	0	0
Nup' Jacobi Eaton.			
Redd' v*s.* ext', p't of xlv*s.* iij*d.* ob. of Tho. Decka before.—Johannes Rowland tenet unu' tenementu' gard' et pomar' nup' Rogeri ap Jenkin p' est'	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' yr erw yr foedd trwyddy p' est' . .	3	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr erw gannoll p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr erow vchan p' est' . , .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' nessa yr tye p' est'	0	0	20
Redd' ij*s.* vj*d.* ext', p't of xix*s.* x*d.*—Tenet et unu' claus' vocat Kay braych p' est'	2	2	0
iiij*li.*	7	3	20
Nup' dd' ap John ap Jenkin.			
Redd' xxix*s.* iij*d.* ext'. The rente should be xl*s.* Expiratur. This was graunted by cop' 1 Eliz.—Sidneus Ellice tenet vnu' messuag' pomar' gard' et curtelag' p' estim' . . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Pickhill high bichan p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Pickhill high Maur p' est' . . .	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y girddy p' estimat' cum tir Annes et claus' vocat' streete Redyn	5	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y redwr p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Koyd Kay Nessa yr tye p' est' . .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' place Dd' Lloyd p' est' . . .	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Karectir p' est'	3	0	0
Redd' x*s.* viij*d.* ext'.—Tenet vnu' claus' vocat' pimp Acr' p' est' .	7	0	0
Redd' v*s.* ext'. No copie of this before the lease.—Idem tenet unu' cotagiu' et duas clausur' terr' voc' yr Acrene p' estimac'o'em .	3	3	0
xiij*li.*	31	0	0
Redd' iij*s.* ext'.—Johannes ap Roger ap Ll'en tenet vn' cotag' et claus' vocat' erw vcha p' est'	1	0	0
Un' al' cotag' vocat' erwe issa p' est'	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd issa p' est' n' Rogeri ap lle'n .	0	3	0
xxxiij*s.* iij*d.*	3	2	0
Redd' xxxiiij*s.* j*d.* ext'. The reservac'on vpon his lease is but xx*s.* viij*d.*—Dauidus Lloyd ap Roger tenet vnu' tenementu' duo pomar' et duo gardiu' cotag' et prat' vocat' Wirglodd vcha p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Bedwall vaur nunc in tres clausuras diuis' p' est'	9	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Cockshoote p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay guyno p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' glan ranon p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Wirglodd yssa p' est' . . .	1	0	0
viij*li.*	17	0	0
This should be 25 acres.			
Redd' vj*s.* ext' vnpa'd. This is not in demise.—Will'mus Gamwell iure vxor Francisse clamat tenere vt dicit' vnu' tenementu' et tres clausur' terre viz' Akre y Wraich Kay Koch et Kay Skibbo' nunc in novem p'cell' p' estimat' . . vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	13	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
M'.—Francisiæ Grosuenor. M'.—Johannes ap Robert Gi' clam' till'n' huic ten'to.			
Joh'es filius Kenrick ap Rob' Hoell silit' clamat'.			
Redd' xxxiiij*s.* j*d.* ext' p' rentale xliij*s.* ix*d.* ext'—Rogerus Thomas tenet vnu' tenementu' gardiu' pomar' et croft' p' estimat' .	1	0	0
Unu' claus' vocat' Gwern' y pockyn p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyr y ven y vaur p' est' . . .	3	1	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' tyre y veny y vichan p' est' . .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Ddole go' p' estimat' . . .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kyffe p' estimat'	0	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Medock p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay glase p' estimat' . . .	1	2	0
viij*li.*	17	2	0
This shoulde be 25 acres.			
M'.—Memorand' hic Rogerus Thomas clamat tenere vn' pec' terre arrabil' vocat' Kay Medock in Bedwall lib'e per est'.			
Redd' iij*s.* vij*d.* ext'. No copie before the lease. Ad volunt'.—Dauidus ap Dauid tenet vnu' messuagiu' et tres parvas claus' terr' vocat' yr Akre p' estimac'on' . . xxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	2	0	0
Nup' Dauidi ap Ie'nn ap Gr.			
Redd' ij*s.* x*d.* ext'.—Dorothea Ellice vid' tenet p' termino vite et postea Rogero Elizeo filio s' vnu' claus' terr' vocat' Kay yr Kill p' estimat' . . . . . xvj*s.*	2	0	0
Redd' xviij*s.* ext'.—Richardus Presland tenet vnu' tenement' pomar' gardiu' et croft' ex occiden' p't' domus p' estimac'o'em .	0	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw y tye popty p' est' . . .	0	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Gwillym p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw wyre p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay pull p' estimat' . . .	4	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' y Wirglodd p' estimat' . . .	0	2	20
Un' peciam vocat' erw Mayes Shone p' est' . . .	1	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw Sholly p' est'	0	2	20
Unam parcell' terre in ecewe vaur p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Unam al' parcell' in Kay pull p' est'	0	2	0
Unam parcella' in Kay glase p' est'	0	2	20
vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	13	2	0
It should bee 15 acres, and Tho. Jones.			
In mortua manu nisi sit dimissio si non, ad vol'. Ther was a cop' 2 Eliz. Redd' xx*s.* x*d.* ext'.—Robertus Sonlle Joh'es Kenrick et al' ad vs' Eccl'ie sive pochianoru' de March wheale tenent vnu' tenementu' pomar' et gard' vocat' erw Birrllan p' estimac'o'em	0	3	0
Duas clausur' terr' vocat' Mayes Shone p' estimac'o'em .	4	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Bichan p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Hoell diuis' in duas p'cellas p' estimat' .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay Messa yr tye jacen' p' erw yr birrllam p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Hoell bichan p' est' . . .	1	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr marle bichan p' estimac'o'em .	1	0	0
vj*li.*	12	2	0

n' Joh'is Wynn ap Edw.

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' vj*s*. ext'.—Johannes ap William Madock tenet vnu' cotagiu' et claus' adiacen' vocat' y theenog p' estimat' . .	3	0	0
Redd' vj*s*. ext'. No copie, xc ad volunt'.—Tenet et vnu' claus' arabil' in orien' p'te viæ vocat' erw bont p' estimat' . .	1	1	0
Un' claus' terr' arabil' in occiden' p'te viæ voc' Kay Renell p' est'	1	0	0
Un' al' claus' in orien' p'te viæ cum cotag' sup'ed' vocat' Kay Crosse y streete p' estimac'o'em	1	7	0
Unu' tenementu' pomar' gard' et curtelag' cum croft' p' estimat'	1	1	0
iiij*li*. x*s*.	8	1	0
Redd' xiiij*s*. iij*d*. ext'.—Thomas Goldsmith generos' tenet vnum tenementu' gard' et pomariu' cuius tenementi gardiu' et pomar' in parte libere vt dicitur sunt distinguntur p' metas bene cognitas p' estimac'o'em	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' erw y fordd yr Ryr y Wrixham p' estimat' .	0	3	0
Un' claus' voc' Koed Kay ffordd y Ryr y Wrixham p' estimac' .	3	0	0
Un' claus' voc' yr Erw kyre p' est'	3	0	0
Un' claus' voc' Bedwell vachan p'cel' vocat' Coed Kay g'lan y Avon et al' vocat' chwerty Akry p' est'	6	2	0
vj*li*. xiij*s*. iiij*d*.	13	1	20
Lease graunted to Rande Eton, 30 Julie, 6'o Jacobi for 40 yeares.			
Redd' ij*s*. x*d*. ext'. In Ruyton et Marwheale.—Johannes Jefferyes Armiger tenet vnu' tenementu' vnu' claus' nup' duo vocat' Wirglodd Kay yssa p' estimat' . . xliij*s*. iij*d*.	3	0	0
In supervisu'de 4 Eliz. This was thus entred as Owenus Brereton tenet vnam parcella' terre vocat' Sircote cont' acres m' in tenura Will's ap Mad. per cop' de 32 H. 8 tenen' quousq' xc reddent p' ann' xvj*s*. iiij*d*. Now it is now increased to 2 tenements. All theis p'cells fit to examine. Redd' xj*s*. viij*d*.—Owinus Breerton Armiger tenet vnu' ten'tu' vocat' Syrecot iacen' apud Crosse y guynnon pomar' gardiu' et curtelag' p' estimac'o'em . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coed y tan y tye p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay issa p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coet Kay gannoll p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Koet Kay nessa yr tye p' est' . .	1	2	0
Duas claus' vocat' Darue issa et darue vcha p' estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Koet Kay yr Cockshoote cum pec' prat' .	1	2	0
Redd' iiij*s*. viij*d*. ext'.—Un' al' tenementu' in occupac'one Griffith Thomas iacen' in Pentre Mylyn gard' et pomar' p' est. .	0	0	10
Un' claus' vocat' Coet Kay Cockshoote p' estimac'o'em . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw fynnon p' est'	1	0	0
vj*li*.	12	1	10
There was but one tenement called Sircote in 4 Eliz., which paid xvj*s*. iiij*d*. alone, and in Owen Breereton's name. There were no acres upon theis 4 Eliz.			
Redd' xx*s*. ij*d*. ext'. Out of lease, as is sayed. Kenrick Edsbury m' Kenrick Etons. The copy of this was made 2 Eliz. pro 21 ann'.—Tenet et vnu' tenementu' in Streete yr hwch pomar' gardin' et curtelag' p' est'	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre limkin p' est' . . .	3	3	0

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' erw go' p' estimat'	4	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Akry Hyryon p' est' . . .	6	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre y boll p' est' . . .	4	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre y Cardy p' est' . . .	2	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw Skybbo' p' est'	1	2	0
xl*li.*	24	0	0

In the former survey but 13 acres, 11 acres surplus.

Redd' xliij*s.* ext' ad volunt' m' Rob. Wilkinson.—Henricus Edgebery generos' tenet vnum tenementu' pomariu' gard' et croft' cum curtelag' p' estimat'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd cum pistrina p' estimac'o'em .	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Koed y Kill p' est'	3	0	0
Marwheale.—Un' claus' nunc diuis' in tres clausur' vocat' Kay Clynoydd p' estimac'o'em	6	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coet Cockshoote in duas p'cell' p' estimat' .	6	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' longcroft p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Middle close p' est' . . .	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Strawbery Butts p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Mayes y Marle p' est' . . .	11	0	0
Un' buscum adiacen' multis arboribus refert' p' estimac'o'em .	4	0	0
xvj*li.*	40	1	0

In the former survey but 31, 9 acres surplus. There is much wood and tymber vpon this tenement.

Redd' xiij*s.* ext'.—Johannes ap John Gwyn tenet vnu' ten'tu' iuxta viam ducen' ob Eton vers' Ruabon gard' et curtelag' p' estim'	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' y vron' p' estimac'o'em . . .	2	2	0
Un claus' vocat' Kay Cannoll in duabus parcell' p' estimat' .	2	0	0
Un' claus' nunc diuis' in tres claus' vocat' Kay John cum cotagio p' estimac'o'em·	6	2	0
c*s.*	11	0	20

Redd' v*s.* vj*d.* ext' super vast'.—Agnes vx' Dauid ap Price tenet unum cotagiu' iacen' in loco vocat' Nant y Llewgh existen' in vasto p' estimac'o'em . . . xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	3	0	0
n' Xpian v' Rob.			
Redd' ij*d.* ext' ad volunt'.—Thomas Hope tenet vnum parcell' terr' cu' cotag' superedificat' vocat' garth glyn ad volunt' p' estimat' . . . . . viij*s.*	0	2	0
Redd' xxiij*s.* vii*d.* ext' escheat.—Jerardus Eton tenet vnu' cotag' gard' et croft' in occupac'o'e Roberti ap John p' est' . .	0	2	0
In this are newely felled fowre sound timber okes.			
Un' cotagiu' vocat' veddo goed de escaet' et tres clausuras terr' vocat' Tyre y veddo goed p' estimac'o'em . . .	10	0	0
Un' boscum multis puchris quercis Maremitis cross' crescentib' refertum p' estimac'o'em	6	0	0
De terris appertis adiacen' bosc' non exclus' de bosc' p' estimac'	7	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre sete vcha p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre sete issa p' est' . . .	4	0	0
Un' claus' et siluis scedius p' est'	2	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
Octo parva crofta in simul' iacen' p' estimac'o'em cu' pec' iacen' in longu'	6	2	0
xij*li.* x*s.*	37	2	0

This is escheate lande, and in the nature of demeasnes graunted since the tyme lymitted by the order, namely since H. 7, and no copie shewed at the last survey.

Woods were fitt to bee exempted out of future graunts.

Redd' ij*s.* v*d.* ext'. No copie pc' ad volunt'.—Rogerus Griffiths generos' tenet vnu' cotagium cum claus' vocat' y Sowchuant p' estimac'o'em . . . . . xl*s.* 4 1 0

Redd' xvj*d.* ext'. P'cell of lx v*s.* iij*d.* ob. with Tho. Decka. Before fo. 201.—Johannes Browne tenet vnu' cotagiu' vnu' croft' diuis' in duo p' estimat' . . . . . xx*s.* 2 0 0

S'm' Redd' § xxvj*li.* x*js.* v*d.*

4'o Eliz., § xxv*li.* xij*s.* vij*d.* ob.

COM' DENBIGH.—MANERIU' DE EGLOISEGLE.

(*Harl.* 3696. fo. 223.)

NOMINA JURATORU'.

Edwardus ap D'd Lloyd
Gr. ap John ap Edward
Hugh Gwyn ap Jo. Robt.
Johannes ap Edward
Will'us Dauid Madd'
Dauid ap John ap Madd'
Johannes Bromfield
Edwardus ap D'd ap Edw.
Willimus Eithig
Griffith ap Hugh
Robertus Griffith
Johannes Broughton
Johannes Lloyd.

To the first article they say they are altogethe' ignorant touchinge the boundes of ye said manno', for that it is intermixed in and amongst other manno'.

To the second they say they have no demeanes w'thin the said manno'.

To the third article they referre themselves to their bookes of entries both for landes and rente, except Mr. Jenkyn Lloyd, whose landes and rente are to them vnknowne. And as for fee farmers within ye said manno', there are none to theire knowledges.

To the fourth article they likewise referre themselves to their bookes of entries both for landes and rente.

To the fift article, as touchinge customary tennantes, they have none but suche as hold by lease.

To the sixt article, as touching their commons, they are enter commoners with other manno' within ye said lordshipp of Bromfield, in a common called Myndd vcha. As for ye quantity, they are not able to expresse it.

To the seaventh article they say they have no woodes w'thin that manno' onelie vpon their freeholdes.

To the eight article they say they have no parke w'thin the manno', nor never hadd, to their knowledge.

To the ninth article, as touching incrochementes, they say they have none to their knowledge.

To the tenth article the p'sent that they have no copie or customarie landes within that manno', but they are helde from fortie yeares to fortie yeares, and they are elswhere sett downe.

To the eleventh article, as touching quarries of stone, they have but upon theire freeholders. As for mynes of cole and leade, they are graunted in lease vnto Sir Richard Grosveno', Knight; and as for chalke or marle, they have none.

To the twelveth article they say they have no freeholde' that hath died without heire generall or speciall w'thin that manno', to theire knowledge.

To the thirteenth article they say they have no towne corporate, etc.

To the fourteenth article, they knowe none y't have exchaunged copie or leased landes for fee, to theire knowledge.

To the fifteenth they say that they have no customary myll w'thin y't manno'.

To the sixteenth article they say that they have within that manno' vppon the high moore, peate, turfe, furse, and fearne; and that the freeholders and leasholders have them for theire severall vses, not paying any thinge for them, or ever did, to their knowledge.

To the seaventeenth article they say that they have no viewe of franck-pledge, leete, or lawday, within that manno'; but they are to doe their service both at leete and court baron, vizt., at the court leete twice in ye yeare, where it shall please ye steward to appoint it, and at the court baron as often as they are required. As for com'on fyne, etc., they pay none.

To the eighteenth article, they knowe of noe houses that are fallen downe or decayed.

To the nyneteenth article they say that for ought they knowe or have hearde, the Prince hath all waifes, estraies, etc., within that manno'.

To the twentieth article wee say that they have no fishing, etc.

To the one and twentith article they say that they have neither markett nor faires.

To the twoe and twentith, they knowe of none.

To the three and twentith article, they pay nothing to any other manno'.

To the twenty fowerth article they say they have onelie a baylie to receave ye Princes rente, by whose appointm't is to us vnknowne.

To the five and twentith article they can say nothing.

To the six and twentith article, they have the pole or perch to the custome of ye countrie.

LIBERI TENENTES.

	A.	R.	P.
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' xij*d.*—Griffith Mathews tenet v mess' cum pertinen' et decem parcellas vocat' p' no'i'a sequen' viz.: Un' claus' vocat' y bryn bychan un' claus' vocat' Erw sarred un' claus' vocat' Gwerne bleddie un' claus' vocat' y Erw vchan un' claus' vocat' yr Erw Newydd un' claus' vocat' bryn kownog un' claus' vocat' Kae tan y bryn do vn' claus' vocat' bw'th Ithell un' claus' vocat' y Kryavell p' estimat'	22	0	0
Morton Wallicoru'. Redd' iiij*d.* ext'.—Rogerus Griffith de Kyton tenet vn' claus' vocat' Maes y berelan p' est' . .	3	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' xviij*d*. ext'.—Thomas Wynn tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinenc' et quatuor parcellas terr' viz.: un claus' vocat' y Bryn vcha nunc in duo un' claus' vocat' yr hewl un' claus' vocat' Kae Madd' ap Ll'en per estimat' . .	15	0	0
Redd' viij*d*. Moreton Wallicor'.—Idem tenet duas parcellas viz.: un' claus' vocat' Kae heilin un' claus' vocat' llyn Dyrie p' est' .	4	0	0
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' xx*j*d. ext'. Add 4*d*. p' rental' quia in rental ij*s*. j*d*.—Edwardus ap William tenet un' mess' cum pertinenc' et septem parcell' terr' viz't: un' claus' vocat' Kae guial un' claus' vocat' Kae Kadwgan un' claus' vocat' yr Akre un' claus' vocat' y Kae islaw y blawdd un' parcell' terr' vocat' Kawir y Lewis et vn' claus' vocat' gwierglodd y Lewis p' estimac'o'em	15	0	0
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' vj*s*. ext'.—Robertus Sonlle Armiger[1] tenet sex claus' terr' viz.: un' claus' vocat' Kae Gwenllian vcha nunc in 2 un' claus' vocat' Kae Gwenllian issa un' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd vawr un' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd vechan un' claus' vocat' yr Erw varl' p' est'	16	0	0
Redd' xv*j*d. ext'.—Rogerus Jones tenet vnu' messuag' cu' pertinenciis vocat' Havod Griffith et vn' parcellam terre nunc diuis' in tres parcellas p' estimac'o'em	4	0	0
Redd' xv*s*. ext'.—Robertus Soulley A. tenet vn' mess' cu' p'tin' divers' p'cell' terr' p' estimac'o'em	294	0	0
Redd' ij*s*. ext'.—Thomas Lloyd Ar. tenet tres p'cell' terr' vocat' Gwerne y Kidys p' estimat'	6	0	0
Redd' ij*s*. iiij*d*. Moreton Wallicoru'.—Emanuel Jones tenet vn' horreu' vn' stabul' et duas parcellas terr' viz. vn' claus' vocat' Kae y Calwyn et al' Kae bychan p' estimac'o'em . .	4	0	0
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' iiij*d*. ext' add' x di' quia Rental' xiiij*d*. Johannes ap John Dauid Lloyd tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinen' duo claus' vocat' bryn y ddmas vcha et bryn y ddmas issa Un' haren' et vn' claus' vocat' y Kae lloyd p' estimac'o'em .			
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' xxij*d*. The late landes of Edw. ap Randle.—Johannes Lewis et Dauid Lewis tenet vn' messuag' cum pertineno' et decem parcellas terr' viz.: un' claus' vocat' Kae r berllan un' claus' vocat' y bryn issa un' claus' vocat' y bryn vcha vn' claus' vocat' bryn Howell issa un' claus' vocat' bryn Howell vcha un' claus' vocat' y talwen vcha un' claus' vocat' y talwen issa un' claus' vocat' Kae r Avon un' claus' vocat' Kae r Skubo' un' claus' vocat' y Roft issa p' estimat' .	30	0	0
Redd' vj*d*.—Idem Johannes et d'd Lewis tenent vn' mess' cum p'tinen' et tres p'cell' terr' viz't: un' claus' vocat' Erw vaddock un' claus' vocat' yr Akre un' claus' vocat' yr Erw al's tie vcha yr streete p' estimac'o'em	6	0	0
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' ij*d*.—Thomas Hughes[2] tenet quatuo' p'cellas terr' in Morton Wallicorne p' estimac'o'em . .	4	0	0

[1] Robert Sonlli of Sonlli, Burton Hall, and Plas Uchaf in Cristionydd, Esq., High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1598 and 1611. He married Alice, daughter of William Fowler of Harnage Grange, co. Salop, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*.

[2] Thomas Hughes of Pennant y Belan, collector of the King's rents in

	A.	R.	P.
Redd'iij*s*. ext'. Moreton Wallicoru'.—Owinus Bady[1] tenet vn' capital' messuag' cum pertinen' et sexdecem claus' terr' cont' p' est'	40	0	0
Redd' xij*d*. ext'.—Idem tenet duo messuag' cum pertinen' vn' ..... vocat' y bryn goley al' y bronydd et octo p'cell' terr' eidem spectan' p' est'	32	0	0
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' viij*s*. ext'. Add x*d*i. p' rental'.—Edwardus Bromfield[2] tenet vn' capital' messuag' cum pertinent' et diuers' parcell' terr' viz.: Un' claus' vocat' y Kae bychan un' claus' vocat' Kae r garth un' claus' vocat' Kae r ll'oe un' claas' vocat' yr Hemblas diuis' in tres un' claus' vocat' Kae r Koed issa un' claus' vocat' Kae r Koed vcha un' claus' vocat' y Kae Mawr un' claus' vocat' Kaer pobty diuis' in duo per estimac' .	50	0	0
iiij*s*. vij*d*. ext'. Moreton Wallicoru'.—Thomas Lloyd Armiger tenet vn' capital' messuag' cum pertinen' et octodecem parcellas terre p' estimac'o'em	120	0	0
iiij*d*. ext'.—Idem Thomas tenet quatuo' parcell' in Morton pred' per estimac'o'em	10	0	0
xij*d*. ext'.—Idem tenet vn' messuagiu' cum pertinen' vocat' y ty Inghay Ithell Vaughan et sex parcell' terr' continen' per estim'	14	0	0
ij*d*. ext'.—Idem tenet vn' messuag' cum p'tinent' et vn' parcell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	4	0	0
ij*d*. ext'.—Idem tenet vn' messuag' cum p'tinen' et duas parcell' terr' vocat' y ddwy Erw Ithinog p' est' . . .	6	0	0
ij*d*. ext'.—Idem tenet vn' messuag' cum p'tinen' vocat' y ty yr y nant et vn' p'cell' terr' continen' p' est' . . .	0	1	0
Redd' xvj*s*.—Moreton Wallicoru'.—Heres Richardi Hughes tenet vn' capitale messuag' cum pertinen' quinq' tenementa duo cottag' et diversas p'cellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em .	250	0	0
Idem tenet vn' tenementu' in Estlusham p' estimac'o'em .	40	0	0
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' ij*s*. The late landes of D'd Mathew.—Richardus Warburton tenet unu' cottagiu' et vnam parcell' terr' et etiam quinq' parcell' per estimac'o'em . .	20	0	0
Redd' x*s*. ob. ext'.—Edwardus Dauies (Robt. lloyd de Ruabon) tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinen' et decem parcell' terr' viz.: un' claus' vocat' Kae Jenkyn ap Jenkyn nunc in tres un' claus' vocat' yr Wirglodd hir un' claus' vocat' Kae Rhyg un' claus'			

Maelor and other places, son of John ab Hugh ab Edward ab Ieuan Lloyd of Glyn Ceiriog, second son of Robert Lloyd of Plas is y Clawdd in the parish of Chirk, Esq. Party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermines*, a lion rampant *or*.

[1] Owain Bady of Stanstay and Plas yn y Delff. See page 92.

[2] Edward Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer in Mortyn Anglicorum, Esq., was the eldest son of Martin Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer, by Elizabeth his wife, only child of William Eyton of Watstay, Esq., by his second wife, Gwenllian, second daughter and coheiress of Richard ab Thomas ab Rhys of Oswestry, ab Maurice ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffin. He married Catherine, daughter of John Sonlli of Sonlli, Esq., by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who married Sir Gerard Eyton of Eyton, Knight Banneret. *Argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable*, inter four Cornish choughs proper; on a chief *azure*, a boar's head couped *argent*. See pedigree.

	A.	R.	P.
vocat' y Erw re dw un' claus' vocat' yr Erw fechan un' claus' vocat' y Kae Marle un' claus' vocat' yr Hen Havod un' claus' vocat' gwerglodd y bergam un' claus' vocat' y Kae gwydd un' claus' vocat' y Kae bychan p' estimat' . . .	20	0	0
Redd' xx*d.* The late landes of John ap Ie'nn d'd.—Owinus Jones tenet divers' p'cell' terr' in overe Bellini de Iscoyde et Eglesegle continen' p' estimac'o'em	24	0	0
Trenebichan. Redd' xxvij*s.* viij*d.*—Gabriel Lloyd armiger tenet decem messuag' cum p'tinen' vn' cottag' et quinquagenta parcellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em . . .	257	0	0
Browghton. Redd' xviij*d.*—Hugo ap Robert tenet tres parcellas terr' cum p'tinen' vocat' ddol vaden hen Kae glas y ddol las continen' p' estimac'o'em	5	0	0
Redd' ij*d.*—Johannes Randle Junio' tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinenciis duas parcell' terr' vocat' Kay Honye et Kay Griffith vaughan continen' p' estimac'o'em . . .	8	0	0
Redd' vj*d.*—Johannes Dauid tenet vn' parcell' terr' vocat' Kae yr Fynnon p' estimat'	6	0	0
Non in rentall.			
Redd' iij*s.* iiij*d.* ext'.—Griffith ap Hugh tenet decem messuag' cum pertinen' et decem parcell' terr' vocat' Kae glas Kae gwair tir Jenkin Dauid y goodfa y yeafer iss' y Koetie havod y nant yr akre tir marl maior in duas parcellas terr' diuis' et Erw yr fron' continen' p' est'	60	0	0
Redd' iiij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet una' parcellam voc' Kae Dreuiog continen' p' estimac'o'em	4	0	0
Redd' v*s.* j*d.* ext'.—Robertus Gruffith tenet vnu' mess' cum pertinent' et undecem parcellas terr' cont' p' est' . .	60	0	0
Redd' ij*s.*—Johannes Dauid ap John Tho. tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinenc' et quatuo' parcell' terr' cont' p' est' . .	8	0	0
Redd' xij*d.*—Robertus Dauies tenet vn' mess' cu' p'tin' et vn' p'cell' terr' continen' p' est'	6	0	0
Redd' x*d.*—Johannes ap John ap Edward tenet duo messuag' cum pertinen' et duodecem parcellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	30	0	0
Redd' vj*s.* viij*d.* ext'.—Rogerus Salisbury Armiger tenet tres messuagia cum pertinent' et divers' parcellas terr' vocat' Kae Mawr continen' p' est'	30	0	0
Redd' xvj*d.*—Howell ap Edward tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinent' et tres parcell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em . .	5	0	0
Redd' iij*s.* viij*d.*—Thomas Powell tenet duo cottag' et quatuor parcellas terr' continen' p' est'	7	0	0
Redd' xvij*d.* Broughton et Acton.—Edwardus ap Richard Phillip tenet tres parcellas terr' continen' p' est' . . .	8	0	0
Idem tenet vna' parcella' terr' in Actyn cont' p' estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
Redd' xij*d.*—Robertus Gruffith de Brymbo tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinent' et vnam parcell' terr' vocat' Kae r lleian in seperal' parcellas divis' cont' p' estimat'	10	0	0
Redd' iij*s.*—Radolphus Edwards et Joh'es Edwards fil' eius tenent duo mess' cum p'tinen' et nove' p'cell' terr' continen' p' estim'	39	0	0
Redd' xvij*s.* vj*d.* Browghton.—Will'mus Meredith Ar' tenet septem parcellas terr' vocat' Kae Tibbott Maes y berllan bychan			

	A.	R.	P.
Maes y berllan vawr Maes y berllan nessa yr Rhyd Kae Rlye Kae gvtton vcha Kae gittyn issa et le Roft Nant y Fittis (except' vn' Erw qui est in Stanstie issa) continen' p' est' .	60	0	0
Redd' xs. viijd.—Idem tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinenciis aliquando terr' Will'm Maddockes et decem parcellas terr' et duo cottag' et novem parcellas terr' continen' in toto p' estimac' .	80	0	0
Redd' xjs. viijd.—Idem tenet vn' messuagiu' cum pertinenciis et sex parcellas terr' et duo cottagia et octo p'cell' terr' continen' in toto p' estimac'o'em	70	0	0
M' de Redd'.—Idem tenet unu' cottagiu' et cert' p'cellas terr' vocat' tir twna in duas parcellas diuis' y ddol bryn y felin et bryn yr orsedd continen' p' estimac'o'em	46	0	0
Redd' viijs. ijd.—Idem tenet vnu' tenementu' adiungen' Mont' p' llyn Receiv' et duodecem parcellas terre continen' p' estimac' .	30	0	0
Redd' xijs. jd. ob. Broughton.—Will'mus Robinson Armiger tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinenc' et quinq' parcellas terr' continen' p' estimat'	1	0	0
Idem tenet octo parcellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em .	2	0	0
Idem tenet vnu' molendiu' aquaticu' gran' . . .	0	0	0
Idem tenet vnu' p'cell' terr' continen' p' est' . . .	5	0	0
Idem tenet diuers' parcellas terr' p' est' . . .	4	0	0
Idem tenet vnam parcella' terr' vocat' Kay talgrath continen' p' estimat'	2	0	0
Idem tenet vna' messuag' cum p'tinen' et diuers' p'cell' terr' continen' p' est'	7	0	0
Idem tenet vna' cottagiu' et p'cell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Idem tenet vna' messuag' cum p'tinen' et duas p'cell' terr' continen' p' estimat'	3	0	0
Idem tenet vnu' messuag' sive tenementu' cu' pertinen' et tres p'cellas terr' cont' p' est'	3	0	0
Idem tenet dno cottagia et duas p'cellas terr' continen' p' estim'	4	0	0
Idem tenet unam messuagiu' p'tinen' et duas p'cellas terr' continen' p' estimat'	1	0	0
Redd'.—Johannes Allington tenet vn' cottagiu' et duas parcellas terr' vocat' Erw y radell cont' p' estimac'o'em . .	3	0	0
John Randle and his heires is to pay ye rent.			
Redd' iijs. viijd. Acton—Gabriell Goodman ar' tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinenciis et quatuo' parcellas terr' vocat' Kae Ithin Mawr in duas parcellas diuis' Kae Eithin John Glove' in duas parcellas diuis' Erw y Kae Eithin Mawr et vownog' nunc in quatuo' parcellas diuis' continen' p' estimac'o'em . .	38	0	0
Redd' ijs. iiijd. ext'.—Edwardus Bellott tenet octo p'cellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	12	0	0
Redd' iijs. ijd.—Edwardus Puleston Armig' tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinenc' et duodecem parcellas terre eidem p'tinen' continen' p' estimac'o'em	30	0	0
Actyn. Redd' vjs. iijd.—Hugo Meredith Armiger tenet duo messuag' et pertinenc' et diuers' parcellas terr' continen' p' estim'	30	0	0
Actyn. Redd' jd.—Dauid Mathew tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinenciis et duas p'cellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em .	4	0	0
Redd' ijs.—Johannes ap Hugh ap Edwarde tenet duas parcellas			

	A.	R.	P.
terre vocat' Kae glas et Kae banadle nunc in quinq' parcellas diuis' continen' p' estimac'o'em	10	0	0
Redd' v*d*.—Joh'es ap John ap John Ll'en ten't tres parcellas terr' vocat' tir y gevelie Kae christ Erw y gwechhan cont' p' est' .	12	0	0
Redd' x*d*.—Johannes Randle senio' tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinen' et quinq' parcell' terr' vocat' Kae Maen lloyd Kae vcha tirr mab addo vawr tir mab adda vychan et Kaer gwair continen' p' estimac'oem	8	0	0
Kaer gwair is to John Randle for lief the fee simple thereof to Hugh Meredith, Esq.			
Redd' x*d*.—Edwardus ap John Mathewe tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinen' voc' 1, 2, y. ddva dri Mabb Adda 3 y. Kae yscallog et 4 y. ddwy erw continen' p' estimat'	8	0	0
Redd' xx*d*.—Heres Randle ap Ellis de Knowlton tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinenc' vn' clausur' terr' nunc diuis' in quatuor parcellas cont' per estimac'o'em	8	0	0
Redd' xxiiij*s*. v*d*.—Dauid Lloyd tenet octo parcellas terre vocat' Kae proll crwn llynllongmer Cockshutt tir natter le Marle camp Kae glas le clopp le Hoppyard continen' p' estimac'o'em .	43	0	0
Redd' vj*d*.—Howell ap Howell tenet vnu' p'cella' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Redd' xv*s*. ix*d*. Actyn.—Johannes Jeffreys Armige' tenet vnu' capital' messuagiu' cum p'tinen' et sexdecem clausur' terr' prat' pastur' et bosc' voc' Maes Actyn Gwerne Actyn Kae glas Kefnvatu Kaer Ichen Kaer Koed Kae Fynnon ocr' Kaer Acthuen issa Kaer aethnen vcha Coed issa Ker vallen bys y Koed tan y steed y wern vechan y Kae bichan bryn y gwlan et Bryn Ithell in duas p'cellas diuis' continen' p' estimac'o'em . .	150	0	0
Redd' iiij*s*. ij*d*.—Idem tenet sex messuagia cum p'tinenciis in tenura Johannis ap John Dauid Harry ap William Dauid Launcelott Johannis ap John ap William Maddock Thome Hulker ll'illy nup' vx' Johannis ap Randle et diuers' p'cellas terr' eisdem messuagia spectan' continen' p' estimat'	0	0	0
Idem tenet vnu' cottagiu' duo crofta in tenur' Johannis ap Edward continen' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	0
Redd' x*d*. Actyn.—Michael Jones et Katherina Jones vidua mater eius tenet vn' claus' vocat' Erw St. Silui et vn' al' claus' iuxta Croes yr Erios super occidental' p'te' de Chester alta via vocat' Kaer groes continen' p' estimac'o'em . . .	3	0	0
Redd' vj*d*. Erthig.—Thomas Trafford Armiger tenet vnu' tenementu' tres p'cell' terr' vocat' Kaer deinte' Kae Gr dd' goz' Maes melin Dom' cont' p' estimat'	0	0	0
Redd' v*s*. vj*d*.—Will'mus Erthig tenet vnu' messuag' cu' p'tinenciis et duas p'cellas terr' vocat' Top y Castell an Dyddol tan Dop y Castell et diuers' et p'cell' terr' cont' p' estimac'o'em .	50	0	0
Redd' j*d*.—Edwardus Meredith tenet vn' p'cellam fundi continen' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Redd' xij*s*. ij*d*.—Richardus Dauies tenet vn' capitalem messuagiu' duo tenementa cum p'tinen' in Erthig et viginti et vn' parcell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	120	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' xviij*d*. ext'. Cacadutton.—Thomas Pate tenet cert' terr' in Camp de Hawlington et Cay Hova cont' p' est' . .	3	0	0
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' vij*s*. iij*d*.—Thomas Trafford Armiger[1] tenet tres tenement' et diuers' p'cellas ib'm cont' p' estimac' .	0	0	0
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' xxvj*s*. ij*d*.—Robertus Lloyd[2] tenet vnu' capital' messuag' cum pertinen' et cert' toft' pomar' et viginti et 9 clausur' terr' prat' bosc' et pastur' qui iacent' pro maior' p'te coniunction' in Mortyn Wallicoru' pars inde extenden' ad Esclusham in quo aliqua p's iacet sup' borial' p'tem dicti messuag' et terr' et altra p's iacent infra villam de Ruabon in qua extendet sup' p'tem austrialem continen' p' estimat' .	280	0	0
Idem tenet quatuor messuag' cum p'tinen' et vn' messuag' cum p'tinen' et vn' cottag' vigint' et novem clausur' sive p'cell' terr' eidem messuag' p'tinen' nunc in tenur' Johannis ap Ie'nn ap Maddock Hugo'is ap John ap Wynne Johannis Griffith Rogeri ap John Dauid ap Griffith et Hugonis ap John ap Dauid continen' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	0
Idem tenet duas seliones et cert' pec' selion' Anglice Butt' et parva' porc'o'em terr' bosc' in claus' vocat' Erw Kelliog et vna' acr' in Esclusham in claus' vocat' Kaer Crippell continen' p' est' .	45	0	0
Redd' viij*d*.—Idem tenet vnu' messuag' cum p'tinen' et cert' p'cellas terr' eidem pertinen' continen' p' est' . . .	15	0	0
Idem tenet vnu' cottagiu' in Esclusham in le pon' Dauidi ap John ap Richard et vnam parcella' terr' in Mortyn Wallicoru' continen' p' estimat' in toto duas acras pro quib' Johannes Erthig hered' sive assignat debent p' sovere Redd' Regis . .	2	0	0
Idem tenet vn' tenementu' in Mortyn Wallicoru' cu' p'tinen' et vn' clausur' terre continen' p' estimat' vn' acr' nup' terr' Hugonis ap John ap Will'm pro quibus ille aut hered' sui p'sover' Redd' Regis	1	0	0
Cacadutton. Redd' ij*d*.—Joh'es Wilkinson tenet vn' p'cell' terr' arrabil' et vna' selion' fundi arrabil' cum moetat' vn' selion' Ang'ce a leading way or balk et quinq' selion' sive cutting' fundi arrabil' cont' p' est'	2	0	0
Redd' ij*d*.—Johannes ap Richard ap Llwelin tenet duas p'cellas terre in Morton Wallicoruum nup' p's terraru' Johannis Dauid lloydd quo quibus dict' Johannis D'd lloyd hered' sive assign' p' solvent' Redd' ij*d*. prima pars vnde vocat' Errowe vayre et al' p's vocat' Errow veyn' continen' p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Redd' viij*d*. Browghton.—Jo'es ap John Medock tenet vn' mess' cu' p'tinen' et 7 p'cell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em .	14	0	0
Redd' xij*s*.—Tho. Trafford ar' tenet 3 p'cell' terr' vocat' may sedd gwinon' 2 prat' vocat' Gwerglodd y merch p' estimac'o'em .	0	0	0

Tenentes p' dimissiones.

S'm' Redd' lib'oru' tenen' xvj*li*. xs. j*d*.
4 Eliz. § xvij*li*. xvj*s*. ij*d*. q.

There wanteth the rent of Wm. Meredith for 46 acr' of lande.

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[1] Thomas Trafford of Esclusham, Esq., Receiver of North Wales. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*.

[2] Robert Lloyd of Plas y Bada in Mortyn Anglicorum. See p. 89.

	A.	R.	P.
Johannes Lloyd[1] tenet in Stanstie vcha unu' messuagiu' sive tenementu' vocat' y place vcha cum omnib' Dom' pomar' gardiu' et libertat' et septem parcell' sive clausur' terr' eidem p'tinen' 1 a. p's vocat' y Kae vwch ben y ty nunc in tres parcellas diuis' p' estimac' 8 acr' s'c'da voc' Kae r vallen vcha goz p' estimac'o'em tres acr' 3'a voc' Kae yn y Mynydd p' estimac'o'em tres acr' § 4'ta voc' a garden plott in Kae Madd' ap Euthir p' estimat' vn' rod' 5'ta vocat' y glas p' estimac'o'em duas acras 6'ta vocat' y ddrm Kae tan y fordd nunc in tres p'cellas diuis' cotit 6 acr' et 7'a vocat' a croft' iacen' in Kae Ithell p' est' vn' rod' cont' in toto p' estimat' . . . . . xj*li.*	21	3	0
Redd' xvij*d.*, 22 y. in being.—Johannes Edward[2] tenet ib'm vn' ten'tu' vn' pomariu' et septem parcellas terr' prat' et pastur' prima pars vnde vocatur Tire gwynion vcha continen' p' estimaco'em unam acr' et dimid' secunda pars vocat' Tire gwynion issa contin' p' estimac'o'em vnam acram et dimid' tertia pars vocat' Kae Madd' do Benthire in duas p'cellas p' estimac'o'em quatuor acras quarta pars voc' Kae crwm continen' p' estimac'o'em vn' acram et dimid' quinta pars vocat' pont yn asto continen' p' estimac'o'em tres acras sexta pars vocat' y Bryn Rhyg continen' p' estimat' quatuor acras septima pars vocat' gweirglodd y fynnon do p' estimac'o'em tres acras continen' p' estimac'em in toto . . . . viij*li.* x*s.*	18	2	0
22 y. in being. Redd' v*d.*—Will'mus Meredith Armiger[3] tenet ib'm			

[1] John Lloyd of Plas uwch y Clawdd, was the only son of Thomas Lloyd of Plas uwch y Clawdd, and Dorothy his wife, daughter of Robert Lloyd of the Bryn in the parish of Hanmer, one of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth. He married Jane, daughter of Richard Thelwall of Plas Coch, Warden of Ruthin, by whom he had one son, Thomas Lloyd, and two daughters, Ellen and Elizabeth, who all died without issue. The Plas uwch y Clawdd estate then reverted to the four sisters of John Lloyd, who sold it to Sir Thomas Myddleton Hen of Chirk Castle. This family, which is a branch of the Lloyds of Plas y Bada in the parish of Rhiwfabon, descends from Rhys Gryg, lord of Llanymddyfri, who bore *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed, langued, and crowned *gules*; the third son of the Lord Rhys, Prince of South Wales. Robert Lloyd of Plas y Bada married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Kynaston of Oteley, Esq., and sold Plas y Bada to Sir Thomas Myddleton Hen of Chirk Castle, who afterwards built a new house there, which is now called Plas Newydd, or New Hall, in Mortyn Anglicorum. (Cae Cyriog MSS.) See pedigree.

[2] John Edwards of Stanstay was the son of David ab Edward ab David ab Robert ab Ienkyn ab Ieuan, descended from Meilir ab Owain ab Edwyn, Prince of Tegeingl, and died in A.D. 1635. He married Janet, daughter and heiress of Edward Jones of Fron Deg, son of John ab Ieuan ab Iolyn ab David ab Deicws ab Ieuaf ab Madog Foel ab Madog Goch ab Ieuaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. See pedigree.

[3] William Meredydd of Stanstay, Esq., was the eldest son of Richard Meredydd of Pentref Bychan, and Jane his wife, daughter and coheir of Morgan ab David ab Robert. He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon

	A.	R.	P.
vn' clausur' terr' in duas parcellas diuis' et un' al' p'cella' terr' vocat' Erow yr Tervin continen' in toto p' estimac'o'em iiij*li.*	11	0	0
Redd' vj*d.*, 22 y. in being.—Johannes Edwards[1] tenet ib'm vnum tenementu' et tria pomar' eidem pertinen' cont' p' estimat' vn' acr' quatuor parvas p'cell' terr' voc' y ddwy ardd y Ty do yr ardd tyn et gardd yr wyn cont' p' est' duas acr' et vn' clausur' vocat' Kae gwair continen' p' est' 3 acr' cont' in toto p' est' .	3	0	0
22 y. in being. Redd' viij*d.*—Idem tenet ib'm duo tenementa aliquando in tenura Will'mi Morris Militis vnde vnam nunc est in tenura Roberti ap Hugh et quatuor parvas claus' et duas p'cellas parvas eisdem pertinen' continen' p' estimac'o'em quinq' acras et altr' in tenura Dauidi lloyd et sex parcellas sive clausur' eidem p'tinen' continen' in toto p' estimac' . . .	12	0	0
Redd' xij*d.*, 22 y. in being.—Idem tenet sex claus' terr' vocat' prima Kae Mawr in quinq' parcellas nunc diuis' continen' p' estimac'o'em octodecem acras secunda Bryn y fynnon continen' per estimac'o'em quatuor acr' tertia vocat' Cae Carregog continen' p' estimat' duas acras et dimid' quarta vocat' y Trawsdire continen' p' estimac'o'em duas et dimid' quinta vocat' parva p'cell' in kae deicis continen' p' estimat' dimid' acr' sexta vocat' p'va p'cell' in Kae vwch ben y ty continen' p' estimac'o'em dimid' acr' et in toto continen' p' est'	28	0	0
Redd' iiij*d.*, 22 y. in being.—Idem Johannes tenet duas clausur' terr' vocat' 1 y Bryn Rhig continen' p' estimac'o'em tres acras et dimid' 2 Tire y Kollwyn continen' p' estimat' acras et dimid' et continen' in toto p' estimac'o'em . . .	8	0	0
Redd' xij*d.*—Idem Johannes tenet ib'm quatuor parcellas terr' prima vocat' y Kae Rhwng yddwy fordd et Sarn y wirglodd continen' p' estimac'o'em quinq' acr' secunda Tire y geyvrow nunc in duas diuis' continen' p' estimac'o'em quinq' acr' tertia voc' one parcell taken out of Kae Mawr continen' p' est' dimid' acr' Quarta y meru' vechan continen' p' estimac'o'em dimid' acr' et continen' p' estimac'o'em in toto	11	0	0
xxxli.	62	0	0

All theis landes last mentioned are held by lease dated vj'o February 45'o Eliz'.

Redd' vj*s.* ij*d.* ext'. Actyn. 22 y. in being.—Owinus Breerton[2] Armiger vnum messuag' cum quinq' clausur' terr' nup' terr' Johannis Bickerstaff continen' p' estimac'o'em vj*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.* P' rental, xviij*s.* iiij*d.*, wherefore xij*s.* ij*d.* must be added.	14	0	0

him; and his son, Sir William Meredydd of Stanstay, was created a baronet, which title is now extinct. Hugh, the second son of Richard, had the Pentref Bychan estate, and was the ancestor of the Meredydds of Pentref Bychan. This family descends from Eunydd, lord of Dyffryn Clwyd, Trefalun, and Gresford. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *azure*, a lion rampant *or*; 2 and 3, *azure*, a fess inter three horses' heads erased *argent*.

[1] John Edwards of Stanstay, Esq.

[2] Owain Breerton of Borasham, Esq. See pedigree.

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' ij*s*. Moreton Wallicoru'. Richardus Hughes[1] tenet duas p'cellas terr' vocat' yr Akre in Mortyn Wallicoru' cont' p' estimac'o'em . . . . . xxx*s*.	4	0	0
Redd' ij*s*. ob. Moreton Wallicoru'. 2 y. in being. Ad volunt'.—Thomas Gouldsmith[2] tenet vn' clausur' terr' in Mortyn Wallicoru' vocat' yr hen' Acre nunc in tres parcellas diuis' continen' p' estimac'o'em . . . . . xv*s*.	2	0	0
Redd' x*s*. ext'. Moreton Wallicoru'. Escheat.—Owinus Bady[3] tenet duas parcellas terr' in Mortyn predict' vocat' tir sheete continen' p' estimac'o'em . . . iij*li*.	15	0	0
Redd' xxij*d*. Browghton.—Thomas Powell tenet vn' toft' et vn' p'cell' terr' in Browghton vocat' plas Alcock continen' p' estimat' . . . . . xvj*s*.	2	0	0
Redd' xxxiij*s*. iiij*d*. ext', equally apportioned, 3 y. in being. Sir Ric. Trevor holdeth 2 third p'ts of this, and Mr. Trafford one 3 p'te; the whole about 60 acr', mountainous, craggie, and rock grounde.—Richardus Trevo' miles[4] et Thomas Trafford Armiger tenet tot' ill' clausur' terr' infra montem vocat' havodd y Weddger al's havod yr Arglon'd continen' p' estimat' . .	60	0	0
Val' p' ann' ix*li*. cum redd'. This demean, and not leased as the rest.			
Redd' ij*s*. Boras. Expired 5 y. since.—Johannes Goz tenet tres acras terr' et pastur' cum pertinenciis in Boras in onere balliui de Egloisele continen' p' est' . . . xxiiij*s*.	3	0	0
S'm' Redd' tenen' ad volunt' et p' dimiss' § lxiij*s*. viij*d*. ob., with the rent of Hanody Wirger.			
In toto § xix*li*. xiij*s*. ixd. ob.			

[1] Richard Hughes of Llanerchrugog married Jane, daughter of David ab Matthew Wynn of Trefor Hall, Esq., and was the eldest son of John ab Hugh ab John ab Ieuan ab Deicws ab Dio of Llanerchrugog, second son of David ab Madog *alias* Y Bady ab David Goch ab Gruffydd of Hafod y Bwch, ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Ieuaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. (Cae Cyriog MS.) See pedigree.

[2] Thomas Goldsmith of Wrexham.

[3] Owain Bady, of Stanstay and Rhiwfabon, was the eldest son of Roger Bady and Jane his wife, daughter of Edward Brereton of Borasham, Esq., High Sheriff for Denbighshire in A.D. 1598. He married Jane, daughter of Edward Lloyd of Plas Madog, Esq., and sold his estate of Plas yn y Delff, in the parish of Rhiwfabon, to Sir Thomas Myddleton Hen of Chirk Castle. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. (Cae Cyriog MS.) See pedigree.

[4] Sir Richard Trevor of Trefalun, Knight, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1610. He married Catherine, daughter of Roger Puleston of Emral, Esq., by whom he had issue four daughters; and the estates passed to his second brother, Sir John Trevor. Party per bend sinister, *ermine* and *ermines*, a lion rampant *or*. See pedigree.

	A.	R.	P.
FABRORUM MANERIUM.—TENENTES P' DIMIS', ETC.			
Harl. 3696, fo. 236.			
Ruabon & Dunnille, expired 5 y. since.—Jerardus Eton Armige' tenet unum tenementum nuper Rogeri ap John Broughton vocat Mayes vcha cum gard' et pomario et croft' adiacen' p' est' .	0	2	0
Un' claus' nunc diuis' in quinq' vocat' Mayes vcha p' estimac'o'em	7	2	0
Redd' xj*s.*—Un' claus' ex opposit' tenemento ex altra parte vie vocat' Kay bichan p' est'	1	2	0
Redd' v*s.*—Tenet et vn' cottagiu' gardinu' et croft' adiacen' voc' Sithack per estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Quatuor al' claus' vocat' Sythack p' est' . . .	5	0	0
viij*li.*	15	2	0
Redd' j*s.* iij*d.* ob.—Johannes ap Ie'nn tenet vnu' cottagiu' et vnu' croft' et curtelag' Accrochiat ante Dom' p' estimac'o'em .	0	1	0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' Kay y tan y tye p' estimac'o'em . .	1	2	0
xx*s.*	1	3	0
See Ruabon and Moreton Anglicoru'.—Thomas Hope tenet vnum tenementu' nuper Ie'nn ap Robert ap John ap ll'en curtelag' gard' et pomar' cum croft' adiacen' p' estimat' . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' Kay yr bady et al' vocat' Kay shack iacen' in villa de Eton in maner' de Ruabon per estimac'o'em .	2	3	0
Redd' v*s.* iij*d.* ob.—Un' claus' terr' arrabil' vocat' Erw hyre perquisit' de Johanne ap Ie'nn per est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' al' claus' adiacen' vocat' Erw hyre p' estimac'o'em . .	2	1	0
Un' prat' in inferiore p'te d'ci clausi p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Duo al' claus' iacen' inter prat' pred' et croft' iuxta Dom' p' est' .	3	2	0
vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	12	0	0
Redd' viij*d.* ext', 7 y. in being, ad volunt'.—Samuelis John tenet vnu' cottagiu' gard' et curtelag' in villa Ruabon p' est' xxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	1	3	2½
Redd' xxij*d.* ext' ad volunt', 7 y. in being. Ruabon.—Will'mus William tenet vn' cottagiu' gard' et claus' cum prato adiacen' cuius unu' pars existit hop yard cum pistrina nuper Georgii Langford per estimac'o'em . . . xx*s.*	1	3	0
Redd' viij*d.* ext', Ruabon, expired 5 y. since.—Edwardus ap Randle tenet vnu' cottagiu' iuxta viam in villa Ruabon nuper Johannis ap John ap Maddock cum prat' adiacen' per est' xxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	1	0	0
Redd' vj*d.* ext', Ruabon, expired 5 y. since.—Edwardus Bromfield tenet vnu' cottagiu' in villa de Ruabon gard' et curtelag' p' estimaco'em . . . . vj*s.* viij*d.*	0	0	5
Redd' iij*d.* ext', Ruabon, expired 5 y. since.—Willmus ap John ap Edward tenet vnu' cottagiu' de Fabroru' in villa Ruyabon p' estimac'o'em . . . . vj*s.* viij*d.*	0	0	10
Redd' x*s.* viij*d.* ext', Ruabon, expired 5 y. since.—Johannes ap Hugh ap Dauid et D'd ap John ap Hugh filius eius tenent vnu'			

	A.	R.	P.
tenementu' curt' gard' et pomar' et duas claus' vocat' Gyrddy p' estimat'	1	3	0
Un' prat' adiacen' vocat' Wirglodd vrth y tye . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Akre pull y Badell p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Aliu' claus' adiacen' vocat' Tyre y fynnon . .	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre y pulle per estimat' . . .	2	0	0
Aliu' claus' vocat' yr Akre p' estimat' . . .	1	0	0
iiij*li.* x*s.*	8	3	0

Coed expioneth et Fabroru'.

Redd' v*s.* viij*d.* Coyd expioneth, 11 y. in being. The copie made 1 Eliz. for 21 y.—Dauid ap Will'mus tenet vnu' tenementu' iuxta flumin' Ddee prope pontem novu' p' estimac'o'em , .	0	0	6
Un' prat' adiacen' dom' per estimac'o'em . . .	0	3	0
Un' al' prat' vocat' Wirglodd pwll p' est' . . .	0	3	0
Un' claus' adiacen' vocat' Tyre y pull p' estimac'o'em . .	1	8	0
Duo claus' vocat' Hem vawr et Hem vichan p' est' . .	1	3	0
Un' claus' genistoeg adiacen' (per estimac'o'em) vocat Hem Bengam	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Dyll Crach p' est'	0	3	0
Tres parcellas terr' vocat' yr Akre Kirch p' est' . .	1	0	0
iiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	8	0	6

It should bee 11 acres; the rest cannott bee founde.

Redd' xxij*d.*, Coyd expioneth, 2 y. in being.—Watkin Lloyd tenet ib'm vnum tenementu' de terris ante dictis cum tribus claus' terr' iacen' inter dom' et flumin' p' estimac'o'em . .	1	2	0
Unu' cottagiu' cum gard' et croft' adiacen' per estimac'em .	0	2	0
xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	2	0	0
Redd' xvj*s.*, Coyde expioneth, 5 y. in being.—Johannes Edwards generos' tenet vnu' tenementu' gardiu' curtelag' et croft' adiac' cum mote pendente bosc' refert multoru' quercu' p' estimac' .	1	3	0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' Tyre y Bryn et al' voc' akre Shellyn p' est'	1	3	0
Tres clausur' genistosas et mariscos' vocat' Gwerne y vawr p' est'	5	2	0
Un' claus' terr' arrabil' vocat' Kay Gwirly cum dimid' acr' prat' adiacen' p' est'	2	0	0
In prato cum Georgio Eton et Johanne lloyd ap Richard p' est' .	0	2	0
Un' claus' et croft' subtus Montem vocat' Ddole issa in quo crescunt querci per estimac'o'em	5	0	0
Un claus' pastur' vocat' Ddole gannol multoru' quere per estim' .	2	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Hova subtus Montem p' est' . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' terr' arabil' vocat' Gellybant cu' bosc' p' est' .	1	0	0
Duo claus' iuxta rivul' Dee vocat' Ddole Margett et ddole vicha p' estimat' cum bosc' et quercis	4	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw petriche p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Erw hyre p' est' . . .	0	3	20
Redd' viij*d.*—Tenet in super vnu' cl'm terr' vocat' Kay houa p' est'	1	1	0
xvj*li.*	28	1	20
Redd' xiij*s.* viij*d.*, Coyde expioneth, 29 y. in being.—Johannes Lloyd ap Richard tenet vnu' cottagiu' iuxta riuul' Dee nuper Johannis ap Robt. ap Rees gard' curtelag' et croft' per estimac'	1	2	0

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' genistos' adiac' per estimat' . . .	0	3	0
Un' claus' adiacen' vocat' Kay yn Ddue p' estimac'o'em .	1	0	0
Un' parvu' prat' per estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Alin' claus' vocat' Tyre yr Rhyd p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Duo al' claus' adiacen' vocat' Gwerne Hydwey vcha et issa p' est'	1	3	0
Un' al' tenementu' adiacen' prior gard' et quatuo' clausur' iuxta riuul' p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Un' al' tenementu' subtus Montem gard' et croft' adiac' p' est' .	0	2	0
Quatuor claus' prati p' estimac'o'em	3	1	0
Quatuor al' claus' arabil' cum horreo et stabulo p' estimac'o'em .	19	0	0
xvli.	29	2	0
Coyd expioneth, 11 y. in being. Redd' ijs. iiijd.—Idem tenet certas terr' vocat' Kayer ap Hoell yr erwe bichan y Wirglodd vechan p' est' . . . . . xls.	5	0	0
11 y. in being, Redd' ijs. iiijd., Coyd exp'oneth.—Tenet et tyre yr Rhyd Kay Euan Dwe yr akre tyre ye hendwy yssa tyre gwerne hendwy vcha per est' . . . xlvjs. viijd.	6	0	0
Redd' ijs. ijd., 11 y. in being.—Johannes Johnson tenet vnum tenementum gard' cum croft' adiacen' per estimac'o'em . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' arrabil' vocat' yr hylte p' estimac'o'em . .	1	0	0
Duo prata adiacen' vocat' Gwerne Hydway p' estimac'o'em .	0	3	0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' Kay yn Ddue p' est' . . .	1	0	0
xls.	3	0	0
Coyd xpioneth, 21 y. in being. Redd' xjs. iiijd. ext'.—Rogerus Eton generos'[1] tenet vn' pratum vocat' Werglodd gron p' est' .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Maddock Sayer p' estimat' . .	3	2	0
Un' claus' terr' arrabil' vocat' Akre Kill p' est' . .	3	2	0
Tria prat' quorum vnu' vocat' Gwern' y llinion secunda Werglodd gron tertii Gwerne y fynnon p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Un' cottagiu' iuxta montem cum gard' et clo' adiacen' p' estimac'	2	0	0
Duo claus' arrabil' vocat' Kay Gwillym p' est' . . .	5	0	0
vjli.	17	2	0
Redd' viijs., Coyd xpioneth, 3 y. in being.—Robertus Lewis tenet vnu' tenementu' gard' et croft' adiacen' p' estimat' . .	0	1	0
Tria claus' arrabil' vocat' yr yvye p' estimac'o'em . .	2	3	0
Quatuo' al' claus' nuper in vno vocat' Tyre ytuch y ford p' est' .	2	3	0
Unam peciam terr' adiacen' in xpioneth Kenrick per estimac' .	0	1	20
lxs.	6	0	20
Din'nille, Redd' vs. ext'.—Robertus ap Dauid ap Wm. ap Dauid			

[1] Roger Eton of Cefn y Carneddau, *alias* Tir y Cellach, second son of Edward Eyton of Bodylltyn and Ffermau. He had two daughters, coheiresses. Catherine, the eldest, married Roger Kynaston, an attorney at Ludlow, who built the house at Cefn y Carneddau, called after him Plas Kynaston. Mary, the second daughter, married Gruffydd ab John of Gaerddin, who had purchased that place from John ab John Gruffydd ab John. Gruffydd ab John sold Gaerddin to Sir Thomas Myddleton Hen of Chirk Castle, Knt.

	A.	R.	P.
tenet vnu' tenementu' in fabroru' hortum pomar' et claus' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' Three acre cum croft' adiacen' vocat' Akir Byr per estim'	3	2	0
Un' al' croft' ad inferiorem partem eiusdem clausi p' estimac' .	0	1	6
Redd' ij*s.* iiij*d.* ext'.—Un' claus' vocat' Tyre y Colwyn vcha p' est'	1	3	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Maes y Parke p' est' . . .	4	0	0
cxs.	11	0	0
Ruabon, expired 5 y. since.—Edwardus ap John tenet vnu' tenementu' in fabroru' horreum pistriu' gardinum et pomarium p' est'	0	1	0
Redd' xij*s.* vj*d.* ob. ext'.—Unum croft' iuxta tenementu' Jerardi Eton voc' gard' yr tye Mawro p' estimat' . . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay tan y tye nunc in duobus per estimac'o'em	2	3	0
Un' claus' adiacen' dom' arabil' vocat' Erw fynnon per estimac' .	1	0	0
Al' claus' terr' arrabil' vocat' Kay Willcocks continen' per estim'	2	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre an harad p' est' . . .	2	1	0
Add' v*di.* ob.—Un' croft' vocat Kay vcha per estimat' . .	1	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' Gwerglodd tyre y pant p' estimac'o'em .	0	0	20
Un' prat' vocat' Gwerglodd tyre y pant p' estimac'o'em . .	0	0	20
Redd' ij*s.* ext' ad volunt.—Un' claus' in Ruabon vocat' Kay Wilcock vawr per estimac'o'em	3	0	0
vij*li.*	14	2	20
Ruabon, expired 5 y. since. Redd' ij*s.* viij*d.* ext', fabroru'.—Edwardus ap Dauid ap Edward tenet vnum tenementum in Fabroru' gardinu' et sex parcell' terr' vocat' tyre Griffith p' estimaco'em . . . . . xliij*s.* iiij*d.*	3	3	0
Din'nelle, Redd' xviij*d.* ob. ext', expired 5 y. since.—Johannes Thomas tenet vnu' cottagiu' pom' pomariu' et claus' arabil' cum prato adiacen' p' estimat' . . . xl*s.*	3	0	0
Redd' viij*s.* vj*d.* ext', Ruabon and Din'nelle, 2 y. in being.—Rogerus ap William tenet vn' ten'tu' vocat' Tallorne gardiu' et curtelag' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' tyre y bwth Heene per estimac'o'em .	1	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' y Wirglodd per est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre Byrthwoth hire p' estimac'o'em . .	1	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' tyre y Birmoth vawr p' estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre y Birmoth vaghan per estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
Redd' viij*s.* vij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vnum aliu' tenementu' iuxta Rob'tum ap John ap Maddock pomar' gard' et croftum per est'	0	2	0
Tria crofta adiacen' vocat' yr Akre p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre Whiskin p' est' . . .	4	0	0
viij*li.*	14	0	0
Ruabon, 2 y. in being. Redd' ij*s.* viij*d.* ob.—Johannes Edwards de Keuen y Werne in Chirkland[1] tenet vnu' claus' vocat' y Kay dan y ddyrwyn gron p' est'	1	2	0

[1] John Edwards was the only son of William Edwards of Cefn y Wern, Esq., and Mary his wife, daughter of Roger Brereton of Houghton, Esq. He

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Gwair p' est'	1	3	0
Add' ob. ext'.—Un' al' prat' vocat' y Werglodd p' est' . .	0	3	0
xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	4	0	0
Ruabon and Din'nelle. Redd' xiij*s.* vj*d.* ext'.—Vidua Margareta Williams de Wrexham tenet vnum tenementum in Din'nle pomarium croftum et clausum vocat' Kay Kill per estimat' .	2	1	0
Tenet et in fabroru' vnum clausum voc' Rhectyn Mawr per est' .	4	1	0
The copie was made 2 Eliz. for 20 y.—Un' claus' vocat' Rhectir bichan per estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Werne per est'	1	2	0
Duo claus' vocat' y Bryny nuper un'	3	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yan Han' p' est' . . .	2	2	0
2 y. in being.—Aliu' clausu' vocat' Kay cochiu' p' est' . .	1	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' Hene Acre nunc diuis' in diuers' parcell' per est'	3	0	0
Un' peciam terr' vocat' Erw dan y Skibbo' per estimac'o'em .	0	1	0
xl*li.*	19	1	0
Din'nelle et Ruabon, expired 5 y. since. The copie was graunted but 2 Eliz.—Johannes Dauid Broughton tenet vnum tenementum cum duobus croftis voc' Tyre Rhobyn p' estimat' .	1	0	0
Un' claus' terr' arrabil' vocat' Kay Kill p' estimac'o'em .	2	1	0
Redd' xv*j*s. viij*d.* ext'.—Un' al' claus' adiacen' vocat' Kay yr als' cum prat' per estimac'o'em	2	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Kay yollyn cum parva pecia prat' per estim' In all he holdes 24 ac., val' p' ann' xij*li.* v*j*s. viij*d.*; so quere it is cont'.	2	2	0
Din'nelle and Ruabon, 2 y. in being.—Robertus ap John Robert tenet vnu' cottagiu' nuper Martini Bromfield cum clo' adiacen' vocat' Tyre Mally p' est'	1	2	0
Redd' xx*j*s. v*j*d. ext'.—Tres clausur' terr' vocat' Tyre cum issa vawr et voha cum prat' per estimac'o'em . . .	12	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre y vaddo cum dimid' acr' subbosc' continen' p' est'	4	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre henric p' estimat' . . .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw Wilcock p' est'	1	0	0
ix*li.*	22	0	0
Ruabon, 2 y. in being.—Dauid ap John ap Roger tenet cotag' ruinas cum gard' parvo per est'	0	0	6
Un' claus' pastur' vocat' Kay glase p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Redd' iiij*s.* x*d.* ext'.—Aliu' claus' vocat' Kay tan y tye p' est' .	1	0	0
Duo claus' vocat' tyre Atkin p' est'	2	0	0
xl*s.*	4	2	6

Ruabon. Redd' x*x*d. ext', 2 y. in being.—Johannes Roger ap Dauid

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was three years old at the death of his father, which occurred on the 25th of August, A.D. 1599; and married Mary, daughter of Richard Williams of Ruthin. Party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermines*, a lion rampant *or*. See pedigree.

	A.	R.	P.
Lloyd tenet vnum cottagiu' gardinu' et duo crofta adiac' vocat' Tyre Atkin vaghan per estimac'o'em . xxxiij*s.* iij*d.*	3	0	0
Din'nelle, 21 y. in being.—Johannes ap John wynn Jure Jonæ verch John ap John vxor eius tenet vnum tenementu' duo pomar' gard' et curtelag' per estimac'o'em . . .	0	2	0
Duas clausur' terre arrabil' et pastur' voc' Kay e Hitch vcha et issa p' estimat'	5	0	0
Redd' xx*s.* ij*d.* ext'.—Duas alias clausuras in simul iacen' quondam in duo vocat' Kay hire issa et vcha p' est' . . .	4	0	0
Un' al' claus' adiacen' vocat' yr Akir kock p' est' . .	0	3	0
Un' claus' nunc diuis' in duo vocat' Kay skibbo' per estimac'o'em	4	2	0
Duas claus' vocat' Kay Mawr p' est'	4	0	0
Aliam clausuram adiacen' vocat' Kay merion p' est' . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw vaghan p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Aliam clausuram vocat' Tyre y bined y skibbo' per estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' Werglodd p' est'	1	0	0
Un' croft' vocat' y Clutt p' est'	0	1	0
Aliu' claus' pastur' vocat' erw ddwy p' est' . . .	1	2	0
xiij*li.*	25	2	0
This is but 3 acres in the survey of 4 Eliz., so there is inserted 22 acres di. Whether it was mistaken, fitt to knowe.			
Ruabon, expired 7 y. since.—Ie'nn ap Hoell tenet vnum tenementu' in Ruabon vocat' Ardd byne cum clo' adiacen' vocat' Pymack per estimac'o'em	2	3	0
Redd' xviij*s.* iij*d.* ext'.—Duas clausuras vocat' tyre y bergum p' est'	3	0	0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' Aker Berr p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Bechan p' estimat'	1	2	0
Un' cotagiu' vocat' y erdd vich y tye cu' parvo croft' p' estimac' .	0	0	10
Un' claus' vocat' Kay pen y tye p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Aliu' claus' vocat' Tyre y Mall gwyn p' est' . . .	2	2	0
Unum aliu' claus' vocat' gardd' y Bettus p' estimac'o'em .	0	3	0
Alium claus' vocat' Tyre y merched p' est' . . .	2	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' Werglodd hyre p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Akre cochyon p' est' . . .	2	3	0
Un' prat' vocat' Akre Berr p' estimat' . . .	0	3	0
xl*i.*	20	0	0
Din'nelle, 29 y. in being. Redd' viij*s.* ij*d.* ext'.—Edwardus Eton filius et here' Will'm' Eton[1] tenet vn' tenementu' cum claus' adiacen' vocat' Kay Shone per estimac'o'em . . .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay ddwy p' estimat' . . .	2	2	0
Aliam clausuram adiacen' vocat' Tyre Eginon' p' estimac'o'em .	3	0	0
23 y. in being. Redd' xij*d.* ext'.—Un' pratu' vocat' Wirglodd y moch p' est'	1	0	0
Un' molendu' fulloniu' cum duab' croft' per estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
cx*s.*	11	0	0

[1] Edward Eyton of Watstay, Esq., ob. A.D. 1623. See pedigree.

	A.	R.	P.
Din'nelle, Redd' iij*s.* vij*d.* ext', 2 y. in being.—Richardus ap Dauid lloyd tenet un' tenementum cum gard' pomario et prat' adiacen' continen' p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' nunc duo vocat' Kay tan skibbo' p' estimat' . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' nunc duo vocat' Kay tan y Werglodd p' estimac'o'em .	1	3	0
xl*s.*	3	1	0
Din'nelle, 17 y. being. Redd' xvij*s.* vj*d.* ext'.—Edwardus ap John Dauid Go'[1] tenet unum tenementu' gard' et pomar' cum curtelag' p' est'	0	0	20
Un' claus' nunc diuis' in duo vocat' Kay yr skibbo' per estimac' .	2	0	0
Aliud claus' diuis' in duo vocat' Kay y talorne per estimac'o'em .	2	1	0
Unum aliud clausum nuper diuis' in duo vocat' Kay yr blethin p' est'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr tyre Newith p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Dauid Vaghan p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay derras cum prato ad finem inde p' estimac'	2	0	0
Un' claus' diuis' in tria vocat' Kay Margareett p' estimac'o'em .	2	2	0
vij*li.*	15	1	20

MORETON ANGLICORUM.

2 y. in being. Redd' x*s.* iiij*d.*—Thomas Goldsmith generos' tenet vnum tenementum in Moreton Anglicoru' iuxta comuniam vocat' bryn y Walley cum curtelag' et gard' et duobus croft' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	0	3	0
Duo claus' terr' arabil' vocat' Gelly vawr et Gelly Vaghan p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Heene Akir p' est'	1	0	0
Aliu' claus' vocat' Kay Mawr p' est'	1	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Akre buggog p' est' . . .	0	3	0
lxvj*s.* viij*d.*	6	2	0
Redd' iij*s.* vj*d.*, 4 y. in being. No copie before the lease.—Kenricus Dauid tenet vnum cottagiu' in occupac'one Johannis Hugh gard' et curtelag' p' est'	0	0	20
Unum claus' vocat' Kay Wilkin y legan p' est' . .	3	0	0
Redd' iij*s.* iiij*d.* No lease showed for this.—Unam p'cellam terr' voc' Kay yr Toola et al' Wirglodd ll'en Ky p' est' . .	2	2	0
Redd' xviij*s.* x*d.*—Idem Kenrick ap Daniid tenet vnu' tenementum pomariu' gard' cum duob' croft' adiacen' vocat' y ddwy Tyrry pen y tye p' estimat'	3	0	0
1 y. in being.—Un' claus' vocat' Bryn y schole hage p' est' .	4	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' Wirglodd hyre p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Unu' al' prat' vocat' Bryn Kay Wilkin y ty gan p' estimat' .	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Wilkin legan p' est' . . .	2	2	0
vj*li.*	13	3	0

[1] Edward ab John ab David Goch of Gaerddin, lineally descended from Cadwgan Frych, *alias* Y Brych, of Gaerddin, second son of Cadwgan Goch ab Y Gwion ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial. *Sable*, on a chevron *inter* three goats' heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field. (Cae Cyriog MS.) See pedigree.

	A.	R.	P.
Ruabon, Redd' iij*s*. ext'.—Dorathea Ellice vn' tenet in fabroru' vnum clausum p' est'	0	1	0
Redd' iij*s*. iiij*d*. ext'.—Kenricus Dauid tenet vn' clausum voc' Kay tulley p' est'	2	2	0
In prato suo vocat' Wirglodd hyre parcell' prati voc' Wirglodd lyky p' est'	0	0	16
xxiij*s*.	2	3	16
2 y. in being. Redd' ix*s*. vj*d*.—Edwardus Hope tenet vnum cottagiu' gard' et croft' adiacen' per estimat' . . .	0	1	0
Un' claus' adiacen' vocat' y Wirglodd p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Duas claus' vocat' Rheog per estimat' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre y pawne p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Aliu' claus' vocat' yr Akre hire p' est' . . .	1	2	0
liij*s*. iiij*d*.	5	3	0
Redd' v*s*. vj*d*. ob.—Dauid ap Owen tenet vnu' tenementum gard' curtelag' et croft' p' est'	1	0	0
Duas claus' vocat' Kay Bedwyn p' est' . . .	3	2	0
Redd' ij*d*.—Aliam clausur' vocat' Kay verwyn p' est' . .	2	2	0
Unam parcellam vasti vocat' place Grono p' estimac'o'em .	0	1	0
lxvj*s*. viij*d*.	7	1	0
29 y. in being.—Hugo Bates tenet vnum tenementum gard' pomarium et curtelag' p' estimat'	0	1	6
Unum claus' pastur' et arabil' vocat' Cameryog nunc diuis' in quinq' claus' p' estimat'	6	2	0
Duo alia claus' ex altra parte vice vocat' y erwhir p' est' .	3	0	0
Redd' xx*s*.—Un' claus' vocat' Werglodd Vaghan p' est' .	0	3	0
Un' claus' pastur' stirilis vocat' Kay Whisky p' est' . .	3	2	0
Aliam claus' ex austral' parte vice vocat' Hudley Hurste p' est' .	2	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' Werglodd veth y ty p' est' . . .	0	2	0
vij*li*.	17	0	
This should bee 20 acres, besides wherof Edward ap William Infans proxime recitat tenet vnu' clausu' ib'm vocat' Kay bichan cont' 2 acr' dimid', so there wanteth 6 acres, 1 rood, and paies 2*s*. 6*d*. of the rent of 23*s*. 6*d*.; so Hugh Bates is to pay 11*s*., yet sett downe but 20*s*.			
Redd' ij*s*. j*d*.—Edwardus ap William infans tenet vnu' cotag' et duo croft' nunc nuper in vno vocat' Kay I'enn dauid ap Hylyn per estimat'	3	2	0
Redd' ij*s*. vj*d*.—Un' claus' p'quisit' de Hugone Bate vocat' Kay Bichan p' est'	2	2	0
lvj*s*.	6	0	0
Redd' xj*s*. ix*d*.—Emanuel Jones tenet vnu' pomar' et claus' adiacen' iuxta tenementu' s' lib'm cum clauso adiacen' vocat' Kay Maddock p' estimat'	2	3	0
Un' claus' nunc diuis' in duo vocat' Kay in Kill p' estimac'o'em .	3	2	0
lx*s*.	6	1	0

	A.	R.	P.
Dinnulle. 23 y. in being.—Cornelius Manley generos' tenet duas clausur' terr' vocat' y Rheoll p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay glas' p' estimat' . . .	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Kay vower diuis' in tria cla' p' estimac'o'em	3	2	0
Redd' xviij*s.* ext'.—Un' claus' quondam nunc diuis' in sex partes vocat' Nant y Therrell p' estimac'o'em . . .	6	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw continen' p' estimat' vt diuidit in quatuor claus' et quatuor cottag' p' est'	3	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' yr Werglodd bichan p' estimat' . .	0	2	0
vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	16	1	0
Fabroru' de maner de Iscoyde ext'. Redd' x*s.* ext'.—Beuis Thelwall Armiger tenet vnum tenementu' in fabroru' pertinen' manerio de Escoyd p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' terr' arrabil' vocat' Trowsdire per estimac'o'em .	3	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre Dick p' estimat' . . .	2	2	0
Duo claus' pastur' vocat' Bryn y Dicus p' estimac'o'em .	5	2	0
iiij*li.* x*s.*	10	0	0
Redd' iiij*s.* x*d.* ext'. Ruabon.—Rogerus ap Dauid ap ll'en tenet vnu' tenementu' gardinu' curtelag' et canaburni perquisit' de Martino Bromfield p' est'	0	1	0
Un' claus' iuxta tenement' p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' terr' arabil' p' estimac'o'em . . .	1	0	0
Un' al' croft' p' estimac'o'em	0	3	0
2 y. in being.—Un' prat' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em . .	1	0	0
Un' parvum croft' p' estimat'	0	3	0
Aliu' claus' terr' arrabil' adiacen' p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' al' croft' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em . . .	0	0	20
lxvj*s.* viij*d.*	6	1	20
Redd' §.—Richardus Ie'nn tenet vnu' tenementu' pom' gardin' duob' croft' adiacen' p' estimat'	2	3	0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' Tyre y Stauyll p' estimat' . .	0	3	0
Un' aliud claus' vocat' Tyre y Stauyll p' est' . . .	6	2	0
Un' al' claus' terr' arabil' adiacen' vocat' Kay Stauell p' estimac'	1	0	0
Unum prat' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em . . .	1	0	0
Un' al' claus' iuxta dom' p' estimat'	1	3	20
cx*s.*	12	3	20
Redd' xxij*s.* viij*d.* The lease expired 4 y. since.—Edwardus ap John ap Edward tenet vnum tenementum harreum pomar' gard' et curtelag' et vnu' claus' vocat' Kay yr skibbo' p' estimac' .	2	0	0
Un' claus' adiacen' vocat' Kay y perweth per estimac'o'em .	4	0	0
Aliu' claus' vocat' Glynn cum parva pecia prati per estim' .	2	0	0
Unum pratum vocat' superius p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' ddole goz' p' est'	4	0	0
Aliu' claus' vocat' ddole hyre p' est'	1	2	0
Unam parcellam vasti vocat' y garthyrori cu' sit molendiu' p' est'	1	2	0
Unam longam peciam subtus dom' vocat' gard' vano p' estimac'	1	0	0
Unum al' ten'tum cum horreo in claus' vocat' Kay bichan Kay Allyn et Wirglodd vchan p' estimac'o'em . . .	3	0	0
viij*li.* x*s.*	19	0	0

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Redd' xvs. viij*d.*, i y. in being.—Thomas ap Edward tenet vnum messuag' pomar' et gard' cum curtelag' vocat' Goedladd per est'	0	1	0
Unu' claus' vocat' y ddole tan y Berthllan per estimac'o'em .	2	0	0
Aliud claus' vocat' ddole Heene p' est' . . .	2	1	0
Unum prat' vocat' y ddole y Wirglodd p' estimac'o'em .	2	0	0
Unum claut' diuis' in duas clausur' vocat' y ddole Kay irgog p' est'	2	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Helig p' estimat' . . .	1	0	0
Unam parcellam terr' vocat' yr gardd' lyky p' estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
Redd' xvj*d.*—Edrus Eton tenet vn' claus' vocat' Akre Mawre ad volunt' p' est'	1	0	0
cxs.	11	2	0
Richardus ap Robert nuper Randle John Thomas tenet vnum pomariu' et gard' et duo croft' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
Unum claus' ad finem eiusdem vocat' Erwe hyre p' estimac'o'em	1	1	0
Aliu' claus' adiacen' vocat' Erw gron p' estimac'o'em . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' arrabil' vocat' y Wayn vcha p' estimac'o'em . .	1	2	0
Redd' xs.—Al' claus' vocat' Wayn Gunnon p' estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Werne Maire p' est' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Werne gyre p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Redd' ij*s.* x*d.*—Un' claus' vocat' tyre twn y Werne p' est' .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Wirglodd Newydd per estimac'o'em . .	0	3	0
Un' prat' vocat' Gwerglodd vrth y Capell per estimac'o'em .	0	1	0
Redd' iij*s.* ij*d.*—Un' claus' vocat' Kay banno et Kay Egelly nunc in duobus p' estimat'	2	0	0
cxs.	13	1	0

Nicholas Fortescue miles. Vide fo. 108.

S'm' Redd' § xxij*li.* xviij*s.* ij*d.*

COM' DENBIGH.—MANERIU' DE ABIMBERY.

(*Harl.* 3696. fo. 246.)

NOMINA JURATORU'.

Rogerus Jones genero'	Edwardus ap Roge'
Humphridus ap Robt. Wyn	Rogerus Gr. Thomas
Joh'es Robert ap Ellis	Rogerus ap John
Thomas Dymock	Will'us ap Edward
Robertus ap Robt.	Owinus ap Edward.
Ric'us ap Will'm	

The Answere of the said Jurie to the seuerall Articles given them in Charge:

To the first article. The towneshipp of Abimbery, whereof this manno' taketh name, is bounded on ye south with ye rive' Clymedock runninge eastward, and in ye north with one little spring called Abere Gwinyon, running eastward likewise to ye rive' Clywedock on the north part, with certaine landes belonging to ye manno' of Iscoyd, and on ye south with certaine landes belonging to ye right honorable the Earle of Derbie. Item there

belongeth to ye said mano' as partes, parcells, and members thereof, one close of land called Cae Rhys, lying in Abymberye vechan; and one close, called beyn y bee, in Acton; and divers tenementes and parcells of landes in ye severall townesshipps of Morton Anglicorue, Cacadutton, Ridley, Erlesham, Marwhiell, Erthig, Esclusham, Morton Wallicoru, Sonlley, Arbistock, Ruyabon, Eton, Dynnle, and Abymbury Cechan, as appeareth by ye severall names of the freeholders and tennaunts w'c' are reputed and taken as partes and parcell of the said manno'.

To the second article they say that they have no demeasnes in the manno'.

To the third article they say that ye names of all ye freeholders, and what everie of them doth holde, and their rents, are particularlie laide downe; and as for fee farmes, they knowe of none in yt manno'.

To the fowrth and fifth they say that ye customarie tennants of this manno' are ye Prince his Highnes tennants by leases, and doe holde the messuages, landes, and tenementes, upon y'eir severall names sett downe, and doe respectivelie pay for ye same the severall rents vpon their names appearing by their leases, for forty yeares, and so from 40 to 40 forever; and do pay two yeares rent for a fyne vppon ye taking of theire leases, according to ye composition made between ye late Queene Eliz. of famous memorie and ye tennants of Bromfield and Yale in the fowrth yeare of her late most happie reigne; theffect of w'ch composition is sett downe in ye p'sentm'ts of Burton, Ruyabon, and others, wherevnto, for more certainty, this Jury doe referre themselves. And this Jury do not knowe of any thing paid or due to bee paid by any of ye said tennants vpon the marriage of their daughters.

To the 6th article they say that (the Kings highwaies excepted) there is no waste or commons within ye said manno', to their knowledge.

To the seaventh article they say that there is no great quantitie of wood in that manno', and that Roge' Griffith Thomas and Roge' ap John did fall some to repare ye highwaies.

To the eighth article they say that there is no parke or warren w'thin this manno'.

To the 9th they say as to ye sixt, that they have no co'mons or waste w'thin this manno', and no incrochments.

To the tenth they say that the landes held from 40 yeares to 40tie yeares in the holding of theis tennaunts are ye customarie landes of this manno', and that there is one parcell of land called by ye name of Cae Edneuet, nowe devised into two parcells, conteyning by estimac'on six acres, in the townesshipp of Sonlley, nowe in ye occupac'on of Hugh lloyd as escheat, and that one Robert Powell claymeth ye same; and one parcell of land called Kae yr meibion, conteyning by estimac'on one acre, sometyme the land of Griffith ap Jenkin Moreton; and, as this Jurie is informed, is in the handes of Richard Leighton, Esq., held at will.

To the eleaventh they say that there are no mynes of coale, leade, or chalke; but for quarries of stone and marle, some small quantities there is vpon ye freeholde, w'ch the freeholders hold the benefitt, whereof they doe not knowe.

To the 12 and 13th they say that they doe not knowe yt any freeholde' died without heire generall or speciall, and that there is not any towne corporate, burrough towne, or other, within ye said manno'.

To the 14 and 15th they say that they knowe not of any suche exchaunges

or vnlawfull inserting of landes into leases as are demaunded in that article, and yt the Prince hath no customary mill or other in this manno'.

To the 16th they say as to ye 6th and 9th, that they have no co'mons or wast at all, nor peate or turfe.

To the 17th, that the freeholders and tennants of this manno', beeing a member of the lordshipp of Bromfield, doe serve at ye leete and lawe daies of the said lordshipp, as they are bound to doe, and that they pay no fines of head-silver or king's silver; and yt they pay all fynes of alienac'ons, amerciaments of courtes mizes, and all other payments, for their rate and portions, as other ye tennants and freeholders of that lordshipp doe, when and as often as ye same are due.

To the 18th they say that there is no copiholde tenement in decay within this manno', to their knowledge.

To the 19th they say that they knowe not whether ye casualties menc'oned in this article bee due to ye Prince or to ye Kings most excellent Ma'tie.

To the 20th they say that there belongeth to this manno' ye fishinge of the whole water of Dee, and that Jerrard Eton, Esq., payeth therefore yearlie to the Prince xxs. And as for fowling, they doe not knowe anie thing at all, nor anie great proffit had thereby.

To the 21, 22, and 23th, they say they have no m'ketts or faires w'thin any towneshipp in this manno'; and that they knowe not of any rents or land concealed or witheld in this mano', nor of any reprises or payments going out of ye same.

To the 24th they say that there are yearlie made at ye Leete after Michaelmas, by the Jurie of Eglussegle, Ruyabon, and Abymbury, theis officers, viz., pettie constables, w'ch doe serve for ye yeare following w'thin ye severall towneshipps of ye manno'; and yt the chief steward, as this Jurie hath crediblie heard, is the right honorable ye Earle of Bridgewater; and yt John Jeffreyes, Esq., John Dauies, and Thomas Foster, gent., are his deputies; and yt Thomas Trafford, Esq., is receavo'. But what fees they or either of them have this Jurie knoweth not.

To the 25th article they say there are no benefices or advowsons in this manno'.

To the 26th they say that as farre as they can learne and finde out, the olde and accustomed acr^used in theise partes and in ye most of ye countries next adioyning conteyn 160 perches in everie acre, and yt everie of the said perches conteyned 24 foote to the perch or pole.

MANERIU' DE ABIMBERY.—LIBERI TENENTES.

A. R. P.

In villis de Sonlle marwhealee Frithig Esclusham et Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd'xjs.vjd.ext'.—Robertus Sonlley senior Armige'[1] tenet vn'capital' messuagiu' sive tenementu' voc' Place Sonlley et on'ia structur' gard' pomar' &c. et vigint' et tres terr' prat' pastur' bosc' et subbosc' eidem messuag' p'tinen' viz.: un' claus'

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[1] Robert Sonlley of Sonlli, Burton Hall in Gresford, and Plas Uchaf in Cristionydd, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. See pedigree.

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vocat' great woode and coppice un' claus' vocat' Kae yollin cum cottag' et gard' un' claus' vocat' Gwirglodd Kae yollin vn' claus' vocat' Coed gwern Adda un' claus' vocat' pant y berllan un' claus' vocat' plus mab hova un' claus' vocat' Kae ll'm ap Ier un' claus' vocat' Coed Morgan un' claus' vocat' Kae Eden Taluir un' claus' vocat' Croft Wilest un' claus' vocat' y berllan Newydd un' claus' vocat' Kae bichan un' claus' vocat' Kae yr vallen un' claus' vocat' tir y swch un' claus' vocat' Kae yr Kul un' claus' vocat' y Wairglodd un' claus' vocat' Erow y cocksint un' claus' vocat' Kae yr Kin un' claus' vocat' Erw y llwyn un' claus' vocat' Keon Rhiddallt un' claus' vocat' Kae do 2 p'cell' vocat' plas y dvu un' claus' vocat' bryn mab y saer moell mes' sup' edific' 160 0 0

Redd'.—Idem tenet un' al' mes' & duas p'cell' terr' eidem p'tine' nunc in tenura sive occupac'o'e Randul' ap Ie'nn p' est' .

Redd' xxxvjs. vjd. ext'. The whole rente should bee cvjs. viijd, whereof Mr. Soulle payes as before expressed; the reste is payd by Edw. Puleston, xxxs.; Tho. Goldsmyth, xxixs.; Jo. Dames, xs.; and Hugh ap Will'm, xd. in toto.—Idem tenet tres messuag' sive tenementa et vn' cotagium in seperal' tenur' sive occupat' Roberti Joh'es Johannis Randle dd' ap Roge' et Relict' Rob'ti ap Hoell et divers' p'cell' terr' eidem tenement' spectan' Acetiam sex claus' terr' et prat' nunc in tenura d'c'i Roberti Soulley ar' continen' p' estimac'o'em . . . 30 0 0

Redd' xxixs. iiijd. ext', iiijd. is added.—Thomas Goldsmith generos' tenet o'ia il' septem claus' terr' prat' et pastur' nup' perquisit' Rob'ti Soulley Ar' viz.: un' claus' vocat' Ridley vawr un' claus' vocat' Ridley menith un' claus' vocat' Ridley bant vechan un' claus' vocat' y werglodd le eight acres in seperal' p'cell' un' claus' voc' y arwynos p' est' in toto . . 70 0 0

Redd' xs. ext'.—Johannes Dauies generos' tenet tres mess' et om'ia structur' eidem messuag' spectan' et p'cell' terr' vocat' p' nomina de Kae bichan et duodecem claus' vocat' Kay cochion nup' perquisit' Rob'ti Soulley Ar' continen' p' estimac'o'em . . 20 0 0

Redd' xd. ext'.—Hugo ap Will'm tenet vn' claus' nup' perquisit' Rob'ti Soulley Ar' vocat' yr Erw cont' p' estimat' . . 2 0 0

Redd' xxvijs. vd. ob. ext'. The old rent was xxxjs. ob., whereof Cornelius Manley payes xvjd.; Edw. Puleston, ijs.; Tho. Hope, ijd.; Rob. Elice, jd.—Rogerus Jones generos'[1] tenet vn' capital' mess' vocat' llwyn Onn et om'ia structur' gard' pomar' cum pertinenciis et 19 claus' sive parcell' terr' arr' prat' pastur' bosc' et subbosc' eidem messuag' spectan' in villa de Abimbury vocat' p' no'i'a de Bryn y bellan un' claus' vocat' Gwerglodd vadock un'

[1] Roger Jones was the eldest son of John Jones of Llwyn On, Esq., and Dorothy his wife, daughter of Edward Puleston of Trefalun, and Margaret his wife, daughter and coheiress of John Almor of Almor, Esq. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Jones of Ridley, second son of Robert Jones of Llwyn On, Esq., and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Roger Puleston of Emral, Knt. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*.

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claus' vocat' Croft Ellen un' claus' vocat' y ddol un' claus' vocat' y Werglodd vawr un' claus' vocat' y Coppi un' claus' vocat' Kae y glo et bosc' p't' parcell' vocat' y Frith un' claus' vocat' hen vryn un' claus' vocat' bryn y Fynnon un' claus' vocat' tir doon vcha un' claus' vocat' tir doon yssa un' claus' vocat' Bradleg vawr nunc in tres p'cell' un' claus' vocat' Kae coch un' claus' vocat' y Koed duo parcell' in Campo voc' tir y pant un' parcell' in Campo vocat' bryn Einon' goch 141 0 0

Idem tenet ib'm un' al' tenementu' gard' et pomar' et sex parcell' terr' in tenura sive occupac'o'ne Rogeri Griffith un' claus' vocat' Kae Messa yr ty un' claus' vocat' Cae vcha vn' claus' vocat' yr Erw valch un' claus' vocat' y sovyl gwenith un' claus' vocat' y ddol vawr un' claus' vocat' y ddol vechan et un' parcell' vocat' y singrig et vn' pomariu' in tenura Hugoni ap Dauid .

Idem tenet ib'm vn' al' tenementu' nunc in tenura sive occupac'one Edwardi ap John Robt' et vn' p'cell' terr' vocat' Kae Hick .

Et vnu' tenementu' cum Dom' horr' gardiu' &c. nunc in tenura Will'mi Dauid et vn' claus' vocat' Erw Bantery nunc in duo cont' p' estimat' in toto 140 0 0

Memorand'.—The auncient rent of the aforesaid tenementes and landes was 31*s.* ob., viz., Roger Jones, gent., 27*s.* v*d.* ob.; Cornelius Manley, 16*d.*; Thomas Hope, ij*d.*; John Robt. ap Ellis, 1*d.*; and Edward Puleston, 2*s.*

Redd' xiiij*s.* ij*d.* ext'.—Edwardus Parry generos' tenet vn' mess' et om'ia structur' eidem pertinen' pomar' gardiu' &c. et undecem claus' terr' arabil' prat' pastur' bosc' et subbosc' in villa de Abimbury vocat' p' seperal' nomina de vizt. un' claus' vocat' Bryn y velin un' claus' vocat' y ddol un' claus' vocat' y Werglodd un' claus' vocat' Kae yr Koed un' claus' vocat' Bradley vath nunc in duo un' claus' vocat' y Tum path un' claus' vocat' Kae marle un' claus' vocat' y Koed un' claus' vocat' y kyvie nessa yr Koed un' claus' vocat' y Kyvie nessa yr llwyn oni un' claus' vocat' y Kyvie bichan p' estim' in toto 40 0 0

Redd' ij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vnu' parva' parcell' bosc' nup' perquisit' Roberti Wyn ap Will'm et nup' terr' Roberti ap Dauid ap Griffith ap Robert in vill' de Abimbery p' est' . . di. acr'

Redd' iij*s.* ij*d.* ext', Eyton.—Edwardus ap John tenet vnu' tenementu' et om'ia structur' pomar' gardin' et quinq' claus' sive parcell' terr' cum pertinen' in villa de Eton vocat' per nomina sequen' viz. un' claus' vocat' Kae Morgan vcha un' claus' vocat' Kae Morgan issa un' claus' vocat' Tal Ardd un' claus' vocat' Kae yollin un' claus' vocat' Kae y vallen et tertia' partem cli' vocat' Maes yr Hendre cont' p' estimat' in toto . . 8 0 0

Redd' iij*s.* viij*d.* ob., and for the landes late Jo. Wynn ap D'd, 11*s.*; for Roger Jones, 1*d.* In toto, v*s.* ix*d.* ob. ext'.—Robertus ap Ellis et Johannes Robt' filius eius tenet vnu' messuagiu' et om'ia structur' pomar' gardiu' eidem spectan' et sexdecem claus' et parcella' terr' arrabil' prat' et pastur' cum pertinen' in Villa de Arbistock vocat' per nom'a sequen' viz.: un' claus' vocat' y Cocksutt un' claus' vocat' tir meriogg nunc in duo un' claus' vocat' tir y Cocksutt un' claus' vocat' y gelly itha un' claus'

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vocat' y gelly gavol un' claus' vocat' y Cockaetun y dicus un' claus' vocat' Cae dd' gam nunc in dua un' claus' vocat' Erw Evn vcha un' claus' vocat' Erw Evn issa un' claus' vocat' y Kae gwenith un' claus' vocat' Kae do un' claus' vocat' y ddwv erw un' claus' vocat' Kae detve un' claus' vocat' gwerglodd gwern inchlig un' claus' vocat' yr Acre Tres butt' in palyskallog novem butt' iacen' in Kae ll'in p' estim' . . .	40	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* ext'.—Humphridus ap John tenet vnu' tenementu' pomar' gardiu' et sex parcell' sive claus' terr' arr' et pastur' in villa de Arbistock vocat' per nomina sequen' viz.: Un' claus' vocat' y ddol un' claus' vocat' y gelly nessa yr street un' claus' vocat' perllan dicus 2 butt' in gelli ganol 3 butt' vn' cutting in tir y Cocksutt 8 butt' plur' in ty y Cocksutt p' estim' . .	4	0	0
Redd' iij*s.* vij*d.* ext'.—Thomas Jones tenet vnu' messuagiu' pomar' gardiu' &c. et quinq' claus' sive parcel' terre arrabil' bosc' pastur' et prat' in Villa de Abimbury vocat' p' nomina sequen' viz.: Un claus' vocat' Kae Ie'nn gam un' claus' vocat' place doyddgv un' claus' vocat' Kae Caled un' claus' vocat' tri Akre p' estimat'	18	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* ext'.—Richardus Bushopp (Cornelius Manley) de St. Assaphe tenet vnu' tenementu' pomariu' gardinu' et octo claus' terr' arrabil' pastur' et prat' cum pertinenc' in Villa de Arbistock vocat' per no'i'a sequen' viz.: Un' claus' vocat' Kae stavell un' claus' vocat' y werglodd tan y ty un' claus' vocat' Kae enion voel un' claus' vocat' gwerglodd Kae Einion un' claus' vocat' Kae Kertwennwr un' claus' vocat' Kae llin' issa un' claus' vocat' Kae llin' vcha un' claus' vocat' y Koed bichan p' est' .	20	0	0
Redd' j*d.* ext'.—Will'mus Kenrick et Thomas Mottershed tenet duo parcell' terr' arrabil' et prat' in Villa de Abimbury cont' p' estimat'	2	0	0
Redd' iiij*s.* x*d.* ext'.—Rogerus Griffith generos' tenet unum messuagiu' pomar' gard' &c. et septem claus' sive parcell' terr' arrabil' prat' et pastur' cum pertinen' in Villa de Eta vocat' per nomina sequen': Un' claus' vocat' Brynshowe un' claus' vocat' erw vith y Kulne un' claus' vocat' y vron' un' claus' vocat' Erw hir un' claus' vocat' y Weirglodd tan y vron un' claus' vocat' Kae boch lod un' claus' vocat' Maes yr Hendre except' divers' butt' in tenura Edri ap John continen' p' estimac'o'em .	22	0	0
Redd' x*x*d. ext'.—Robertus ap Robert tenet vnu' tenementu' pomar' gard' &c. et diuers' parcell' terr' arrabil' cu' pertinen' eidem tenemento spectan' in Villa de Abimbury vocat' p' nomi'a sequen' viz.: Un' claus' vocat' Kae bryn vcha vthllaw r clawdd un' claus' vocat' Kae bryn issa is lawe yr clawdd . .	15	0	0
Redd' xij*d.* ext'.—Ellicius Eton[1] tenet vnu' cottagiu' et diuers'			

[1] Elis Eyton of Erbistog was a Doctor of Physic, and sold his lands to Maurice Matthews, parson, of Erbistog. He was the eldest son (by Anne his wife, daughter and heiress of Elis ab John ab David of Erbistog, and widow of Thomas, second son of Roger Jones of Llwyn On, Esq.) of John Eyton, second son of Roger Eyton of Trefwy or of Eyton Uchaf in the parish

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parcell' terr' arrabil' in Villa de Arbistock vocat' per no'i'a sequen' viz.: Un' claus' vocat' Skwthwr gwedd un' parcell' vocat' Erw Skubor quatuor butt' in Cust y wifan duo butt' in Akre fordd 2 butt' in Kae mab Seision p' estimat' . . 3 0 0

Redd' iiij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet ib'm tertiam partem prati vocata' Golewbadd et tres butt' in Kae Kull p' estimaco'em in toto . 1 0 0

Redd' iij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet ib'm vn' claus' voc' Kae Madwien un' claus' vocat' Kae pen llo un' claus' vocat' Kae pokin vcha un' claus' vocat' Kae pokin issa 4 0 0

Redd' vj*s.* vij*d.* ext'.—Cornelius Manley generos' tenet vnu' capitalem messuagiu' et diuers' tenementa et om'ia structur' pomar' gard' eidem spectan' et claus' terr' arrabil' prat' et pastur' cum pertinen' in Villa de Arbystock vocat' per nom'ia sequen': Un' claus' vocat' Ro un' claus' vocat' price yssa un' claus' vocat' y birth lloydion vcha duodecem butt' in Campo vocat' acre y fordd un' claus' vocat' Kae yr skibor un' claus' vocat' y Wairglodd un' claus' vocat' y brin bichan 30 0 0

Redd' xvij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vn'al' cotagiu' et dua' parcell' terr' eidem spectan' un' claus' vocat' y ddol et duas parvas parcellas terre p' estimac'o'em.

Idem tenet un' al' ten'tu' in occupac' John Gr. cum brib' p'cell' terr' eidem spectan' p' estimat'.

Idem tenet vn' al' tent' in occupac' Margaret ux' dd' cum vn' le yorde et vna' p'cell' terr' vocat' grost William eidem spectan' et vn' claus' vocat' Kae yr Towr.

Idem tenet divers' al' parcellas terre nup' perquisit' Rogeri Johnes generos' vocat' p' no'i'a sequen' viz.: Un' claus' vocat' bryn y Fynnon un' claus' vocat' Croft Will'm Wair un' claus' vocat' Croft Will'm issa un' claus' vocat' tyfyn Dreiniog 4 butt' in acre y fordd un' parcell' in perth lloydion 2 parcell' in Kae dauid 2 parcell' in tir yr helig un' parcell' vocat' y Roe un' claus' vocat' skowen tres parcellas in Maes yllnu un' claus' vocat' Kae ll'm un' claus' vocat' bryn y mehig 2 butt' adiacen' bryn y mehig un' claus' vocat' gwern' y gasseg un' claus' vocat' skwthwrgam un' parcell' in Campo vocat' yr hirdir 2 parcell' in Kae yr Skubo' un' claus' vocat' Erw skubo' in toto p' est' . . . 20 0 0

Redd' vs. xj*d.* ob. ext'.—Idem tenet un' al' tenementu' pomar' gard' &c. et claus' terr' arrabil' et pastur' in Arbystock vocat' per nom'i'a sequen' viz.: Un' claus' vocat' Erw Wellt un' claus' vocat' y Wierglodd hir un' claus' vocat' Kae yr Kill 4 butt' in Maes y skawen un' claus' vocat' Errow yr garreg un' parcell' in tir y ddermyn tres parcell' in Kay y p'son duas parcell' in Maes y llaun vcha una' parcell' in Maes y llaun issa duas parcellas vocat' y ddol Fa un' parcell' vocat' yr wyth quiscoed un' parcell'

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of Bangor is y Coed, descended from Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine,* a lion rampant *sable,* armed and langued *gules.* Roger Eyton of Trefwy or Eyton Uchaf (the eldest son of the above named Roger Eyton), who was living in A.D. 1587, sold the ancient mansion of Eyton Uchaf to one William Basnett, and the place is now called Plas Basnett. (Cae Cyriog MS. See pedigree.)

A. R. P.

in clauso vocat' y priss un' parcell' in Campo de Ellis ap John ap Dauid 11 0 0

Redd' xxxj*s.* ij*d.* ob. ext'.—Georgius (John) Salisbury generos' tenet unu' messuagiu' et om'ia structur' eidem spectan' cu' sex parcellis terre arrabil' et pastur' in Arbistock vocat' p' nomina sequen' viz.: Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw hir un' claus' vocat' Kae potkin un' claus' vocat' y panyle un' claus' vocat' Kae grano vichan un' claus' vocat' y' panyle bir un' claus' vocat' y panyle Coyd un' claus' vocat' nant yr huidd'.

Idem tenet un' al' tenementu' in occupac'one Tho'e ap William cum parcell' terr' viz.: Un' claus' vocat' Kae bichan un' claus' vocat' yr Ardd un' parcell' in Acre y fordd.

Idem tenet vn' ten'tu' in Acre Morgan ap Thomas cum duabus p'cell' terr' eide' spectan' vocat' y plasse.

Idem tenet vn' al' tenementu' nunc in occupac'o'e Rob'ti ap Ellis Vaughan et un' parcell' terr' vocat' Kae Marle nunc in tribus parcellis 70 0 0

Idem tenet vn' al' tenementu' in occupac'o'e Humphridi ap Rice et duas parcellas terre eidem spectan' vizt.: Un' claus' vocat' yr helt un' al' claus' vocat' yr Ardd.

Idem tenet sex claus' sive parcellas terr' in Arbistock vocat' p' nomina sequen' viz.: Un' claus' vocat' y Werglodd un' claus' vocat' yr Acre un' claus' vocat' Kae llwydd un' claus' vocat' Kae Marle un' claus' vocat' Kae Enion badda un' claus' vocat' yr Erw yn y preece continen' per estimac'o'em in toto . .

Redd' ij*s.* viij*d.* ext'. The old rent was ij*s.* ij*d.* Gabriell Goodman payes iiij*d.*, and Edw. Parry ij*d.*—Humfridus ap Robert ap Will'm ap Rob't ap Dauid ap Griffith ap Robert generos' tenet vnu' messuagiu' gard' &c. cum novem claus' sive parcellis terr' arrabil' prat' et pastur' cu' pertinen' in Vill' de Abimberie vocat' p' nomina sequen' vizt.: Un claus' vocat' Kay yr bont un' claus' vocat' broad ley vechan un' claus' vocat' y sovill haidd al's Kae Cocksuit un' claus' vocat' y wern' vechan un' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd un' claus' vocat' Kae bychan un' claus' vocat' Kae Mawr nunc in tribus p'cell' continen' in toto per estimac' 50 0 0

Memorand', the olde rent was 3*s.* 4*d.*, whereof Humphrey ap Robert 2*s.* 8*d.*, Gabriell Goodman 4*d.*, et Edw. Parry 2*d.*

Redd' xij*s.* ij*d.* ext'.—Johannes Saunders generos' tenet' vn' capital' messuag' vocat' plas issa et un' struttur' pomar' gard', &c. eidem pertinen' et viginti et tres claus' sive parcellas terr' arrabil' bosc' prat' et pastur' cum pertinen' in Villa de Abimbury et un' claus' vocat' bryn bee in Villa de Acton vocat' p' nomina sequen' viz.: Un' claus' vocat' Kae Drain un' claus' vocat' Kae gloyn un' claus' vocat' Kae Kydivo' un' claus' vocat' Kae gwerglodd Kae Kydivo' un' claus' vocat' bryn Eignion Coch except' un' parcell' de Roger Johnes generos' un' claus' vocat' y wern un' claus' vocat' Kae yr gwyrtheg un' claus' vocat' Kae yr pant un' claus' vocat' tir y pant except' 2 parcell' de Roger Johnes generos' un' claus' vocat' yr Hwlahir al's vawr un' claus' vocat' y Kae glas un' claus' vocat' pant y buarth bychan un' claus' vocat' pant y buarth mawr un' claus' vocat' y Kae Ithin bichan

	A.	R.	P
le path per foultern part' de Kae Ithin bychan un' claus' vocat' yr Hwla vechan nunc diuis' in duas un' claus' vocat' Kae dicus un' claus' vocat' y plas coch Cutta un' claus' vocat' y brin Eythmog un' claus' vocat' brin pant un' claus' vocat' y gwerglodd bryn Eithmog un' claus' vocat' bryn y bee in Vill' de Acton .	24	0	0
Redd' iiij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vnu' al' tenementu' gard' &c. et tres p'cell' terr' eidem spectan' nup' Griffith ap Howell defunct' et nunc in tenura Relict Griffith continen' in toto p' estimat' .			
Redd' xviij*s.* iij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vn' al' messuag' sive tenementu' in Abimbury in occupac'o'e Randle William et om'ia al' claus' vocat' p' nomi'a Maesidd John al' Ie'nn ap Gruff' Kay Morgan et gwerglodd Kay Morgan nunc in diuers' p'cell' p' est'	24	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* viij*d.*—Edwardus Broughton miles tenet vnu' messuag' sive tenementu' in Abimbury nunc in tenura Hugoni ap D'd et gwern' baen et bryn y velyn nunc in diuers' parcell' p' estimac'	20	0	0
Redd' ij*s.*—Idem tenet vnu' al' tenementu' in Marchwiell et tres claus' terr' nunc in tenura Kenrick Pova nuper perquisit' Georgii Salisbury Armiger continen' p' estimac'o'em . .	25	0	0
Redd' iij*s.* iij*d.* ext'.—Rogerus Terry cl'icus tenet vnu' tenement' et om'ia structur' gard' &c. cum claus' terr' nup' perquisit' Ed'ri Puleston defunct' nuper terr' Johannis Saunders generos' vocat' p' noi'a sequen' viz : Kae yr mynach nunc in tribus parcell' un' claus' vocat' Kae yr lloe nunc in tres p'cell' un' claus' vocat' gwerglodd Kae yr lloy un' claus' vocat' y ddol continen' p' est'	58	0	0
Redd' v*s.* iij*d.* ext'.—Edwardus Wright generos' tenet iure vxor' octo claus' sive parcell' terr' arrabil' prat' et pastur' in Villa de Abimbury vocat' p nomi'a de 3 claus' viz. : Un' claus' vocat' Kae mynath un' claus' vocat' Cowe pasture un' claus' vocat' Kilne Croft' et pistriu' sup' edificat' un' claus' vocat' Caulfe croft 2 prat' continen' p' estimac'o'em	16	0	0
Redd' iiij*s.* iij*d.* ext'. The old rent was viij*s.*, whereof Robert ap Elice ij*s.*, and Humfrie ap Jo. 11*s.* The iij*d.* is for Jo. Wynn ap S'r Mathew.—Johannes Wynn generos' tenet vn' capitalem messuagiu' cum tribus aliis tentis &c. pomar' gard' eidem spectan' et viginti et tres claus' sive parcell' terr' arrabil' prat' et pastur' cum pertinenc' vocat' p' nomi'a sequen' viz. : Un' claus' vocat' Kae veth y ty un' claus' vocat' y pale vcha un' claus' vocat' y pale issa un' claus' vocat' y pale y scall un' claus' vocat' yr helt un' claus' vocat' y ddol un' claus' vocat' Kae Einion un' claus' vocat' Erwy gegin un' claus' vocat' Erw dan y popty un' claus' vocat' bryn y meddig un' claus' vocat' y Nant vawr un' claus' vocat' y Nant vechan un' claus' vocat' y werne un' claus' vocat' Erwe vrth y velin sex butt' et 11 head butt' in borthlo un' parcell' in Kay yr Kill un' parcell' in Maes y blaun 2 parcell' in Kae Acre y Fordd un' parcell' in plasie Mawr et un' parcell' in grost gwill'm un' claus' vocat' y plas bichan un' claus' vocat' y pale Itha un' claus' vocat' y pale bychan un' claus' vocat' y pale gwydd continen' in toto p' estimac'o'em . . .	51	0	0
Memorand', the old rent was 8*s.*, viz. by John Wynn 4*s.*, by Robert ap Ellis 11*s.*, and Humphrey ap John 2*s.*			
Idem Johannes tenet duo molend' granat' in Arbistock super Riuul' de Dee p' Redd' vt supra in iiij*s.* iij*d.*			

	A.	R.	P.
John Jeffreyes, esq., is charged and payes this rent.—Danidus Eaton generos' tenet tres p'cell' terr' in Arbistock nup' perquisit de Johanne Decka defunct' vocat' p' nomina de lletty D'd viz.: Unam parcellam in Kae yokin unam parcellam in Helt Coediog p' estimat'	11	0	0
Jerard Eton is charged with this rent.—Idem tenet in Arbistock un' al' p'cell' in Pavyle nup' perquisit' de Jacobo Eyton p' est'	1	0	0
Redd' xxxiij*s.* v*d.* ob. ext'.—Jerardus Eyton Armiger[1] tenet in Eyton unu' capitalem messuagiu' cum pertinen' viz.: Un' claus' vocat' y nant un' claus' vocat' tir Kae yr porthor un' claus' vocat' y Wern' vawr un' claus' vocat' le gidrost un' prat' vocat' le little meadowe un' claus' vocat' Kae helig mawr un' claus' vocat' Kae helig bychan un' claus' vocat' Kae yr meirech un' claus' vocat' tir maes y pentre un' claus' vocat' Kae Coch un' claus' vocat' Rusgruyth un' claus' vocat' y ddol hir un' claus' vocat' y ddol goch un' claus' vocat' y ddol vechan un' claus' vocat' doll y Cult un' claus' vocat' doll fwia un' claus' vocat' doll issa un' claus' vocat' dol vcha un' claus' vocat' dol y seallog un' claus' vocat' bryn Coch un' claus' vocat' Kae bichan un' claus' vocat' Kae griffith un' claus' vocat' Kae dio un' claus' vocat' Kae Clomendu un' tenement' in occupac'o'e Edri ap dd' un' tenement' in occupac'o'e Edri Prince un' tenement' in occupac'o'e Joh'is Randle un' tenement' in occupac'o'e Edri Smith . . .	100	0	0
Idem tenet in Pentre Eyton un' tenementum cum pertinen' viz.: Un' claus' vocat' Kae glas un' claus' vocat' Dol Howdl bamwr un' claus' quod Margaret vx' Ellis occupat' un' claus' vocat' Kae Rhig cont' in toto p' estimac'o'em			
Redd' xiij*s.* ij*d.* ext', added 11*di.*—Edwardus Bromfield generos' tenet in Eyton unu' messuagiu' cum pertinenc' et sex p'cellas terr' viz.: Un' claus' vocat' y Kae Nessa ir ty un pratum un' claus' vocat' Kae yr banadle un' claus' vocat' Kae Canol duo claus' sup' Rivul' de Dee p' est'	40	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* v*d.* ext'.—Rogerus Ellis[2] generos' tenet vn' claus' terr' in Villa Marthwiell cont' p' estimat' . . .	4	0	0

[1] Gerard Eyton of Eyton, Esq., was afterwards made a knight banneret by King Charles I. He was a zealous and distinguished Royalist, and was in arms against the Commonwealth in the Castle of Denbigh when it surrendered to the Parliamentary forces. He compounded for his property, which was sequestered. (Royalist Composition Papers.) The Eytons of Eyton are lineally descended from Elidyr, lord of Eyton, Erlisham, Borasham, Sutton, and Rhwytyn, who bore *ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*, the second son of Rhys Sais, lord of Chirk, Whittington, Oswestry, Nanheudwy, and Maelor Saesneg. Rhwytyn is a township in the manor of Rhiwfabon.

[2] Roger Ellis of Alrhey was the only son of Humphrey Ellis of that place, by Dorothy his wife, daughter and coheiress of Edward Jones of Plas Cadwgan, Esq., High Sheriff for Denbighshire in A.D. 1576, and who was put to death by Elizabeth in London on the 21st Sept., 1586. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Knt., and Catherine his wife, daughter of Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion statant guardant *gules*.

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' x*d*. ob. q' ext.—Johannes Jefferyes Armiger tenet purpart' terr' de Johanne Decka fil' Thome Decka continen' p' estimac'	100	0	0
Redd' xxxvij*s*. ij*d*. ext'.—Idem tenet sex seperal' claus' terr' in Abimbury aliquando terr' Joh'is Decka cont' p' estimat' .			
Redd' ij*s*. ext'.—Edwardus Puleston tenet un' toft' et quatuor claus' sive parcellas terr' in Abimbury nuper perquisit' de Rogero Johnes generos' continen' p' estimac'o'em . . .	12	0	0
Redd' xxx*s*. ext'.—Idem tenet vn' messuag' sive tenementu' pomar' gard' et divers' claus' terr' prat' et pastur' eidem messuag' spectan' iacen' in Abimbury vawr voc' per nomi'a de Coed Abimbury partem terr' nup' Roberti Sonlley Armigeri continen' p' est' .	70	0	0
Redd' xvj*d*. ob. ext'.—Robertus Lloyd gener' Griffith Mathew et Robertus Mathew tenet comvnam parcellam terr' in Abimbery m' terr' Roberti ap Griff' ap Hoell p' redd' xv*d*. ob. p' est' vt dicitur			
Redd' xxxij*s*. iiij*d* ext'.—Johannes Edwardes generos' tenet quatuor messuagia sive tenementa cum pertinenc' in Arbistock continen' p' estim'	66	di.	
Redd' ij*d*. ext'.—Thomas Hope tenet vnam parcellam terr' vocat' Kae Maddock Eyton nuper perquisit' de Rogero Jones generos' cont' p' estimat'	4	0	0
Redd' iiij*d*. ext'.—Gabriel Goodman Armiger iure uxoris tenet unum tenementu' et quatuor claus' eidem spectan' quondam terr' Roberti ap William continen' p' estimac'o'em . .	20	0	0
Redd' xv*s*. ext'.—Will'mus Vaughan Armiger iure uxoris tenet vnum capitalem messuagiu' et diuers' claus' sive parcellas terre in Eyton continen' per estimac'o'em	23	0	0
The inheritance is in William Basnet.[1]			
Redd' vj*d*.—Robertus Lloyd et Will'mus Erthig tenet vn' p'cella' terr' sup' qui' un' molend' fullonis fuit nup' terr' dd' go' ap Hoell			
Redd' ij*s*. ext'.—Edwardus Puleston tenet unam parcellam terr' vocat' Cae banadle al' Erw vanadle in Abimbury p' estimac' .	4	0	0
Gabriel Goodman tenet vnam parcellam terr' in Acton vocat' Kae Edithum cont' p' est'			
Memorand'.—John ap John ap Robert doth pay for theis two parcells of land, 2*s*.			
Redd' ij*s*. v*d*.—Robertus Puleston tenet purpart 3 acras terr'.			
Redd' xviij*d*. ext'. Answered in Dyn'nlle.—Cornelius Manley generos' tenet totu' sive partem vn' parcell' vn' tenement' et in claus' in Dyn'lle et Ruabon continen' p' estimac'o'em . .			
M'd.—Edward Eyton Armiger payeth the Rent of xviij*d*. per ann' for it. 4'o Eliz. it was William Eytons.			

S'm' Redd' libroru' tenen' § xxiij*li*. xvj*s*. j*d*. q'.
4'o Eliz. § xxiij*li*. xv*s*. x*d*. q'.

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[1] William Basnett purchased the ancient mansion and estate of Eyton Uchaf from Roger Eyton, Esq., and called the place, after himself, Plas Basnett.

	A.	R.	P.
MANERIU' DE ABIMBERIE.—TENENTES PER DIMISSIONES.			
Redd' vij*s.* iiij*d.* ext'.—Nicholaus Fortescue miles tenet vn' claus' in Abimbury vocat' Akre Gwenlle p' estimac'o'em . lx*s.*	7	0	0
No coppie shewed 4'o Eliz. By the presentment of the Jurie, Edward Bromfield holds this in right of S'r Nicholas Fortescue.			
Abimbery. Redd' iiij*s.* ext', 23 y. in being ad volunt'.—Thomas Jones tenet vn' claus' vocat' vch Helwyre p' estimac'o'em . xx ij*s.* iiij*d.*	3	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* viij*d.* ext'. Eton.—Jerardus Eyton generos' tenet vn' tenementu' et pomar' in Eton cum crofto adiacen' p' est' xxx*s.*	1	2	0
John Parry et Robert ap Robert vterq' clamat pro se.			
Redd' xj*s.* ext'.—Tenet et vn' tenementu' in Eyton issa cu' p'vo croft' prati adiacen' vocat' Birllan p' estimac'o'em . .	1	1	0
Un' prat' adiacen' vocat' Wirglodd issa p' est' . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' terr' arabil' vocat' Kay skibbo' per estimac'o'em .	3	0	0
lx*s.*	5	3	0
Redd' xx*s.* ext'.—Tenet et piscato'em in Dee, one year in being, cs.			
Sonlley. Redd' xxj*s.* iiij*d.* ext', 29 y. in being.—Thomas Dymock de Sonlle tenet vn' tenementu' gard' et pomar' p' estimac' .	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr person in quo Robertus Sonlle Armiger habet di Acr' sesid cont'	3	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre yr Erw wen deg nunc diuis' in duas claus' p' estimat'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay bichan p' estimat' . . .	3	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Bryn p' estimat'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Bryn issa p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw tan y tye p' est' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw valen lly kye p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' yr Wirglodd terre marisc' sicut diuidet p' est' .	6	0	0
xij*li.*	22	0	20
17 y. in being. Redd' xij*s.* vj*d.* ext'.—Johannes Roberts infans tenet vnu' tenementu' pomar' gard' et croft' p' est' . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Bryn skibbo' p' est' . . .	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay tan y tye p' estimat' . . .	2	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Wirglodd tan y tye p' est' . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' wern y merath p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw fynnon p' est'	0	2	0
cs.	8	3	0
Redd' xij*s.* vj*d.* ext', 17 y. in being.—Edwardus ap Roger tenet vn' tenementu' nup' edificat' super claus' vocat' Bryn vcha per est'	4	2	0
Un' claus' genistos' vocat' Bryn Blethin cum un' mora per estim'	3	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Bryn issa p' estimat' . . .	1	2	0
Un' claus' genistock vocat' Gwern y bryn issa p' estimac'o'em cum mora	2	2	0
vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	11	1	0

	A.	R.	P.
Sonlley. Redd' iiij*s.* iij*d.* ext'.—Hugo Griffith Lloyd tenet vnu' claus' de escaet' nunc divis' in duas partes vocat' Kay Edicenel p' estimac'o'em . . . . . xl*s.*	6	0	0
Cop. 4, Edw. 6. Robertus ap Hoell clamat.			
Sonlley.—Redd' xxxiij*s.* iij*d.* ext', 16 y. in being. Ther was no copie shewed 4 Eliz., but pretended to bee graunted as annexed to his freeholde. Redd' ij*s.*—Richardus Dauies de London Grocer tenet unum tenementu' gard' pomar' et croft' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kevenes iuxta venellam p' estimac'oem .	4	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay glase adiacen' p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Richard Davies is charged more in the Rentall than here, ij*s.*			
Un' claus' adiacen' vocat' yr Erw p' est' . . .	1	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Wirglodd p' est'	2	0	0
Duas clausuras vocat' Kay Christi in quo pars terr' libæ distinct' p' met' p' estimat' vltra	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Gwyn p' estimac'o'em . . .	5	0	0
Un' peciam terre vocat' yr vownog p' est' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' terre stirilis vocat' Kay Ithyn p' estimac'o'em .	2	0	0
Tres claus' terre vocat' Kay Ithyn cum cottag' super edificat' p' estimac'o'em	3	0	0
Un' claus' pastur' vocat' Kay Ken Fynnon p' estimac'o'em .	3	2	0
Un' aliu' claus' vocat' Kay Ken Fynnon issa p' estimac'o'em .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr werne p' estimat' . . .	2	0	0
Un' croft' vocat' Kay gwyn p' estimat' . . .	0	0	20
Un' croft' vocat' yr Erw vech gowen y' skibbet' p' estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
xvij*li.*	35	2	20
This was held as annexed to his freehold by a coppie pretended, but not shewed, and after graunted by lease, 37 Eliz., and therefore not within the composition.			
Redd' ij*s.* ext'.—Robertus Sonlle tenet de predict' terr' vn' claus' vocat' gwerne adda p' est' . . . xxx*s.*	4	0	0
Sonlley. Redd' xv*s.* iij*d.* ext', 17 y. in being.—Franciscus Baylie tenet vnu' tenement' gard' pomar' et croft' vocat' Houseend field adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	1	3	0
Un' claus' terr' arrabil' adiacen' vocat' Sheepcote field per estim'	2	2	0
Duas moras vocat' Werne y tan y tye p' estimat' . .	1	3	0
Duas clausur' terr' vocat' Wheatmore iuxta rivul' p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Un' croft' iuxta Wheatmoar p' estimat' . . .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' long croft p' estimat' . . .	1	0	0
Un' claus' terr' arrabil' vocat' fallow field p' estimac'o'em .	2	0	0
vj*li.* xs.	11	2	0
Redd' xlvij*s.* iij*d.* ext', 19 y. in being.—Robertus Sonlley senior Armiger tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinenciis in Sonlle vnu' claus' vocat' Kay yr Skibbo' al' vocat' Kay Newydd nunc divis' 6 parcell' vnu' claus' vocat' Gwriglodd Sonlle nunc in duas parcellas vocat' Kay vcha vn' claus' voc' Banhadlog un' al' claus' vocat' spiddaden nunc in duas parcellas vnam peciam quondam pars Kay yr Skibbo' in claus' Thome Dymock in toto p' estim'	50	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' ij*s.* ext'.—Tenet et vnu' cottag' in Sonlle nup' Roberti ap Dauid et duas parcellas in septem claus' vocat' Maes sudd Sonlle per estimac'o'em in toto cu' preceden' . . .	4	0	0
xxiij*li.*	54	0	0
Redd' concealed.—Richardus Leighton tenet vnu' claus' terre nup' in tenura Gr' ap Jenkyn Morton[1] ad volunt' vocat' Kay Meyon p' estimat' . . . . in meus xx*s.*	1	0	0
This is concealed, and fitt to bee seised.			
Cackadutton. Redd' vj*s.* iiij*d.* ext', 29 y. in being.—Thomas Gouldmith tenet vnu' messuag' in Cakadutton nup' in tenura Thome Roydon gard' et pomar' et duo cla' voc' y Kae tan y ty p' est' .	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' tyre bleddyn p' estimac'o'em . .	5	2	0
liij*s.* iiij*d.*	5	2	20

ARBISTOCK.

Harl. 3696, *fo.* 260 B.

Expired 8 y. since. Redd' vij*s.* ext'.—Rogerus ap John tenet vnu' tenementu' et vn' claus' vocat' tyre yr Akre nup' terr' Joh'is Gittins iure uxor'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Koed p' estimat'	3	0	0
Duas claus' vocat' tyre y Krimble p' est' . . .	3	0	0
iiij*li.* x*s.*	9	0	0
Arbistock. 8 y. since expired.—Will'mus ap Edward tenet de eisdem terr' Johannis Gittins duo cotag' 2 gard' et 4 croft' vocat' y beddo p' estimac'o'em	3	2	0
Redd' xiij*s.* ext'.—Un' claus' vocat' yr Akre vcha p' est' .	4	0	0
Un' claus' adiacen' vocat' Kay yokin p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Kay hyre p' estimat' . . .	3	0	0
Duo claus' iuxta Dom' nup' in vno voc' yr quity a tan y tyre p' est'	3	0	0
Duo croft' vocat' Kenen Kelle p' estimat' . . .	3	0	0
viij*li.*	19	2	0
Expired 8 y. since. Redd' vj*s.* ext'.—Johannes Thomas infans tenet vn' tenement' pomar' et gard' et vn' claus' adiacen' vocat' y placy p' estimat'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Gwenidd p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erow Marle p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' nunc divis' in quatuor p' estimac'o'em . .	5	0	0
vj*li.*	11	0	0

[1] Jenkyn Morton was the son of John ab Ithel Fychan ab Ithel Hynaf ab Llewelyn Fychan ab Llewelyn Foel ab Madog Foel of Marchwiail, ab Iorwerth ab Hwfa Fychan ab Hwfa Grug ab Sanddef of Marchwiail, fourth son of Elidir ab Rhys Sais, lord of Eyton. *Ermine*, a lion rampant in a border *azure*. He married Angharad, daughter of Morgan ab Llewelyn of Sonlli, by whom he had three sons, Robert, Gruffydd, and John.

A. R. P.

Arbistock. Redd' xxij*d*. ext', one y. in being.—Rogerus Griffith tenet vnu' claus' nunc divis' in duas claus' voc' yr Acr' et Erw Lloyd . . . . . xvj*s*. 2 0 0

S'm' Redd' tenen' ad volunt' et p' dimiss' xj*li*. xij*s*. x*d*. 4 Eliz. § xj*li*. v*s*. vj*d*. q'.

MANERIU' DE ISCOYD.—LIBERE TENENTES.

Harl. 3696, fo. 262 B.

In Sutton. Redd' xv*s*. iiij*d*. ext'.—Richardus Parry prouidencia diuina Ep'us sancti Assaphen' tenet libere ibidem vnum messuagium dua horrea' vnum pomarium unum gardnum cum pertinen' modo in tenura Johannis Harry vnum cottagium in tenura Thome ap William vnum cottagiu' et gardinu' in tenura Griffithi ap William vnum cottagium in tenura Ellis Dauid et clausuras sive parcellas terre prati et pastur' quarum prima vocatur Kaye madd' ap Meredith secunda Kaye ddv Tertia Kaye tan y gwerme quarta sex seliones quinta Kae hova sexta dole dicus vonga' septima dole Griffith octaua croftum apud finem ponti nona Erow yr gongle decima duas parcellas in Kae Griffith vndecima purpartem in Kae huckin Rhwth duodecima quatuor parcellas in dole ganol decima tertia quatuor seliones prope Kae do decima quarta quatuor dissectiones et capitalem terram in tire y dwc Ka decima quinta Gwerglodd kae lleikv decima septa duas acras in Gwerne Igmore decima septima quatuor parcellas in Kylvach y Cregin decima octaua y ddole issa decima nona paruu' croftu' prope le goedva vicesima duas clausuras per domu' Wall'i Griffith vicesima prima veterem acram in acre Warwick vicesima secunda parcell' in terra Roydon prope ades vidue probert nuper terr' Johannis Harry et Johannis Sutton continen' in toto per estimac'o'em octoginta acras per redditum annualem . 1 messuag' 3 cott' 80 0 0

Sutton. Redd' ix*s*. v*d*. ext'. The Rentall more by xix*di*. ob. and ij*d*.—Idem Rich'us tenet in Sutton vnum cottagium vnum horreum et duodecem clausuras sive parcellas terr' quarum prima Bellan Owen secunda Kae Gongle Tertia vndecem seliones quarta Kae tan y Kilne quinta Kae Snap sexta Coed Kae Snap septima tire y ducka octaua Erow gamet Kae do nova decima y dolydd vndecima tres seliones et capital' terr' in dole ganol duodecima septem seliones in gwern llyn teg nuper terr' medith John continen' per estimac'o'em triginta acras per redditu' 1 cott' et 1 horreu' 30 0 0

Sutton. Redd' xij*d*. ext', add iij*d*.—Johannes Humfrey tenet in Sutton vnu' messuagium cum pertinen' et vna' parcellam terr' vocat' Kae Griffith modo divis' in tres partes nuper terr' Johannis Sutton continen' per estimac'o'em quatuor acras sub redditu' annualem . . . 1 messuag' 4 0 0

Boras. Redd' xvij*d* ext'.—Joh'es Jeffreys tenet in Borras vnum messuagium cum pertinen' et quasdam terras eidem adiungen'

	A.	R.	P.
sive spectan' nuper terr' Georgii Salisbery Ar' continen' per estimac'o'em quindecem acras . . 1 messuag'	15	0	0
Erles. Redd' xxxiiij*s.* ext'.—Joh'es Dauis in Erles[1] tenet duo messuagia et septemdecem parcellas terr' cum pertin' eidem adiacen' sive pertinen' quaru' prima vocatur Kaer Saer secunda p'th y velin tertia Kae do quarta Kae glas yssa quinta Kae glas vcha sexta Kaer gwrageth modo diuis' in duas partes septima gwergloth Kae gwragaeth octaua brine y gilvach modo diuis' in tres parcellas noua gwerne brine y gilvach decima perth y bee yssa vndecima perth y bee vcha duodecima Kae y llyva' decima tertia Kae fynon modo diuis' in duas partes decima quarta Kae Bandle decima quinta Kae bychan decima sexta Kae lleaden nup' terr' Edwardi Erles continen' per estimac'o'em ducentas acras per redditu' annualem . . 2 messuagia	200	0	0
Redd' ij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet quosdam seliones terr' iacen' infra aliquas prenominatas parcellas perquisit' de Margareta Puleston vidua et Johanne Puleston filio suo et herede per redditu' annualem . . . . . seliones			
Dutton y braine. Redd' vij*s.* ext'.—Johannes Calueley tenet in Dutton y braine libere duo tenementa cum pertinen' et septemdecem clausuras siue parcellas terr' eidem adiacen' siue pertinen' quaru' prima vocatur Kae poptie secunda et tertia Kae hier quarta y trowstlon quinta Maes bichan sexta y Kae do septima Kae do bychan octaua le Accor noua et decima govynis vndecima duodecima decima tertia et decima quarta le Kae Neweth decima quinta le meadowe decima sexta et decima septima Mayes Willia' Eytton contin' per estimac'o'e'm viginti septem acras per redditu' annualem . . 2 tenementa	27	0	0
Redd' vij*s.* ext'.—Idem tenet vnu' aliu' messuagium in Dutton braine cum pertinen' et quinque clausuras siue parcellas terr' prati et pasture eidem spectan' quaru' prima vocatur Potwell meadowe quarta le hier tithin quinta inferius tithen continen' per estimac'o'em viginti quatuor acras per redditum annualem 1 messuag'	24	0	0
Dutton Deeffeth. Redd' iiij*s.* ext'.—Idem tenet in Dutton Deeffeth vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinen' et decem clausuras siue parcellas terr' prati et pasture prima et secunda vocantur Mayes Howell goch tertia et quarta y garthe quinta Perth Ennion sexta y Kae glase septima y Kae tan y tye octava et nona y grodire sub viam decima tiere y garreg contin' per estimac'o'em triginta duas acras per redditu' annualem . . 1 messuag'	32	0	0
Dutton y braine. Redd' vij*d.*—Idem tenet clausuram vocat' y Erew bychan in Dutton y braine continen' per estimac'o'em septem acras per redditu' annualem . . .	7	0	0

[1] John Davies of Erlisham, or Erlys, was the son of Richard Davies of Erlys in Iscoed, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of John Royden of Iscoed, Esq. He married Jane, daughter of Cynwrig Eyton of Eyton, Esq. Richard Davies was the son of David, second son of Howel ab Edward Puleston ab Madog Puleston, of Plas Isaf in Christionydd. *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three mullets of the field, for Madog Puleston. See Pedigree.

A. R. P.

Dutton Braine, Caga Dutton. Redd' iij*s.* vij*d.* ext'.—Johannes Taylor tenet in Dutton braine et Caga Dutton vnum messuagiu' cum pertinen' et quatuordecem clausuras siue parcellas terre prima secunda et tertia vocantur le Orchard Croftes quarta y tire glibion quinta y cauluer croft continen' per estimac'o'em septem acras per redditum annualem duorum solidaru' et vnius denarii sexta et septima Talarey y braine octaua Clay Croft nona gilvach llv'e Taylor decima ould house Croft vndecima brode Croft duodecima place dauid ap Yolline continen' per estimac'o'em quatuordecem acras per redditum annualem quatuordecem denarioru' decima tertia Mayes gwine decima quarta le great acre iacen' in clausura vocat' yr hiredire in Caga Dutton continen' per estimac'o'em quinque acras per redditum quinque denarioru' . . . . 1 messuag' 26 0 0

Cacadutton. Redd' vij*s.* ext'.—Edwardus Puleston Ar' tenet in Caga Dutton et Dutton y braine tria messuagia cum pertinen' et quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terre continen' per estimac'o'em viginti acras per redditum annualem . 3 messuag' 20 0 0

Ruitton. Redd' iij*s.* ext'.—Thomas Gouldsmith tenet in Ruitton vnam officinam pistoriam et dimidiu' pomarii horreu' et alias domus externas et tres parcellas terre eidem spectan' prima vocatur Kae Rhige secunda y Kae wrth y berllan tertia yr Erowe modo diuis' in duas clausuras per redditum annualem . Redd' iij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet ibidem vnam aliam parcellam terre vocat' Erles continen' per estimac'o'em vnam acram per redditu' 1 0 0

Sutton. Redd' v*s.* iij*d.* ext'.—Rogerus Royden Ar[1] tenet infra villam de Sutton vnum messuagium et sex seperales parcellas continen' per estimac'o'em duodecem acras et decem acras amplius terr' iacen' ibidem in diuersis variis locis per principalem annualem redditu' . . . 1 messuagiu' 22 0 0

Redd' iij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet infra villam de Sutton vnum messuagium et sex parcellas terre et duas parcellas terre in loco vocat' acre Warwick necnon duas acras et vnam aliam parcellam vocat' Kayeye per redditu' annualem principalem . . .

Redd' vj*s.* j*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet infra villam de Sutton tria messuagia nuper terr' Johannis Decka phillip continen' per estimac'o'em tresdecem acras et quinque parcellas terre ibidem continen' per estimac'o'em duas acras et dimid' necnon tres seliones vocat' tiere y Cambull continen' dimid' acre terre et duas parcellas terre continen' vna' rodam in loco vocat' Kay y Kill per redditu' annuale' principalem . . 3 messuag' 19 0 0

Redd' j*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet infra villam de Sutton tres parcell' terre nuper terr' Rob'ti lloyd ap lancelot lloyd[2] continen' per estimac'o'em quatuor acras ant' eo circiter . . . 4 0 0

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[1] Roger Royden of Iscoed, Esq., a captain in the Royal army, was the son of John Royden of Holt, by his first wife, Anne, daughter of William Chambers of Sussex. He married Jane, daughter of Thomas Powell of Horalli, Esq. *Vert*, three roebucks' heads erased in bend *or*; in dexter chief, a rose of the second. See pedigree.

[2] Of Yr Orsedd Goch.

A. R. P.

Sutton. Redd' xvj*s.* iij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet infra villam de Sutton varias parcellas terr' quarum prima vocatur le great gilvach secunda glan y Cauene tertia y Pulley wheade quarta Pulley wheade medowe quinta Clay hill medowe sexta y gilvach gam septima torriad octava y dole yssa nona Clay hill decima le hire Clay hill vndecima y dole vcha duodecima medietat' in ystem y gored continen' p' estimac'o'em centu' acras . . 100 0 0

Sutton. Redd' vj*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vnam parcella' terre in Sutton vocat' y saith acre contin' per estimac'o'em septem acras per Redditu' annualem principalem que terre nuper spectabant Morgano Broughton Armigero 7 0 0

Idem tenet infra Villam de Sutton vnum messuagium et cottagiu' necnon quasdam clausuras terre continen' per estimac'o'em quinque acras vocat' Kay griffith iacen' inter Sutton greene lane et riuum vocat' Calwedocke per redditum annualem . .

Sutton Dutton, Kaga Dutton, Dutton y braine. Redd' xvj*s.* iij*d.* ext'.—D'nus Edwardus Broughton miles tenet infra oppida de Sutton Dutton Deeffeth Kaga Dutton et Dutton y braine quasdam terre parcell' quaru' prima vocatur le Goedva secunda le gryne field tertia y dole issa quarta le newe field quinta Kay stavell sexta le windemill fields septima le grodire octava le three drowstoles nona le winter pastures decima y Kae yr evell modo in duas partes diviss' continen' per estimac'o'em octoginta tres acras per Redditu' principalem annualem . . 83 0 0

Redd' iij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet in oppido de Sutton vnu' messuagium et duas parcellas terre eidem adiungen' sive pertinen' quarum prima vocatur y Kay drenyocke secunda Kay madyn tho continen' per estimac'o'em quatuor acras per redditu' principalem annualem 4 0 0

Idem tenet (ut prefertur) varias parcellas terr' in predictis oppidis vnam parcellam in magno et parvo goydva secundam parcellam vocat' quotie y dole yssa tertiam parcellam in Campo vocat' Kay yr stavell quartam parcellam in medio Drowstole cont' per estimac'o'em ..... acras per redditu' annuale' nuper terr' Johannis Hugh ap Griffith ap Yollin et Will'i ap Hugh filii sui .

Redd' ij*d.* ext'. Kaga Dutton. Redd' v*s.* ext'.—Joh'es Kenrick p' terris lib'is Rogerus Royden tenet in oppido de Kaga Dutton vnum messuagium siue tenementum cum pertinen' suis et quasdam clausuras terr' eidem adiacen' sive pertinen' continen' per estimac'o'em viginti acras vocat' Mayes Will'm eton per principalem annualem redditu' 20 0 0

Dutton Deeffeth. Redd' ij*s.* iij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet infra oppidum de Dutton Deeffeth unu' messuagiu' sive tenementum cum suis pertinen' necnon tres clausuras siue parcellas terre eidem adiungen' . . . . 1 messuagiu' 9 0 0

Kaga Dutton. Redd' ij*d.* ext'.—Dauid Thomas (Will'm Pate) tenet infra oppidu' de Kaga Dutton vnum messuagium sive tenementum continen' per estimac'o'em tres partes acre per redditu' annualem principalem 2 1 0

Sutton. Redd' xvij*d.* ext'.—Will'us ap Hugh tenet infra oppidum de Sutton duas parcellas terre quarum prima vocatur Kae

	A.	R.	P.
lleyckve vcha secunda llay lleyckve yssa modo in duas partes diuiss' continen' per estimac'o'em quinque acras aut eo circiter per principalem annualem redditu'	5	0	0
Dutton Deeffeth. Redd' ij*d*.—Idem tenet infra oppidu' de Dutton Deeffeth vnu' messuagium siue tenementu' cum pertinen' et quinque parcellas terre eidem adiacen' siue pertinen' continen' per estimac'o'em duas acras aut eo circiter per principalem annualem Redditum	2	0	0
Dutton braine. Redd' iij*s*. v*j*d. ext'.—D'nus Petrus Warbarton miles tenet infra oppidum de Dutton y braine vnum messuagium cum suis pertinen' et quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terre eidem adiungen' siue spectan' continen' per estimac'o'em septemdecem acras aut eo circiter nuper terr' Will'i Borras et Joh'is Wine Rich'i et Lanceloti Hughes per reditu' principalem annualem . . . . . 1 messuag'	17	0	0
Bieston. Redd' xvij*s*. vij*d*. ext'.—Laurentius Weles tenet infra oppidum de Beeston quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terr' continen' per estimac'o'em quinquaginta acras aut eo circiter nuper terr' Petri Roydon per redditu' annualem principalem .	50	0	0
Dutto' Deeffeth. Redd' iij*s*. ext'.—Hugo ap William tenet infra oppidum de Dutton Deeffeth quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terre continen' per estimac'o'em duodecem acras aut eo circiter nuper terr' Roberti ap John ap Maddock et Joanne filie eius matris Hugonis ap William per redditu' annualem . .	12	0	0
Etton. Redd' xxij*d*. ext'.—Edwardus ap John de Etton tenet infra villam de Etton quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terr' continen' per estimac'o'em tres acras aut eo nuper terr' Dauidis ap Ellis et yeuan vechan per redditum principalem annualem .	3	0	0
Sutton. Redd' iij*s*. iiij*d*. ext'.—Johannes Rondell Gethine tenet infra oppidu' eo Sutton vnum messuagium siue tenementum cum suis pertinen' et quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terre eidem spectan' siue adiungen' per redditu' annualem principalem § iij*s*. iiij*d*. que quidem terre contin' per estimac'o'em sex acras . . . . . 1 messuag'	6	0	0
Redd' xv*j*s. add' xij*d*.—Joh'es Lloyd ap Richard[1] tenet infra oppidum de Sutton vnum messuagiu' siue tenementu' cum suis pertinen' et quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terre continen' per estimac'o'em nove' acras aut eo circiter per redditu' principalem annualem de . . . 1 messuag'	9	0	0
Redd' ij*d*. ext'.—Will'us Phillip tenet infra villam de Sutton vnum messuagium seu tenementum cum suis pertinen' et tres clausuras continen' per estimac'o'em vnam acram aut eo circiter sub redditu' annual' principal' . . 1 messuag'	1	0	0
Dutton y braine. Redd' ij*d*. ext'.—Edwardus ap Rondell tenet in oppidum de Dutton y braine vnum messuagium siue tenementum cum suis pertinen' et quasdam clausuras terr' continen' per estimac'o'em tres partes vnius acre per redditum principalem annualem . . . . 1 messuag'	2	1	0

[1] John Lloyd ab Richard of Coed Christionydd.

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' xxij*d.* ext'.—Edwardus ap Llwelyn tenet in oppido de Dutton y braine vnum messuagium siue tenementum cum suis pertinen' et quasdam clausuras terr' continen' per estimac'o'em sex acras aut eo circiter per redditu' annuelem principalem			
1 messuag'	6	0	0
Ruabon. Redd' x*d.* ext'.—Joh'es ap John (Griffith ap) de Garthen tenet in Ruabon vnum tenementum et varias parcellas terr' continen' per estimac'o'em quinquaginta acras per principalem annualem redditu' . . . 1 tenementu'	50	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* ext'.—Robertus ap Dauid in Ruabon quasdam parcellas terr' prima vocatur bryn yr vwd secunda purpartem suam vocat' y Kwettie vch pen plas y vicar et partem suam in campo vocat' y gwastad continen' per estimac'o'em quatuor acras per redditum annualem	4	0	0
Marchweall. Redd' ij*s.* iiij*d.* ext'.—Thomas Gouldsmith tenet quasdam parcellas terr' vocat' y Wergloth et Kae Fa nuper terr' Rob'ti ap Dauid ap Griffith continen' per estimac'o'em quinque acras iacen' in Marchweall per redditu' . . .	5	0	0
Marchweall. Redd' ij*s.* iiij*d.* ext'.—Margareta vx' Robert tenet in Marchweall vnum messuagium et certan parcell' terr' nuper terr' Rob'ti ap d'd ap Griffith cont' per estimac'o'em quinque acras p' redditu' annuale' . . 1 messuag'	5	0	0
Borras. Sir Henry Salisbury payes the rent.—Henricus William de Cochwillon[1] tenet in Borras vnum messuagium et quasdam terras iure vxoris eius nuper terr' Joh'is Salisbury militis continen' per estimac'o'em viginti acras per redditum annualem			
1 messuag'	20	0	0
Eytton et Marchweall. Redd' xxx*s.* ij*d.* ext'.—Gerrardus Eytton tenet in Eytton et Marchweall vnam clausuram terre quandam terr' Oweni Etton Ar' et quadraginta duas acras continen' in toto per estimac'o'em ..... acras sub reddit' annual' . .			
Ruabon. Redd' v*s.* vij*d.* add' v*di.* Redd' vj*s.* ext'.—Dauid Lloyd[2] tenet in Ruabon quasdam terr' continen' duodecem acras nuper			

[1] Henry Williams was the son of William Williams of Cochwillan, by Barbara his wife, daughter of George Lumley, and sister and heir of John Lord Lumley, and relict of Humphrey Lloyd. He married Jane, daughter and heiress of Thomas Salusbury of Denbigh, third son of Sir John Salusbury of Llewenny, Knt., and had issue a son, Lumley Williams, who married Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Rhys ab Thomas of Ystym Colwyn, descended from Idnerth Benfras; and a daughter, Barbara, who married Owain Lloyd of Pentre Clawdd, now called Llwyn Owain and Plas y Drain, in the township of Morton, Uwch y Clawdd in the manor of Eglwyseg. (Harl. MS. 4181; Wynnstay MS.) Owain Lloyd was the son and heir of David Lloyd ab John ab Robert of Pentre Clawdd; descended from Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial. (Cae Cyriog MS.)

[2] David Lloyd of Pentre Clawdd, ab John ab Robert ab David ab John. This David Lloyd sold Pentre Clawdd to Kendrick Edisbury of Stryt yr Hwch in Marchwiail, and it now belongs to Mr. York of Erddig. (Cae Cyriog MS.) This is another Pentre Clawdd, in the ville of Hafod, in the township of Rhiwfabon, in the manor of Rhiwfabon.

	A.	R.	P.
terr' Joh'is ap Robert et Dauidis ap Matthewe per redditum annualem	12	0	0
Ruabon. Redd' xix*d.*—Edwardus ap Rondell tenet in Ruabon quasdam terras nuper terr' Joh'is ap Maddock continen' per estimac'o'em decem acras per redditu' annualem . .	10	0	0
Redd' vij*d.* ext'.—Thomas Griffith (Joh'es ap Ie'un Maddock) tenet vnum tenementum et quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terre eidem adiungen' siue pertinen' nuper terr' Joh'is ap John Maddock continen' p' estimac'o'em octo acras prima vocatur Kae yr Avon secunda Kay y dole tertia Kaye llwellin ap Maddock in duas partes diviss' per redditum annualem septem denariorum	8	0	0
Ruabon. Redd' ij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vnum messuagium cum pertinen' et vnam aliam clausuram vocat' Kay Howell vaell diuis' in tres partes continen' per estimac'o'em quatuor acras iacen' in Ruabon nuper terr' Rogeri ap Robert per redditum annualem § Que premissa iacen' in Ruabon pred' . .	4	0	0
Burton. Redd' vj*d.* ext'.—Robertus Santhye tenet vnum messuagium cum pertinen' in Burton continen' vnam acram et dimid' nuper terr' Rogeri ap John Wyn ap Rowling per redditu' .	1	2	0
Ruabon. Redd' iiij*d.*—Edwardus Etton Armiger tinet vnum tenementum et quasdam parcellas terr' nuper terr' Elizabethe vx' John ap Meredith continen' per estimac'o'em quinquaginta acras per reddit' annualem . . 1 tenementu'	50	0	0
Redd' iij*s.* v*d.* ext'.—D'nus Eduardus Broughton miles tenet easque fuerunt nuper terre Roberti ap Rondell quaru' prim' vocatur y werne vechan secunda y Kae vith y buarth tertia partem suam in le Drowstole quinta vnu' acram in Ranne hirrion sexta y Clay byghine septima yr heurofte octaua parte' suam in le Drowstole noua partem suam in le great Drowstole decima partem suam in le dole ysa vndecima partem suam in dole y blithie duodecima vnum cottagium et vnu' croftum decima tertia partem suam in prato vocat' Keveney continen' per estimac'o'em sexdecem acras per redditum annualem . . .	16	0	0
Sutton Dutton Deeffeth.—Idem tenet quasdam parcellas terr' nuper terr' Johannis Edwards de Burton in Sutton Dutton Deeffeth tres seliones in le grodir maure tres parcellas in le Drowstole ganoll tres seliones in magno goyva continen' per estimac'o'em duas acras per redditu'	2	0	0
Dutton y braine, Caga Dutton. Redd' ij*s.* viij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet in Dutton y braine et Caga Dutton quasdam terr' nuper terr' diu' Richard Treuor continen' per estimac'o'em ..... acras per redditum annualem			
Dutton deeffeth, Sutton. Redd' x*d.* ob. ext'.—Idem tenet quasdam terras in Dutton Deeffeth et Sutton nuper terr' Johannis William Maddock duas breues terras capitales in prato vocat' y Kesene tres seliones in le drowstole vcha quatuor seliones in le drowstole ganol sex seliones et vnam picam in campo vocat' y Kay glase duas seliones et tres picas infra le dole yssa totam suam partem in groft y frane totam suam partem in yllyn teg			

	A.	R.	P.
duos seliones in le dole ganol vnum selionem in le grodir totam suam partem in ll'une Koyed per redditum . . .			
Merford et Horsley. Redd' iij*s.* ij*d.* ext'.—Johannis Allinton[1] tenet in Merford et Horsley decem acras terr' per estimac'o'em sub annual' reddit'	10	0	0
Eton. Redd' v*s.* ix*d.* ext'. Add xvj*d.* more in the Rentall then the twoe somes herein.—Joh'es Jeffreys[2] Ar' tenet vnum tenementu' et quadraginta acras terr' cum pertinen' in Etton nuper terr' Joh'is Decka et quondam parcell' terr' Dauidis Decka sub reddit' annual' . . . . . 1 tenementu'	40	0	0
Merford. Redd' v*s.* ij*d.* ext'.—Richardus Langford[3] gen' in Merford vnum messuagium et viginti acras terr' existen' parcell' terr' le borde land per redditum annualem . 1 messuag'	20	0	0
Borras. Redd' xij*d.* ext'.—Edwardus Billett[4] Ar' et Edwardus Pilston Ar' tenet per concessionem hereditat' Randall Broughton gen' quasdam parcellas siue clausuras terr' iacen' in Borras in occupac'one Howell ap Howell postea particulariter mentionat' viz't yr erowe hir Kay newydd le two vownog Kay y Kygidd Kay yr brine yr erowe skubor Kay gwine Kay banadle vnum cottagium et parcell' terr' existen' a gargon continen' per estimac'o'em octodecem acras custumarias per Redditum annualem duodecem denarioru'	18	0	0
Marchweall. Redd' iiij*s.* iiij*d.* paid in Ruabon.—Richardus Leighton Ar' (S'r Edward Broughton[5]) tenet quasdam terr' nuper terr' Dauidis ap Robert ap Howell per redditum annualem .			

[1] John Alunton was the eldest son (by Catherine his wife, daughter of John Trevor ab Richard Trevor of Trefalun) of David Alunton ab William Alynton ab Thomas ab Iolyn Goch ab Madog ab Deio ab David ab Howel ab David ab Rhiryd Sais ab Ithel ab Eunydd, lord of Dyffryn Clwyd and Trefalun, etc. *Asure*, a lion salient *or*.

[2] John Jeffereys of Acton, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*.

[3] Richard Langford of Trefalun was the eldest son of John Langford of Trefalun, ab Richard Langford, son and heir of John Langford, of Ruthin, and Catherine his wife, daughter and heiress of William ab David ab Gruffydd ab David of Trefalun, descended from Sanddef Hardd, lord of Mortyn, who bore *vert*, semé of broomslips a lion rampant *or*. John Langford, the first of this family who settled at Trefalun, was the eldest son of Edward Langford, Constable of Ruthin Castle, who died 16 Henry VII. Richard Langford married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Parry of Tref Rhuddin. *Argent*, three boars' heads couped *sable*. She died 12th Dec., 1657. *Gules*, a shoveler *argent*, for Langford.

[4] Edward Billot of Morton and Burton, Esq., was the eldest son of Thomas Billot of Morton in the county of Chester, and of Burton in the parish of Gresford, High Sheriff of Denbighshire in A.D. 1556, and Alice his wife, daughter of William Roydon of Burton, Esq. He married Amy, daughter and coheir of Anthony Grosvenor of Dudleston, Esq. *Argent*, on a chief *gules*, three cinquefoils of the field. See pedigree.

[5] Sir Edward Broughton of Plas Isaf, or Marchwiail Hall, Knight, High Sheriff for Denbighshire in A.D. 1698, was the eldest son of Morgan Broughton

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' x*d.* ext'.—Kinrick ap Robert (Sir Edward Broughton) et Dauid pona Morgan Mathewe tenent vnam clausuram in Marchweall per redditum			
Ruabon. Redd' ij*s.* ij*d.* ext'.—Joh'es ap Robert ap John ap Ievan ap Howell (Sir Edward Broughton) tenet vnum messuagium in Ruabon nup' terr' Evani ap Howell ap Kenrick continen' viginti acras per redditu' . . . . 1 messuag'	20	0	0
Ruabon. Redd' xv*d.* ext'.—Richardus ap John ap Edward[1] tenet in Ruabon existen' parcell' terr' Joh'is ap Jenking ap Yollin continen' per estimac'o'em viginti acras per redditu' annualem	20	0	0
Iscoyde. Redd' vij*d.* ext'.—Rogerus ap Roger (Gerrard Eyton) tenet in Iscoyd partem suam terr' Griffithi ap Maddock per redditu' annualem			
Erles. Redd' vj*s.* viij*d.* ext'.—Edwardus Puleston Ar' tenet in Erles varias parcellas terr' continen' octo acras nup' terr' Joh'is Lloyd ap John p' redditu' annualem . . .	8	0	0
Ruabon. Redd' xv*d.* ob. ext'.—Thomas ap Dauid ap Ie'nn ap ll'w'n tenet in Ruabon quasdam terr' continen' per estimac'o'em ..... acras per redditum annualem			
Ruabon. Redd' xv*d.* ext'.—Richardus ap John ap Edd' tenet varias terras in Ruabon continen' per estimac'o'em quinquaginta acras per redditum annualem	50	0	0
Ruabon. Redd' x*d.* ext'.—Joh'es ap Edd' ap Ie'nn tenet in Ruabon quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terr' continen' per estimac'o'em quadraginta acras per redditum annualem .	40	0	0
Seswick. Redd' xv*d.* ext'.—Rondell Broughton gen' tenet in Seswick quasda' clausuras siue parcellas terr' continen' per estimaco'em ..... acras per redditum annualem . . .			
Borras Houa. Redd' ij*s.* ob. ext'.—Ricius Lloyd tenet in Borras Houa iure vxoris eius quasdam terras Joh'is Puleston Ar' per redditum annualem trium solidorum et vnius obuli pars hujusmodi iacet in Dutton Deeffeth			
Marchweall. Redd' x*d.*—Rich'us Leighton Ar' tenet in March-			

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of Plas Isaf, Esq., High Sheriff for Denbighshire in A.D. 1608, and Margaret his wife, second daughter and coheiress of Harri Parry of Maesglas and Basingwerke Abbey, Esq. He married a sister of Sir Edward Tirrell, by whom he had two sons, Edward and Richard, and a daughter named Frances, who died without issue. This family is descended from Ednyfed, lord of Broughton, who bore *ermine*, a lion statant guardant *gules*, second son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. Broughton is the manor of Y Glwysegl.

[1] Richard of Rhiwfabon was the second son of John ab Edward by Angharad his wife, daughter of Edward ab Morgan ab David of Plas y Bold in the parish of Cae Gwrli, and of Brymbo in Esclusham, Esq. He married Deili, daughter of Robert ab Edward ab Howel ab Madog ab Howel, descended from Bleddyn ap Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. The above named John was the son of Edward ab David ab Ieuan ab Ienkyn ab Llewelyn ab Ithel Goch ab Llewelyn ab Madog ab Einion ab Madog ab Bleddyn, fourth son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. (Harl. MSS. 1972-2299.) See pedigree.

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weall vnam parcella' terre nuper terr' Kinricii ap Robert Dauid Pona et Morgani Matthewe continen' ..... acras p' redditum .

Per in Ruabon.—Robert Dauid Pona et Morgani Matthewe continen' ..... acras p' redditum . . . .

Eton. Redd' vj*s.* viij*d.* ext'.—Will'us Vaughan Ar' tenet vnum claus' iacen' in Etton nuper terr' Rogeri Etton contin' per estimac'o'em ..... acras per redditum annualem . .

Ruabon. Redd' iiij*d.* ext'.—Edwardus Eytton Armiger tenet vnum messuagium cum pertin' in Ruabon continen' per estimac'o'em quinquaginta acras nuper terr' Margarete vx' John ap Madd' et Elizabethe vx' John ap Meredith per redditum annualem

1 messuag' 5 0 0

Dauinsley, Ruabon. Redd' xj*s.* ext'.—Idem tenet varias terras et tenementa in Dauinsley et Ruabon cum terris eidem pertinen' siue adiungen' continen' per estimac'o'em trecentas et quadraginta acras per redditu' annualem . varia ten'ta 340 0 0

Iscoyde. Redd' x*d.* ext'.—Thomas ap John ap Edward tenet varias terras in manerio de Iscoyd nuper terr' Edwardi Ie'nn d'd goche continen' per estimac'o'em quadraginta acras per redditu' annualem 40 0 0

Sutton. Redd' iiij*d.* ext'.—Johannes Lloyd (Sir Edward Broughton) tenet in Sutton vnam parcellam terr' vocat' y Dole contin' per estimac'o'em duas acras per redditu' annualem . . 2 0 0

Dutton y braine. Redd' xiij*d.* ext'.—Joh'es Caueley tenet in Dutton y braine quatuor parcellas terr' quaru' prima vocatur y Kae Do secunda le acre tertia partem suam in le tyvin yssa quarta parun' pratu' continen' per estimac'o'em sex acras per annualem redd' 6 0 0

Borras ext'. Redd' xv j*s.* iiij*d.*, iiij*di.* add.—Odevenus Browton ar'[1] tenet in Borras terras nuper Will'i Borras[2] sexdecem claus' continen' per estimac'o'em quadraginta sex acras per redditu' annualem 46 0 0

Dutton y braine.—Idem tenet in Dutton y braine vnum messuagium nuper siue quandam spectan' Edd' Treuor et duodecem clausuras terre continen' per estimac'o'em triginta acras per redditu' annualem . . . 1 messuag' 30 0 0

Dutton y braine, Dutton Deeffeth. Redd' xxij*d.* ext'.—Rich'us ap Robert tenet infra oppidum de Dutton y bran et Dutton Deeffeth sex clausuras siue parcellas terr' quarum prima vocatur y Cow croft secunda Kay fynon tertia yr hanney hirrion quarta

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[1] Owain Brereton of Borasham, Esq., ob. in A.D. 1648. *Argent*, two bars *sable*. Borasham is a township in the manor of Isgoed.

[2] William Bwras or Borras of Bwras or Borasham, was the son of William ab John ab Einion ab Iolyn of Borasham, eldest son of Iorwerth, who had lands in Borasham and Rhuddallt, the fourth son of Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Cadwgan, lord of Eyton, Erlisham, and Borasham. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*. William Borras had an only daughter and heiress, named Angharad, who married Lewys Sutton ab Robert Sutton of Sutton in the manor of Isgoed.

	A.	R.	P.
yr erowe velon quinta y grodire sexta y grodire nessa in clay bichine continen' per estimac'o'em duodecem acras aut eo circiter per principalem annualem redditu' . . .	12	0	0
Dutton y braine. Redd' ij*d.* ob. ext'.—Edwardus ap Dauid tenet infra oppidum de Dutton brain vnam parcellam terr' vocat' y mayse gwine continen' per estimac'o'em vnam acra' aut eo circiter per redditum annualem duoru' denarioru' et vnus obuli .	1	0	0
Dutton Deeffeth. Redd' ij*d.* ob. ext'.—Joh'es William ap John Griffith tenet infra oppidum de Dutton Deeffeth duas parcellas terre continen' per estimac'o'em vnam acram nuper terr' diu' Edwardi Broughton militis per principalem annualem redditu'	1	0	0
Sutton. Redd' xxxvj.—Edwardus Wright tenet infra villam de Sutton vnum messuagium siue tenementum cum pertinen' et quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terr' eidem adiungen' seu pertinen' continen' per estimac'o'em quinquaginta acras aut eo circiter per redditu' annualem principalem . . .	50	0	0
Sutton Dutton Deeffeth. Redd' iiij*s.* ij*d.* ob., add ij*di.* ext'.—Robertus Sowlley Ar' tenet infra oppidu' de Sutton et Dutton Deeffeth quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terr' contin' per estimac'o'em octodecem acras aut eo circiter que nuper fuerunt terr' dorathee Royden nuper vxoris Rob'ti Soulley Ar' per redditum principalem annualem	18	0	0
Dutton Deeffeth. Redd' ij*s.* ext'.—Will'us Dod tenet infra villam de Dutton Deeffeth quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terre continen' per estimac'o'em quatuor acras nuper Rogeri Roydon et Will'i Alinton per annualem principalem redditu' . .	4	0	0
Dutton y braine. Redd' iiij*d.* ext'.—Thomas Taylor tenet infra villam de Dutton y braine vnam acram terre per estimac'o'em sub redditu annuali principali quatuor denarioru' . .	1	0	0
Dutton Deeffeth. Redd' x*d.* ext', add iij*di.*—Owinus Dod tenet in Dutton Deeffeth vnu' messuagiu' siue tenementum cum pertinen' et quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terre eidem adiungen' siue pertinen' continen' per estimac'o'em tres acras aut eo circiter nuper terr' Roberti ap Griffith ap Ienkyn per redditu' principale' annualem . . . 1 messuag'	3	0	0
Sutton. Redd' viij*d.* ext'.—Rogerus Sutton[1] tenet vnum messuagiu' sive tenementum infra oppidu' de Sutton cum suis pertinen' et quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terr' eidem adiungen' siue spectan' continen' per estimac'o'em duas acras per redditu' annuale' principalem	2	0	0
Byeston. Redd' v*s.*, vocat' quia alibi ext'.—Richardus Lewys tenet infra oppidum de Byeston vnum messuagiu' siue tenementum cum suis pertinen' necnon quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terr' eidem adiungen' seu spectan' continen' per estimac'o'em sexaginta acras per principalem redditu' annualem 1 messuag'	60	0	0

[1] The Sutton family descend from Madog Sutton, lord of Sutton and Gwersyll, second son of Elidyr ab Rhys Sais, lord of Eyton, etc. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*. Gwersyll is a township in the manor of Burton.

A. R. P.

Gowrton et Dutton y braine. Redd' xxxvj*s.* ix*d.*—Owenus Brereton[1] Ar' tenet infra oppidum de Gowrton et Dutton y braine quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terre continen' per estimac'o'em ducentas triginta sex acras per principalem redditum annualem 263 0 0

Iscoyde.—Idem Owenus Brereton Armiger tenet infra maneriu' de Iscoyd vnum messuagiu' cum suis pertinen' et quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terr' eidem spectan' seu adiungen' per estimac'o'em quadraginta sex acras per principalem redditum annualem 46 0 0

Sutton. Redd' xj*s.* iiij*d.* ext'.—D'nus Edwardus Broughton miles[2] tenet infra villam de Sutton vnum messuagiu' cum suis pertinen' eidem adiungen' siue spectan' et quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terr' quarum prima vocatur yr allte perth y kill secunda garth y poptie tertia y pull do quarta Koed Kay yr dole quinta sarne y moche sexta Koed Kay yr grodir septima Kay Ienkine ap ll'en octaua y plase croft Ronow nona Caffe selice decima Erow y stim y gored tres seliones in parcella terre vocat' Erow vechan adiungen' Kay do duos seliones in Koyd Key y gwernthe totam purpartem Edwardi ap John Dauid gethina in le Clay hill vn' parcell' vocat' dole Will'm totam suam partem in le Dole yssa totam sua' partem in Errowe yr Clay purpartem vice vocat' streete Kay Mallie et gilvache Rhyde y tregine totam suam partem in Dole vcha alias ll'yn teg necnon partes sua' in Dole ganol p' redditum annualem principalem . .

Redd' vj*s.* vj*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet infra oppidum de Sutton vnu' messuagiu' cum suis pertinen' eidem spectan' iure adiungen' et quasdam clausuras siue parcellas terr' quarum prima vocatur Koytee yr orseth secunda Kay tie tye poptie tertia dole Welline quarta y Roft y vrane quinta Dole Griffith sexta partem suam in Kaye Griffith septima partem suam in Koyty pen y ponte octava Kay Dauid ap Denened nona y Koytie tan y gwerneth decima yr Rowe Merefon' vndecima partem suam in ystin y gorede duodecima le acre in campo vidie Roberts decima tertia partem suam in bellan owen decima quarta partem suam in Kay felys decima quinta partem suam in Johann' Rondell' gethune vnam parcellam inter Kayer Kill et le clay hill Partem suam in glan y Konen partem suam in le clay hill continen' per estimac'o'em quinquaginta quatuor acras per redditu' annualem principalem . . . . . .

Dutton Deeffeth, Dutton braine, Caga Dutton. Redd' xxvij*s.* Rentall 7*s.* iiij*di.*—Maior et Ciues Cestriæ tenent vnum tenementum cum yard pomario et gardin' tres clausuras siue parcellas terr' eidem pertinen' in oppido de Dutton Deeffeth Dutton braine Caga Dutton contin' per estimac'o'em sex acras aut eo circiter vnam clausuram siue parcellam terr' vocat' Kilvach y

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[1] Owain Brereton of Borasham, Esq., ob. A.D. 1648. *Argent*, two bars *sable*.

[2] Sir Edward Broughton of Plas Isaf, or Marchwiail Hall, Knight. *Ermine*, a lion statant guardant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*.

	A.	R.	P.
berth lwyd continen' per estimac'o'em duas acras vnam clausuram siue parcellam terr' vocat' y Kay bichan continen' per estimac'o'em vnam acram et dimid' sex seliones et duas fines selionu' terre infra pratum vocat' le hens medowe continen' duas acras et dimid' vnam parcellam terr' vocat' the litle pingowe continen' circiter vnam partem acre quatuor seliones terre continen' quartam etiam partem vnius acre in crofto vocat' maddin do cottag' dt vnu' longum selionem necnon tres dissectiones continen' circiter vna' acram de dimid' iacen' in clausura vocat' y Maes vnam clausuram vocat' le Trowstian continen' duas acras dicto cottagio spectan' tres seliones de le grong continen' mediam partem acre iacen' in loco vocat' tyer y pren per redditu' annualem principalem . . . . 1 tenementu'	54	0	0
Dutton Deeffeth. Redd' viij*d.* ext'.—Hugo ap Robert (Richard ap Hughe) Barker tenet infra oppidum de Dutton Deeffeth duas parcellas terr' quarum prima vocatur Koytie yr Wergloth secunda y vergloth vechan continen' per estimac'o'em quatuor acras aut eo circiter per annualem redditum principalem .	4	0	0
Sutton. Rentale ij*s.* x*d.* p' prat' iiij*d.*—Richardus Leighton Armiger[1] tenet infra oppidum de Sutton vnam parcellam terr' vocat' Kay Dauid Rige continen' per estimac'o'em quatuor acras aut eo circiter per redditu' principalem annualem § modo in duas partes diuis'	4	0	0
Dutton Deeffeth. Redd' iiij*d.*—Joh'es Lloyd ap Richard[2] tenet in Dutton Deeffeth tres parcellas terr' continen' per estimac'o'em duas acras nuper terr' Rob'ti ap Rondell per redditum annualem	2	0	0
Sutton. Redd' ij*d.* ext'.—Dorothea Ellis[3] tenet in Sutton duas parcellas terr' prima vocatur y Werne vechan secunda est pars campi vocat' Dole dicus vechan continen' per estimac'o'em vnam acram custumar' per redditu' annualem . . .	1	0	1
Dutton Deeffeth, Sutton.—Joh'es William Maddock in Dutton Deeffeth et Sutton tenet duas parcellas prati continen' per estimac'o'em duas acras per redditu'	2	0	0
Marchweall. Redd' ij*s.* ext' q'.—Joh'es Edgbery[4] tenet Marchweal vnam parcellam continen' per estimat'o'em duas acras vocat' gwerne auclease per redditu'	2	0	0
Sutton. Redd' ob. ext'.—Joh'es Griffith tenet in Sutton quartam parte' vinus acre per redditu' annualem . . .	0	1	0
Byeston. Redd' ij*s.* vj*d.* ext'.—Johannes Dauis tenet quasdam parcellas terr' in Byeston nuper terr' Rondell Dauid et Joh'is ap Ie'nn ap Dauid continen' per estimac'o'em duodecem acras per redditu' annualem	12	0	0

[1] Richard Leighton of Gwerne y Gof in Maelienydd, Esq.

[2] John Lloyd ab Richard of Coed Christionydd in Esclusham.

[3] Dorothy Ellis was the widow of Humphrey Ellis of Alrhey, Esq., and daughter and coheiress of Edward Jones of Plas Cadwgan, Esq., High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1576. See pedigree.

[4] John Edgbury or Edisbury of Pentre Clawdd, bought the Erddig estate, and was the eldest son of Cynwrig Edisbury *alias* Wilkinson of Marchwiail.

	A.	R.	P.
Byeston. Redd' xv*d.* ext'.—Odvenus Jones tenet quasdam terras in Beeston nuper terr' Rondell Dauid et Joh'es ap Ie'nn ap Dauid continen' per estimac'o'em octo acras per redditu' annualem	8	0	0
Byeston. Redd' xv*d.* ext'.—Rich'us ap William tenet quasdam terras in Byeston nuper terr' Rondell Dauid et Johannis ap Ie'nn ap Dauid continen' per estimac'o'em octo acras per redditum annualem quindecem denariorum . . .	8	0	0
Ruabon. Redd' ij*s.* x*d.* ext'.—Rob'tus Lloyd[1] gen' tenet in Ruabon infra maner de Iscoyd tres clausuras nuper terr' Dauidis ap Maddock ap Robert et Will'i Dauid filii sui et heredis modo in plures divisas continen' per estimac'o'em ..... acras p' redditu'			
Ruabon. Redd' ix*d.* ext'.—Idem Robertus Lloyd tenet etiam vnum tenementu' et varias parcellas terr' in Ruabon nuper terr' Dauidis Lloyd ap Dicus et Joh'is Dauid filii sui avi prefati Rob'ti Lloyd continen' p' estimac'o'em duodecem acras per redditu' annualem . . . . . 1 tenementu'	12	0	0
Gowrton. Redd' iii*s.* iiij*d.* ext'.—Odvenus Jones tenet infra oppidu' de Gowrton vnum messuagium cum pertinen' et quasnam clausuras terr' eidem adiacen' siue spectan' cont' per estimac'o'em viginti sex acras aut eo circiter per redditum principalem annualem . . . . . 1 messuag'	26	0	0
Marchweall. Redd' iij*s.* iiij*d.* ext'.—Oliuerus (Joh'es) Paine tenet infra oppidum de Marchweall tres parcellas terr' continen' per estimac'o'em quatuor acras per redditu' annualem . .	4	0	0
Bieston. Redd' v*s.* ext'.—Richardus Lewes tenet infra oppidum de Bieston vnum messuagium cum pertinen' et quasdam clausuras seu parcellas terr' quaru' prima vocatur yr Ithine Dvon secunda y Kay banadell tertia y vron vechan continen' per estimac'o'em sexaginta acras per redditu' principalem annualem 1 messuag'			
Erles. Redd' ij*s.* ext'.—Samuel Price tenet in oppido de Erles vnu' messuagiu' et decem parcellas terr' cum eorum pertinen' eidem adiacen' siue spectan' quaru' prima vocatur yr hewle secunda y Koyetie twint yr hewole tertia Kay yr Derwen quarta y wergioth quinta yr Errowe goche sexta Kay eythine septima			

[1] Robert Lloyd of Plas y Bada, in the township of Mortyn Anglicorum, was the son and heir (by Dorothy his wife, daughter of Piers Puleston of Hafod y Wern, Esq.) of John Wynn Lloyd, son of John Lloyd of Plas y Badda, ab David Lloyd ab Deicws ab Madog ab Ithel ab Ednyfed ab Gruffydd ab David ab Rhys Fychan ab Rhys Grug, lord of Ystrad Tywi, second son of Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Tudwr Mawr, Prince of South Wales. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Kynaston of Oteley, near Ellesmere, Esq., by whom he had issue, three sons,—Francis, who died without issue; Robert, an archdeacon in Ireland; and John, who died in London. Robert Lloyd of Plas y Badda sold that place to Sir Thomas Myddleton Hen of Chirk Castle, Knight, who built a new house there, now called Plas Newydd, or New Hall. Rhys Grug bore *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed, langued, and crowned, *gules*. (Cae Cyriog MS.) See pedigree.

A. R. P.

yr Errowe vechan octaua y Koytie vrthe Tye Richard Lewis nona y Koed bechan decima y Koytie vrth y ty continen' per estimac'o'em viginti acras aut eo circiter per redditum annualem principalem duoru' solidoru' que premissa nuper fuerunt terre Joh'is Erles . . . 1 messuag' 20 0 0

Dynynlle. Redd' ix*s.* ext'.—Johannes Etton gen' tenet infra oppidu' de Dynynlle duo messuagia cum suis pertinen' eidem adiacen' siue spectan' et viginti octo clausuras siue parcellas terr' quaru' prima vocatur Kaye Maddock ap Ievane continen' tres acras et dimid' secunda y Kay do continen' tres acras et dimid' tertia Kay y gwas Newydd continen' duas acras quarta Tir y pant continen' duas acras quinta y Kae hirrion continen' tres acras et dimid' sexta Erow yr Kocksyt continen' unam acram septima yr Erw galed continen' duas acras octava y Kefu' dreunioge continen' duas acras et dimid' nona Kae gronw continen' duas acras et dimid' decima yr Erwi continen' tres acras vndecima yr Erw wrth y ty continen' vnam acram duodecima Perveisidd contin' sex acras 13 Capell Kollen continen' vnam acram 14 y vron continen' vnam acram 15 yr Erw y gwr Lloyd continen' dimid' acre 16 Bron chwithin continen' dimid' acre 17 Errow armon continen' dimid' acre 18 Erw Kapel Kwmpas continen' dimid' acre 19 Erw howell continen' vnam acram 20 Kay y gogridd continen' duas acras 21 Kay Ievan voille continen' duas acras et dimid' 22 dole y Kefn continen' duas acras et dimid' 23 yr Erow fain continen' dimid' acre 24 yr Erw wrth y ty continen' dimid' acre 25 y dolydd continen' quatuor acras 26 y bronydd continen' vnam acram et dimid' 27 y Kay tan y ty continen' duas acras et dimid' per redditum principalem annualem 57 0 0

S'm' Redd' liboru' tenen' § xxvl*i.* j*s.* v*d.* ob.
4 Eliz. § xxvl*i.* vij*s.* iiij*d.* ob.
vj*di.* Thomas Powell p' terr' lib'is vj*di.*

ISCOYD MANERIU'.—TENENTES PER DIMISSIONES.

Fo. 27.

CHRISTIONETH KENRICK.

Redd' xiiij*d.* ext', about 1 y. in being.—Richardus ap Edward tenet vnum cottagiu' vocat' Kay Mawr gard' et croft' adiacen' continen' p' estimac'o'em . . xxvj*s.* viij*d.* 1 3 0

Redd' xx*d.* ext', about 1 y. in being.—Ie'nn ap Shone tenet vnu' cottagiu' voc' Kay Bichan seprat' Montem gard' et duo clausa p' estimac'o'em . . . . . xxx*s.* 2 2 0

Redd' iij*s.* ij*d.*, about one y. in being in all theis three.—Agnes vx' Randle tenet ib'm vnu' cottagiu' vocat' Kay Fynnon et tria clausa continen' p' estimac'o'em . . . xl*s.* 4 1 0

This should bee 8 acres, late manany viz. Ie'nn.

	A.	R.	P.
RUYABON.			
Ruabon. Redd' vj*d.* ext' ad volunt'.—Edwardus Etton Armiger tenet de terr' nuper Ricei ap Dauid ap Tuddur vnam peciam terr' in Ruyabon ad voluntat' p' estimac'o'em . . iiij*s.*	0	2	0
SUTTON.			
Sutton. Redd' iiij*s.* ij*d.* ext'. No lease showed.—Edwardus Broughton miles tenet duo claus' terr' vnde vnu' vocat' Kay Hoell' p' estimac'o'em	2	2	0
Aliu' claus' vocat' Kay bagh arabil' in claus' vocat' Akre Warwick p' estimac'o'em	2	2	0
Redd' ij*s.* iiij*d.* No lease showed.—Idem tenet vnu' cl'm vocat' le Wenner in Ceuenny meadowe p' est' . . .	1	2	0
liij*s.* iiij*d.*	6	2	0
Dutton Deffeth. Redd' v*s.* x*d.* ext'. No copie showed 4 Eliz. Vide pag. sequen' et fols. 265 and 266. Expired about 7 y. since.—Richardus ap Robert tenet vnum horreu' et al' edificia gard' curtelag' et vnu' claus' adiac' p' estimac'o'em xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	5	2	0
Redd' ij*s.* v*d.* ext'. No cop' showed 4 Eliz.—Rogerus Roydon Armige' tenet vnu' claus' vocat' Kay Newydd vcha p' estimat'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Aa p' estimac'o'em . . .	2	0	0
xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	4	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* ext' ad volunt', expired 7 y. since.—Johannes ap Robert tenet vn' claus' pasture ad voluntatem p' estimac'o'em xvj*s.*	2	0	0
Ad volunt'. Redd' xj*s.* ext'.—Rogerus Roydon tenet duas p'cias clausur' terr' arabil' iacen' in orien' parte tenementi nuper Johannis Rodon Armiger de Sutton continen' p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Sex seliones terr' vocat' Ddole vcha p' est' . . .	0	1	0
Unam parcellam terr' in Ddole issa p' est' . . .	1	2	0
xxx*s.*	3	3	0
This was sometymes John William ap Madock.			
Sutton. Redd' ij*d.* super vastum.—Robertus John tenet vnum cotagiu' super vast' arentat' de novo p' estimac'o'em v*s.*	0	0	2
Redd' iij*s.* j*d.* ext', expired 7 y. since ext'.—Johannes ap Robert[1] tenet vnu' tenementu' iuxta Streete y Brenyn gard' et claus' adiacen' cum croft' p' estimac'o'em . xxxvj*s.* viij*d.*	3	0	0
Sutton. Redd' v*s.* vj*d.* ext', expired about 7 y. since.—Richardus ap Robert[2] tenet de terre nuper Roberti ap Dauid ap Richard contin' p' est' . . . . . xxx*s.*	4	0	0

[1] John Roberts of Esclusham was the eldest son of Robert ab Richard ab David ab Richard ab Iolyn ab Ieuan Foel ab Madog Goch ab Madog, eighth son of Ieuaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. (Harl. MSS. 1972, 2299.)

[2] Richard Roberts of Dinhinlle Uchaf was the second son of the before named Robert ab Richard ab David.

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' vs. ijd. ext'.—Idem Richardus ap Robert tenet vnum ten'-tum gard' et curtelag' cum tribus clausis adiacen' p' estima-c'o'em nuper Ros ap Dauid ap Ric' . . xls.	4	0	0
Sutton. Redd' vs. ext', expired about 7 y. since.—Idem tenet vnum horreu' cum clauso nunc diuiss' in duo vocat' Akre issa p' est' . . . . . xxxs.	3	2	0
Redd' xijs. viijd., p't of xiiijs. ext' vjd.—Rogerus Rodon Armiger tenet vn' claus' terr' arabil' vocat' Kay Newith p' estimat' .	7	0	0
Sutton, 29 y. in being.—In campo vocat' Akre Warwick p' est' .	2	0	0
Un' al' clausum vocat' Kay Newith vcha continen' p' estimac' .	7	2	0
Un' claus' arabil' adiacen' vocat' Akre buryon p' estimac'o'em .	3	0	0
Un' al' claus' adiacen' vocat' Akre Gannol p' estimac'o'em .	5	2	0
Un' claus' pastur' vocat' Akre Deon p' est' . . .	8	0	0
Un' claus' arrabil' vocat' Akre Deon p' est' . . .	2	0	0
De vasto.—Unam parvam peciam incrochiat de vast' iuxta viam ib'm	0	0	30
xijli.	35	2	30
This in the last survey was but thirteene acres.			
Sutton. Redd' vijd. ext', 29 y. in being.—Idem tenet in Sutton n' in tenur' Will'i Dodd p' estimac'o'em . . xxs.	4	2	0
Redd' iiijs. vij. ext', about 29 y. in being.—Idem tenet unu' clau-sum pastur' vocat' Kay John ap Ll'en iacen' iuxta Kay Newydd vcha continen' p' estimac'o'em . . .	3	2	0
Un' croft' adiacen' vocat' Horsan p' estimat' . . .	1	0	0
xxxs.	4	2	0
Sutton. Redd' ijd. ext', super vastum.—Owinus Dodd tenet in Villa de Sutton vnam peciam terr' cum pristrino super edific' per estimac'o'em ad voluntatem . . iijs. iiijd.	0	0	3
Sutton. Redd' ijd. ext', super vastum.—Lodouicus ap Edward tenet vnum cot' super vastum nunc arentat' continen' per esti-mac'o'em . . . . iiijs.	0	0	3
Redd' vjd. ext', de vasto d'm.—Edwardus Broughton miles tenet vnam peciam vast' non longe a dom' ss' mansion' vocat' Wayn vichan p' est'	0	2	0
Redd' xjs. iiijd. ext'.—Idem Edwardus Broughton tenet tria claus' iuxta dom' ss' mansionalem per Riuulum Dee vocat' Kay Meriog p' est'	6	0	0
xls.	6	2	0
Redd' iiijs. ext', about 18 y. in being.—Johannes Caueley Armiger[1] tenet in clo' vocat' Grody Newydd al's Tan y Fordd per estim'	1	2	0

[1] One of his descendants, Robert Cawley of Gwersyllt Uchaf, died in 1688. Margaret, his eldest daughter and heir, married Thomas Humberston of Hollt. Their son, Cawley Humberston Cawley, married, in 1731, Anne, sister and coheir of William Robinson of Gwersyllt and Monachdy, and was High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1739, and died in July 1745, and was buried at Gresford. His son, John Humberston Cawley, was High Sheriff in 1776.

	A.	R.	P.
Rentall more then the former in the Survey x*d*i.—Tenet et vnum clausum de escaet' cum cotag' superedifice et gard' p' estimac'	2	2	0
xxv*j*s. vij*d*.	3	0	0
Sutton. Redd' iij*s*. ext', escheate, 28 y. in being.—Inhabitantes villæ de Sutton tenet vnam peciam terr' vast' siue communiam vocat' Sutton Greene p' estimac'o'em . . xxxv*j*s.	6	0	0
Sutton. Redd' xij*d*. ext', 38 y. in being.—Thomas Eyton tenet vnum cottagium gard' et vnum croftum adiacen' continen' p' estimac'o'em . . . . . xs.	1	0	0
Sutton. It was at will, without copie, 4 Eliz. Redd' xx*d*. ext', 21 y. in being.—Will'mus ap Hugh ap Griffith tenet vnum tenementum in Sutton greene gard' et pomar' multis arboribus pomar' replet' cum quatuor crofta adiacen' p' estimac'o'em .	4	0	0
Duas claus' terr' arabil' iacen' ex austral' parte via vocat' Kay goz vcha et issa p' estimac'o'em	5	0	0
Redd' ij*d*.—Jo'n Lloyd ten' vn' cotag' curt' et pom' cu' croft' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	20
iiij*li*.	9	0	20
No lease showed. Redd' vij*s*. vj*d*. ext'.—Edwardus Broughton miles tenet vnu' ten'ti pomar' et gard' cum claus' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Duas alias clausur' vocat' Hyrdire et Erw gron' p' estimac'o'em .	3	0	0
In campo vocat' Akre Warwick duas seliones per estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
xl*s*.	5	0	0
Redd' v*s*. iiij*d*. ext'.—Tenet et vnu' claus' pastur' vocat' Gwerne Lowell in Sutton quondam de terr' Griffith Lloyd p' estimac'o'em . . . . . xxiij*s*.	3	0	0
Redd' iij*s*. vij*d*. ext'.—Tenet et parcellam decem arr' terr' nuper Will'mi ap John Griffith p' estim' . . xiij*s*. iiij*d*.	2	0	0
Redd' vij*d*. ext'.—Will'mus Dodd et Owinus Dodd tenent vnam peciam terr' iuxta pen y bont p' estimac'o'em . .	0	2	0
Expired about 7 y. since.—In claus' Owini Dodd vocat' Bryn Velyn duas seliones p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
xiij*s*. iiij*d*.	2	0	0
Redd' xx*d*. ext'.—Edwardus Puleston tenet de terr' nuper Rici ap Richard ap Ienkyn in Dutton Diffaithe parcell' octo acraru' p' estimac'o'em . . . . xiij*s*. iiij*d*.	2	0	0
Dutton Deffeth et Sutton.—Richardus ap Robert tenet vnu' tenementu' gardin' pomar' et croft' adiacen' p' estimat' . .	2	0	0
Expired about 10 y. since.—In claus' vocat' Byrthire p' estimac'	2	0	0
Redd' xiij*s*. v*d*. ext'.—Un' claus' iuxta cemiterii Capellæ de Iscoyd vocat' Kay Hillo cum parva pecia infra ..... in toto p' est'	2	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coed tan y tye p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' terr' arabil' iuxta streete y Brynyn p' estimac'o'em .	1	3	0
In Grodyer vnam longam selionem vocat' le Longe but p' est' .	0	2	20
Idem tenet in eodem Campo vn' al' selion' p' estimac'o'em .	0	0	20
In medio Campo vocat' Yerworth velyn p' estimac'o'em ss' liber p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
vij*li*.	13	1	0

	A.	R.	P.
Dutton Deffeth. Redd' iij*s.* ext' ad volunt', expired about 7 y. since.—Edwardus Broughton tenet vnum claus' vocat' Kay Croom ad voluntat' p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Tenet et D'nus clausur' voc' Bearedd hyre vcha in Dutton Deffeth per estimat'	2	2	0
xxx*s.*	4	2	0
Dutton, expired about 7 y. since.—Edwardus Wright tenet vnum tenementu' pomariu' gard' curtelag' et croft' p' estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
Un' claus' adiacen' pomar' p' estimat'	2	2	0
Redd' xiij*s.* vj*d.* ext'.—Un' claus' terr' arabil' iuxta viam ducen' a Bangor vers' Holte p' estimac'o'em . . .	3	0	0
Aliu' claus' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	20
Duo claus' ex parte bor'i occident' parte viæ per estimac'o'em .	3	2	0
Duo al' claus' in Cobham Iscoyd quorum vnu' iac' in Le Werne Vaghan et al' per prat' Constabular' p' estimac'o'em . .	2	0	0
cx*s.*	12	2	20
Sutton. Redd' iiij*d.* super vastum ext'.—Sara Madock impetrauit licentiam edificand' cotag' ex assensu et petic'o'e habitantiu' de Dutton Deffeth in loco idoneo absque nocumento vulgar' et dabit de redd' vt notatur ante			
Redd' xxvj*s.* v*d.*—Johannes Taylor et Kenricus Eyton tenet de terris nuper Edwardi Trevo' Armiger in Dutton Diffaith p' estimac'o'em . . . . . lx*s.*	8	1	0
Redd' xvj*d.* ext'.—Edwardus ap John ap Edward tenet vnam peciam terr' in Dutton Diffaith per estimac'o'em vj*s.* viij*d.*	1	0	0
Redd' x*s.* vij*d.* ob. ext'.—Edwardus Broughton miles tenet vn' messuagiu' et tres clausur' pastur' nuper Roberti ap Randle et al' p' estimat' . . . . lxvj*s.* viij*d.*	8	0	0
Dutton Diffaith. Redd' v*s.* x*d.* ext', expired about 7 y. since, vpon him in this vnpay then rentall, xvij*d.*—Richardus ap Robert tenet vnum ten'tu' iacen' in Streete vadock ap Hoell cum curtelag' et pomar' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	10
Tres clausur' terr' vocat' Winfield p' est' . . .	3	2	0
xxxv*s.*	3	2	10
Redd' iiij*s.* viij*d.* ext', add ij*d*i. p' ext' rentale.—Vid' Hugonis ap Thomas tenet vnum tenementu' gard' et pomar' cum duobus parvis croft' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em . . .	0	2	0
Duo crofta adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Duo al' claus' adiacen' vocat' Winfield p' estimac'o'em . .	2	3	0
xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	3	1	0
Redd' xxij*d.* ext'.—Edwardus Broughton miles tenet in Dutton Diffaith unu' claus' per estim' . . . xvj*s.*	1	0	0
Sir Edward Broughton's landes and rentes are so confounded as the certaintie of eyther can not be trulie reconciled.			
Redd' ij*s.* vj*d.*—Idem tenet ib'm per estimac'o'em . xiij*s.*	2	0	0
Dutton Diffeth. Redd' iiij*s.* ext'. Part of the rent of Jo. Will'ms, expired 9 y. since.—Richardus ap Robert tenet de terr' nuper			

	A.	R.	P.
Will'm ap Griffith vnu' claus' vocat' Kay yr Bethlen p' estimac'o'em . . . . . xxiiij*s*.	3	0	0
Dutton Diffeth, expired about 8 y. since. Redd' viij*s*. j*d*. ext'.—Johannes William ap John Griffith tenet vnum tenementum horreu' cum tribu' claus' vnde vnum vocat' Kay Yerworth vcha secunda Kay Yerworth gannoll tertiu' Kay Yerworth issa sic nunc diviss' ex vn' continen' in toto per estimac'o'em	9	1	0
In campo vocat' Windemill field octo seliones per estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
In campo Edwardi Broughton militis clamat tenere quatuor seliones p' est'	0	3	0
In campo vocat' y grodyer nuper terr' Will'i Madock duas seliones p' estimac'o'em	0	0	20
In campo vocat' Grodyer Richardi ap Robert duas seliones p' est'	0	1	0
In campo vocat' Groyer Willimi ap John Griffith duas seliones per estimat'	0	0	20
In clo' vocat' yr Iuron p' estimac'o'em	0	3	0
In campo vocat' Grodyer William John Griff' per estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
In campo vocat' Grodyer vcha vn' selion' per estimac'o'em .	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Yerworth p' estimat' . . .	1	0	0
vj*li*. xiij*s*. iiij*d*.	13	1	20
Lease expired about 8 years since.			
Redd' xv*d*. ext'.—Tenet et quatuor seliones in le Grodyer p' estimac'o'em . . . . . ij*s*. vj*d*.	0	2	0
Dutton Diffeth. Redd' ij*s*. viij*d*. ext'. No lease showed.—Edwardus Broughton miles tenet vnum claus' iuxta fluuiu' Dee vocat' ystyn Goodford al's Werne Goodford p' estimac'o'em .	2	0	0
Tenet et vn' prat' nup' Rob'ti ap D'd ap Richard p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Duas clausur' vocat' pull et Gwirglodd pullo p' estimac'o'em .	2	2	0
xliij*s*. iiij*d*.	6	2	0
No lease showed, but they say there are about 21 y. in being. Redd' iiij*s*. ij*d*. ext'.—Richardus Leighton Armiger tenet vnum tenementu' gard' pomar' et quinq' claur' terr' sicut nunc diuisee existen' et nuper Johannis Mathewe postea Edwardi Broughton militis cum parcell' terr' incrochiat' de via triginta p'tic' p' estimac'o'em in toto . . . lxvj*s*. viij*d*.	6	1	10
Sutton. Redd' xij*d*. ext', expired about 13 y. since.—Johannes Minshaw tenet de terr' Joh'is ap Dauid ap John Gittin p' estimat' . . . . . vj*s*. viij*d*.	1	0	0
Redd' vj*d*. ob. ad volunt'.—Robertus Wynn tenet vel nuper tenuit vna' parcellam terr' p' estimac'o'em . . iiij*s*.	0	2	0

CACADUTTON.

Cacadutton, expired about 7 y. since. No copie showed, 4 Eliz. Redd' vj*s*. ix*d*. ext'.—Edwardus ap Dauid tenet vnu' cotag' pomar' et gard' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	5
Un' claus' pasture vocat' p' est'	1	3	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' p' est'	1	3	0
Aliud claus' vocat' p' est'	1	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
Un' al' claus' vocat' Kay tyle p' est'	1	2	0
Un' croft' iuxta cotag' p' est'	0	2	0
In campo vocat' Kay Mawr de prat' et arabilis p' estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
iiij*li.*	8	0	0
Redd' xxvj*s.* v*d.*, 1 life in being, out of the composition.—Edwardus (Owenus) Breerton gen' duran' vita tenet terr' vocat' park y coming per est' demesne in mense . xiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*	44	0	0
Dutton Deffeth et Sutton.—Edwardus Puleston Armiger tenet vnum tenementu' gard' curtelag' et claus' adiacen' p' estimac' .	3	0	0
Redd' j*s.* viij*d.*, about 1 y. in being.—Un' claus' vocat' Kay y Argoy p' estimat'	1	2	0
Un' claus' adiacen' vocat' y werne p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay lledan p' estimat' . . .	3	2	0
About 7 y. in being.—In subbosc' ib'm p' estimac'o'em .	0	1	0
Redd' xxx*s.* viij*d.* ext'.—Duo claus' pastur' vocat' Werne nunc in duobus cu' subboscis in procliuite montis p' estimac'o'em .	3	2	0
Un' crofti vocat' Kay begzy vichan p' est' . . .	2	0	0
Un' clausum arabile vocat' Kay fg p' est' . . .	2	2	0
Un' al' claus' adiacen' dom' Mansional' p' estimac'o'em .	2	0	0
Duas clausur' vocat' Snapps p' estimac'o'em . . .	2	1	0
Cacadutton. Redd' vj*s.* iiij*d.*, 28 y. in being ext'.—Tenet et terr' in Cackadutton nuper Hugonis Puliston vocat' Kay ll'en Taylor p' estim'	4	1	0
xij*li.* x*s.*	26	3	0
iij*s.* iiij*d.*—Edwardus Pulestons rent is more in the rentall then surveyed by iij*s.* iiij*di.* ob.			
Dutton Deffeth. Redd' xvij*s.* iij*d.* ext'. No lease showed.—Henricus Salisbury miles[1] tenet vnu' ten'tu' pomariu' croft' et curtelag' in loco vocat' Streete y garthin gard' et vnu' claus' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	3	2	0
Un' claus' ex opposit' stirile p' estimat' . . .	4	0	0
Duo croft' adiacen' Dom' p' estimac'o'em . . .	1	2	0
Tria alia claus' in Austral' parte vie vocat' street y garthyn p' est'	3	3	0
vj*li.*	12	3	0
Cacadutton. Redd' ix*s.* ext', about 21 y. in being.—Thomas Powell tenet vnu' tenementu' iuxta venell' gard' et quatuor clausis terr' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	4	2	0
Un' prat' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
liij*s.* iiij*d.*	5	2	0
Redd' xij*d.* ext'.—Thomas Goldsmith generos' tenet de pred' ..... p' estimac'o'em . . . . . liij*s.*	2	0	0

[1] Sir Henry Salusbury of Llyweni, Knight, was created a Baronet on November 18th, 1619. He married Hester, daughter of Sir Thomas Myddleton of Chirk Castle, Knight. His eldest son, Thomas, succeeded him in his title, which afterwards became extinct at the death of his grandson, Sir John Salusbury, the third Baronet. *Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*, inter three crescents of the second.

	A.	R.	P.
Cacadutton. Redd' vs. vjd. ext' ad volunt'.—Johannes ap John D'd Powell tenet vnu' cottagium iuxta viam vocat' Crach Shokyn Lane cum claus' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em xxvjs. viijd.	2	0	0
Redd' xiijs. iiijd. ext' ad volunt'. Escheat, q. de hoc.—Johannes Lloyd ap Richard[1] tenet vnu' horreu' cum duobus claus' adiacen' vocat' tyre sete vcha et tyre sete issa et prat' vocat' Wirglodd tyre sete p' estimat' in toto . . liijs. iiijd.	7	0	0
This should bee 14 acres, but it is but seauen.			
Redd' ijs. ixd.—Edwardus ap Dauid tenet aut nup' tenuit vn' claus' terr' vocat' ..... p' estim' . . xiijs. iiijd.	2	0	0
Cacadutton. Redd' viijd. ext., 1d. more. No lease of this. Add 1d. —Will'mus et Thomas Piers tenet coniunct'm vnam parcellam terr' arabil' in Mayes William Eton partem maner de Eglosegle p' estimac'o'em . . . . . viijs.	0	2	20
They have a copie of a surrender. No lease.			
Redd' iijs. iiijd. ad volunt', no copie before the lease, ext', about 7 y. since expired.—Will'mus Piers tenet vnum claus' terr' vocat' Kay clubb p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Sex seliones terr' in Eglosegle in Campo vocat' Mayes Will'm Eton per estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Paid to the Bailiff of Egleseagle. xxs.	2	2	0
Cacadutton, expired about 7 y. since, ad volunt'.—Vidua Lodouici Meredith tenet vnu' tenementu' cum gardino et duobus croft' adiac' p' estimac'o'em	1	1	0
Duas seliones adiacen' in clauso vocat' Mayes Will'm Eton p' est'	0	1	0
Redd' iiiid. ext'.—Eadem tenet vna' pec' vast' inclus' ante dom' s' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	20
xxs.	1	2	20
Redd' ijs. xd. ext' ad volunt'.—Johannes Dauies de Erliot[2] tenet vnu' pratum nuper Johannis ap John ap Richard ap Ieu'n ap Dauid iacen' in Austral' parte vie ducen' versus Hulington ad voluntat' p' estimac'o'em . . . xxvjs. viijd.	1	2	0
Byeston. Redd' ijs. ijd. ext', about 18 y. in being. Cobham Iscoyde.—Johannes Dauies generos' tenet vnum claus' vocat' Tyre Blethyn in Cacadutton nuper Hoell ap Dauid ap Ithell p' est' .	3	0	0
Idem tenet vnum prat' perquisit' de d'd Speede gen' p' estimac' .	1	0	0
xxxs.	4	0	0
Redd' ijs. viijd. ext'.—Heres Thome ap William ap John tenet unam peciam prati in Colson ad voluntat' p' estimac' vjs. viijd.	0	2	0
Redd' iiijs. ext'.—Jana Jerard vidua tenet vel nuper tenuit vnum claus' terr' vocat' Three Acres ad volunt' p' est' xxvjs. viijd.	3	0	0
Cacadutton. Redd' vijd. ext', about 2 y. in being.—Richardus Vernon tenet vnam parcellam terr' in Cacadutton vocat' Kay Bichan p' estimat' . . . . . vijs.	1	0	0

[1] John Lloyd ab Richard of Coed Christionydd and Ty Cerrig.

[2] John Davies of Erlys or Erlisham, ab Richard ab David ab Howel ab Edward Puleston ab Madog Puleston, second son of Robert Puleston of Emerallt. *Argent*, on a bend *sable* three mullets of the field, for Madog Puleston.

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' vs. iiijd. ext'.—Randall Thomas Pulford tenet vnu' clausum terr' iac' iuxta venellam vocat' Crachshokin Lane continen' p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Un' claus' adiacent' vocat' ..... multis quercis replet' p' estimac'	1	2	0
Un' claus' iacen' juxta venellam ducen' ab Iscoyde vers' Wrexham fluuio percurrent in Medio vnde p's occiden' iacet in Bieston p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
xls.	5	0	0
Redd' ijs. xd. ext'.—Johannes Gough tenet in claus' vocat' Kay Mawr p' estimac'o'em xiijs. iiijd.	1	2	0
Cacadutton. Redd' ijs. iiijd. ext', about 1 y. in being.—Hugo Fletcher tenet claus' vocat' Kay Mawr p' estim' vijs. vjd.	1	0	0

GOWRTON ISCOYD.

Ad volunt'. Redd' vs. jd. ext'.—Owinus Jones generos' tenet vnu' tenementu' iuxta Parke y Conynge in occupac'one Owini Griffith curtelag' et croft' supra tenementu' per estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Un' claus' adiacen' vocat' Erw gyvron p' estimac'o'em	1	3	0
Un' croft' vocat' Kay tan y ty p' estimat'	1	0	0
Un' claus' stiril' vocat' Rawley p' estimat'	3	2	0
In Campo vocat' Mayes vcha p' estimat'	0	2	0
lxs.	8	3	0

ETON.

Redd' viijs. ext'.—Jerardus Eton tenet de terr' nuper Thome ap Hoell iacen' iuxta partum de Eton in terr' arrabil' et boscos' p' est' xls.	6	2	0

BYESTON ISCOYD.

Cacadutton et Byeston. Redd' vs. iiijd. ext', about 21 y. in being. Thomas ap John Griffith tenet vnum cotagiu' et vnum claus' terr' adiacen' vocat' Kay Wilcock per estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Kay Wilcock adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' claus' bon' pastur' adiacen' vocat' Kay vicha p' estimac'o'em	3	2	0
xlvjs. viijd.	6	0	0
Redd' vs. ext'.—Johannes Dauies de Erlyes generos' tenet vnum clausum terr' iuxta venellam ducen' a holte versus Wrexham vocat' Akre Robert p' estimat' cum terr' boscos' xls.	5	0	0
Byeston. Redd' iiijd. ext', ad volunt'.—Owinus Jones generos' tenet de terr' quondam Johannis ap Ieu'n ap Dauid ad voluntatem vnam parcellam terr' per estimac'o'em xijs.	1	2	0
Redd' vjd. ext'.—Thomas ap Madock tenet vel nup' tenuit vnum cotagiu' et parcell' terr' adiacen' in longitud' quatuor virgat' p' est' vjs. viijd.	0	0	4
Redd' xd. ext', expired about 5 y. since.—Rogerus Thomas tenet vnu' claus' iuxta Parke y Conyng p' estimac'o'em vijs.	1	0	0
Redd' xvjd. ext' ad volunt'.—Owinus Jones generos' vt' de terr' nup' Dauidis ap Richard et Dylie vx' John vx' eius tenent vnum tenementu' gardinu' et pomariu' p' estimac'o'em xxs.	0	2	0

	A.	R.	P.
Dutton Deffeth, 10 acr', 8 of this was held w'tout cop' 4 Eliz., about 21 y. in being.—Owinus Jones ante dictus tenet vnum clausum iuxta tenementu' arabil' vocat Messa ty continen' p' estimac' .	3	2	0
Un' claus' pastur' stiril' vocat' Kay Dragve per estimac'o'em .	4	0	0
Redd' xxviij*s.* ext'.—Un' claus' stirilis nunc in tria diuis' cum cotag' super edific' p' estimac'o'em	2	2	0
Un' al' claus' genistos' adiacen' vocat' hirdir y lloyn p' estimac' .	2	2	0
Aliu' claus' diuis' in duo vocat' y girddy p' estimac'o'em .	2	0	0
Duas clausur' genistos' vocat' Kay lloyn per estimac'o'em .	6	2	0
vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*	21	0	0
Byeston. Redd' v*s.* ext'. See Villa Leonu' for this. Laurentius Wells tenet vnu' messuag' infra Franchesiam Villæ Leonu' nuper terr' Petri Rodon			

RUYTON.

Redd' ij*s.* ext'.—Thomas ap Richard heredes vel assignat' Johannis ap Edward ap Dauid ap Madoc tenet vel nuper tenuit vnam parcellam terre in Ruyton p' estimac'o'em . xxij*s.* iiij*d.*	3	0	0
Redd' xiiij*d.* ext'.—Assign' Roberti Wynn tenet vnu' messuag' in Ruyton nuper Rogeri ap John ap Richard per estimac' xv*j*s.	1	0	0
Dinnlie. Redd' xv*j*d. ext', about 1 y, in being.—Johannes Randle tenet vnu' tenementum et vnum clausum vocat' y Kay bichan in duob' clausur' p' est'	2	0	0
Unum pratum p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
xxv*j*s. viij*d.*	2	2	0
Escheate, but in gunt Junee, H. 6. Redd' ij*s.* iiij*d.* ext', about 28 y. in being.—Thomas Evans vidua Richardi ap Ellice tenet vn' tenementum et tres clausur' terr' viz' vnum pratum vocat' y Wirglodd pull pees nunc in duo diuis' p' estimac'o'em .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kay vwch ben y ty nunc in duo p' estimac' .	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Ardd vcha contineum per estimac'o'em .	1	0	0
lxv*j*s. viij*d.*	5	0	0
Dinuille. Redd' v*j*d. ext'.—Edwardus ap John ap Edward tenet in Dynulle vnam parvam peciam terr' per estimac' iij*s.* v*j*d.	0	1	0
About 2 y. in being. Redd' ij*s.* x*d.* ext'.—Dauid ap John Roger tenet vnum tenementum vnum gardinu' et vnum cotagiu' cum tribus clausis sequentibus viz. vnu' clausu' vocat' Panhyle nunc diuis' in duas clausur' p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Ddole Newydd diuis' in duas clausur' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Unum clausum vocat' Glowe in tribus clos' p' estimac'o'em .	2	2	0
liij*s.* iiij*d.*	6	0	0
Dinnille. Redd' v*j*s. iiij*d.* ext', about 21 y. in being. Cop. 3 Eliz. for 21 y.—Johannes ap Edward ap (Ievan) John tenet de terr' nuper Dauidis Eden in Dynulle p' estimac'o'em . lx*s.*	7	1	0
Dinulle, expired about 6 y. since. The cop' was made 2 Eliz. for 21 y. Redd' viij*s.* v*j*d. ext'.—Johannes Dauid Broughton tenet			

	A.	R.	P.
vnum tenementu' pomariu' et sex clausuras terr' vizt. vnam vocat' Kay gowch p' estimac'o'em . . .	2	0	0
Un' claus' prati vocat' Gwerglodd Kaer goz per estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Kay yr skibbo' p' estimat' . .	2	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Mayes y bellan p' est' . . .	4	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Mayes pen y graige p' est' . . .	3	0	0
Aliu' claus' vocat' Mayes pen yr Rwg et vnum cotagiu' p' est' .	2	1	0
About 6 y. in being. Redd' iiij*s.* vj*d.* ext'.—Tenet duas al' clausur' tyr Blewog et y galod vcha per estimac'o'em . .	5	0	0
xl*i.*	19	0	0
Dinnlle. Redd' iij*s.* ext', ad volunt', about 2 y. in being.—Thomas ap Dauid ap John tenet vnum claus' in Dynnlle vocat' Glyn' go' ad voluntat' p' estimac'o'em . . xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	5	0	0
Redd' iij*s.* ext'.—Idem Johannes Dauid Broughton tenet vnum tenementum et duas clausur' vizt. vnu' vocat' y ter' Blewog p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Unu' al' claus' vocat' y gelly wallod vcha nunc diuis' in duas parcellas p' estim'	3	0	0
lx*s.*	5	0	0
Redd' v*s.* iiij*d.* ext', about 2 y. in being.—Beuies Thelwall tenet tria clausa terr' viz. vnu' prat' vocat' Werglodd p' estimac' .	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre Marle p' estim' . . .	3	0	0
Unu' clausum vocat' Bryn vcha p' est' . . .	3	1	0
lx*s.*	7	1	0
Idem Beuies Thelwall tenet vnum tenementu' duo horrea et diuers' clausur' terr' viz.:			
Redd' xj*s.* v*d.* ext'.—Unu' claus' vocat' Mayes y pantre in duas p'cellas diuis' p' estimac'o'em	3	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Bryn Crach continen' per estimac'o'em .	3	0	0
No lease showed. This was graunted by copie, 4 Eliz., when the composition was made.—Alium claus' vocat' Kay y fullen' continen' per estimac'o'em	3	0	20
Unu' claus' vocat' y Gelly Wallod issa per estimac'o'em vij*li.*	12	3	0
It should bee but 8 acr'.			
Moreton Anglicoru'. Redd' ij*s.* ext' ad volunt', about 2 y. in being.—Griffith ap Tudder tenet vnum cottagium et croftum adiacen' in Morton Anglicoru' cont' p' estimat' . . .	0	2	0
Un' croft' in Morton Wallicorum adiac' p' estimac'o'em .	2	0	0
xxvj*s.* viij*d.*	2	2	0
Redd' iij*s.* iiij*d.* ext'.—(William Launcelott) Heredes Meredith ap Ellice tenet vel nuper tenuit vnu' messuagiu' cum pertinen' et duo clausa terre adiacen' in Dynnlle continen' p' estimac'o'em . . . . . xlvj*s.* viij*d.*	4	0	0

ISCOYD ABIMBERY.

Abimbery. Redd' xv*s.* ext', about 20 y. in being. Vide fol. sequen'.—Margareta vx' Robert ap Dauid ap Grono tenet vnum

	A.	R.	P.
messuagiu' et sex clausur' terr' in Villa de Abimberye continen' per estimac'o'em . . . . . xij*li*.	13	0	0

ERLISHAM.

Redd' vij*s*. ext', about 2 y. in being.—Hugo Jones tenet de terris nuper Johannis ap Randoll in Erlisham quandam morham voc' Gwern y gylverch p' estimac'o'em . . . lxx*s*.	10	2	0

MARCHWHEALE.

Will'mus Edgeberie al's Wilkinson.

CACCADUTTON.

Nam' Mortmayne. Redd' ij*s*. ix*d*. No lease showed.—Villa Cestriæ tenet in Mortmayne in Caccadutton de terris nuper Johannis ap Hugh Griffith cert' terras p' est' . . xx*s*.	2	0	0
Howe they holde this doth nott yett apeare, but it was coppiholde.			

ETON.

Redd' iij*s*. ext'.—Hugo Lloyd tenet de terr' nup' Griff' ap D'd ap Madd' in Eton p' estimat' . . xxxiij*s*. iiij*d*.	4	0	0
Redd' iij*s*. iiij*d*. ext'. Rentall ix*s*. x*d*., wante here ij*s*. vj*d*.—Hugo Lloyd ap Madock tenet ib'm et de easdem terris in Marchwheall continen' p' estimac'o'em . . . xxx*s*.	3	0	0
Redd' xij*s*. vt constat p' rentale ext'.—Joh'es Edgebery tenet diuersas terr'et ten'ta ib'm sed absente tenente neno terr' agnoscebat idio metuis inquiratam.			
Redd' iij*s*. ij*d*. Dutton Deffeth.—Margaret vx' Robert tenet vnu' messuagiu' in Cacadutton et Dutton Deffeth existen' 4 p'cell' terr' p' est' . . . . xlvj*s*. viij*d*.	4	0	0
Redd' ij*s*., vocat hic quia ante Ruyton.—Joh'es ap Ldw. ap Dauid ap Madock tenet in Villa de Ruyton m' in tenur' Dauidis ap Midleton certas terr' cont' p' est' . . . xxx*s*.	3	0	0
Redd' ij*s*. Ruyton.—There are 3 acr' more in Ruyton, late the same d'd Midleton's; but the Jurie can not finde the present owners, nor he that occupies it, and therefore I willed it to be seised.			
Redd' xx*d*. ext'. Ruyton ad volunt'.—Howell ap Llewellen tenet vnu' tenton' et quinq' seliones terr' in Ddole Werne Hescog m' Roger ap John ap Richarde in Dutton Diffeth per estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Tenet et vnam acr' terr' in Ruyton p' est' . . .	1	0	0
xxvj*s*. viij*d*.	1	2	0
Redd' ij*s*. x*d*., vacat' hic ad volunt'.—Joh'es Dauies de Erlies gener' tenet vnu' prat' in australi parte vie due vers' Hewlington per estimac'o'em . . . . . xv*s*.	1	2	0

S'm' Redd' tenen' ad vol' et p' dimiss' xxviij*li*. xvij*s*. iiij*d*.
4 Eliz. § xxvj*li*. vj*s*. iij*d*.

Redd' in toto lij*li*. xviij*s*. ix*d*.

	A.	R.	P.
Wastes in Iscoyde held at Will without Rent:			
Roger Rodon, esq., holdeth a peece of waste grounde in Dutton Diffeth, adioynninge to Acre Hirryon, late the lande of John Wm. Madock, cont' by estimac'o'em . . .	0	1	0
The same Roger holdeth a peece of wast in Sutton lyinge betwene a feelde called y Kae and the grodyre, cont' p' est' . .	0	2	0
Richarde Leighton, esq., holdeth a peece of waste in Cacadutton, late the landes of John Mathew, cont' p' est' . .	0	2	0
John Taylo' holdeth a peece of waste in Dutton y brayne, betwene a fielde called the p'k and the broade crofte, per estimac'o'em .	0	1	0

WREXHAM MANER.

(*Harl.* 3696).

SUPERUISUS MANERII DE WREXHAM IN COMIT' DENBIGH PER JOHANNEM NORDEN SENIOREM.

NO'I'A JURATORUM.

Hugo Meredith, Armiger	Dauid Thomas
Robertus Puleston, Armiger	Joh'es Jones
Nicolaus ap Jon. Edward	Richardus Beniamin
David ap Jon. Robert	Radulphus ap Ellis
Hugo Griffith	Rogerus ap Richard
Dauid ap Dauid	Will'us Griffith Smyth
Joh'nes ap John	Owen's ap Robert
Joh'es Dauid Thomas	Richardus Hall

Qui dicunt super sacramenta sua vt sequitur, vizt.:

To the first article they say that the mannor or towneship of Wrexham is bounded from Wrexham churchyard to the foote bridge south of the said church, leauing the landes of the right honourable the Lord Wootton vpon the right hand of the lane to the barnes in pen y bryn westward, and thence along the lane to the westend of Glyn parke[1] (excepting one field called Owen, w'ch is parcell of the Court farme belonging to the mannor of Valle Crucis, and two closes, one of Mr. Jeffreys, and thother of Thomas Lloyd). And so from the said westend of Glyn Park along eastward to the landes of Robert Puleston, Esquire, neere the Prince his highness water mill called the Velyn newydd or newe Mill. And we doe further say and present that so much of the said Glyn Park as extendeth from the said westend thereof along to the river Clewedog, w'ch runneth through the said parke eastwards to the said landes of Robert Puleston, neere the said Mill, to be within this mannor of Wrexham, for that being conuerted into arrable land, the tithe

[1] A plan of Glyn Park will be given in a future chapter. The manor of Wrexham Abad was granted to the Abbey of Valle Crucis by Madog ab Gruffydd Maelor, Prince of Powys Fadog, in A.D. 1200.

thereof is gathered w'th the towneship of Wrexham; and that the tenaunts there doe their seruice w'th the tenants of Wrexham. Then from the east-end of the said parke along the River to the bridge called Pont Yuelin newydd; and thence a brooke called Gwen fro, and compasseth the lands of Robert Puleston northward to the Mores called Gwern dunck, and so along northward by Bryn Tunck and the Kae Mawr, and thence to the furthest end of Kae wad, by the towneship of Acton, and so along by Gwern Acton westwards to Gwayn y tecuyn by the towneship of Acton, neere the house of Jo'n ap Hugh ap Ed. Stantie; and then compassing Gwayn y tecuyn and the lane to Tal y geifer, along by the towneship of Stanstie, to a place called Clawdd Wad, westward; and so along Clawdd Wad to the brook Gwenfro, southward; then along the said brooke, Bryn y ffynnon; and then to a garden of Robert Sonllye, Esq.; and by the gardens of Ed. Crewe, gent., and Edward Dauies; and so by Dauid ap Hughe, silkweaver, and so into Streete yr Abad; then ouer the way to the house of Robert ap Hughe, butcher, being the Lord Woottons land; and so through the gardens, westwards, to the stile of Bryn y Fynon; and thence along the brooke, leauing it on the right hand; and so to the west stile againe, to the churchyard of Wrexham, where we began, and nowe doe end.

M'd' that there is a smithie and a litle parcell of ffreehold land of Robert Puleston in Pentre yr velin Abad belonging to this manno' of Wrexham, and also certeine cottages and a crofte in Lampyat, w'ch is the landes of Thomas Trafford, Esq., and out of this manno'; and one cottage and barne in th'east end of the Beaste markett, and two parcells of land in Kae pants and in bron pull yr vwd, w'ch are also out of this manno', w'ch are the lands of Margarett Verch Robert, widowe.

To the second article this Jury sayeth that there is no demeene land in this manno' to their knowledge, saue that Parke of Glyn Park, as they thinke, w'ch is sett downe in the boundes of this manno'.

To the 3, 4, and 5 articles the said Jurie say that the ffreeholders names w'thin this manno' are sett downe in this booke, their landes and rentes, to their knowledge; and that there are leaseholders and customary tenants from 40 yeares to 40, and likewise their names and what the holde, and their rentes, as neere as they could learne and search out, sett downe also at large in the booke of the surueyours perambulac'on. And that the customary tenaunts to the Prince his highnes doe pay at the taking of newe leases for 40 yeares, and so from 40 to 40, two yeares rent of their said customary landes for a ffine, according to the composition made betweene the late Queene of famous memorie and the tenauntes of Bromfield and Yalle. The effect of w'ch composition is sett downe more at large in the presentments of the Juries of Hoult, Burton, Ruabon, and others, whereunto this Jurie referre themselves. And this Jurie doe not knowe of any ffine paid or due to be paid by the said tenauntes at the marriage of their daughters.

To the 6, 7, and 8 articles they say that there is no common of waste within this mannor, and that there is neither woods nor vnderwoodes in the said manno', but a fewe vnderwoods in Glyn Park of hasell, alders, withie, and thornes, and such like, w'ch the tenants there doe take and vse for tinsell as need requires; and that there were some oakes in the said Parke, as it seemes, but gone many yeares agoe, and now a few scrubbs standing. And that there is no parke of deare or warren of conies w'thin the said mannour.

To the 9, 10, and 11 articles the said Jury say that there is no incrochment within this manno', but about one acre called Pull yr Vwde, w'ch was taken by lease dat' xviii^{o} Martii, a^{o} Elis. 23, graunted to Robert Sonlley, Esq., as this Jury is informed, and nowe in the occupac'on of Margarett ve' Robert, widd'. And that the landes holden from 40 yeares to 40 yeares are sett downe in the book of presentment by this Jurie, as also by the surveyo'; and that there are not quarrs of stone mines, of cole, leade, marle, or chalke, to their knowledge.

To the 12, 13, and 14 articles they say that they doe not knowe of any ffreeholder that died without heire, and that they do not heare of any bastard or alien that doe enioy any landes within this mannour; and that there is no towne corporate or burrowe within this manno', to their knowledge; and that they doe not knowe any copieholder or leaseholder of 40 yeares that have exchaunged or vnlawfully incerted any landes for freehold, or have incerted any such into their customary land.

To the 15 and 16 articles they say that the Prince his Highness hath a custome water mill in this mannour, called y vellyn Newydd, or Newe Mill, whereat the tenauntes and inhabitantes of this manno' of Wrexham and of other towneships are bounde to grinde; and that Roger Bellot, gent., hath a lease of the same mill (amongst other thinges) vnder the great seale of England, for three liues in being, at the rent of ten poundes, six shillings, eight pence, p' ann', and nowe in the tenure of Robert Puleston, Esquire, who had the same at the hands of the said Roger Bellot, and is kept in very good reparac'on; and that there is neither pete, turfe, furze, or such like, in this mannor, save in the fields by the hedge-side there bee some fearne w'ch poore people doe gather.

To the 17 article they say that this manno' is a member of the lordshipp of Bromefield, and that the tenauntes doe serue at the Leete and Lawe days of the said Lordshipp, as they are bound to doe; and that they pay no fines, headsiluer, or kingsiluer; but they pay their rentes, ffines of alienac'ons, amerciamentes of courtes mizes, and all such paymentes as other the inhabitantes of the said lordship doe, as often as the same are due and required.

To the 18 article they say and present that Hughe Meredith, Esquire, hath two houses of the Prince his landes out of reparac'on, and say that the said Hughe hath timber brought into the said towne readie to builde, amend, and repayre the said house. And they further present that Owen Brereton, Esquire, hath a house fallen downe in Hope Street within the said mannor; and that Edward Dauies, gent., hath a house in the tenure of Mary Treuor a litle out of reparac'on; and Henry Salisbury, Knight, hath one house of the Prince his landes a litle out of reparac'on, adioyning to the house of Edward Bailie.

To the 19 and 20 articles they say that they knowe not whether wayfes, estraies, and other casualties menc'oned in this article, be due to the Prince his highness or to the Kinges Ma'tie, as they happen; and that there is neither ffishing nor fowling in this manour, to their knowledge.

To the 21 they say that vpon Mundays and Thursdays marketts are kept within the towne of Wrexham; and that there are three ffayres kept in the said towne yerely, viz. upon the xijth of March, the fifte of June, and the viijth of September; and that Roger Bellot, gent., hath the toule, pickage, and stallage of the same by lease, but what it is worth they knowe not.

To the 22 and 23 they say that they know not of any rent or land con-

cealed or w'thheld w'thout right in this mannor, nor of any reprises or payments to issue out of this mannor; but that the Bayliff of the said mannor, for gathering the rentes thereof, hath a certaine ffee from the Prince his Highnes.

To the 24 article they say that there are presented and made at Mich'as Leete yerely, by the Jurie of this mannor, two cunstables w'ch doe serue the yeare following. And that the chief Steward of this mannor and the whole lordshipp of Bromfield and Yale (as this Jurie haue credibly heard) is the right honourable John Earle of Bridgewater; and that John Jeffreys, Esquire, John Dauies, and Thomas Foster, are his deputies; and that Thomas Trafford, Esquire, Receauour. But what ffees they or either of them haue, this Jurie knoweth not.

To the 25 they say they knowe not of any aduousons or beneficies that the Prince his Highnes hath or ought to have within this mannor.

To the 26 they say that, as farre as they can learne or finde out, that the olde and accustomed acre vsed in theise partes conteyneth a CLX pertches, and that every perche conteyneth 24 foote.

WREXHAM.

	A.	R.	P.
Quoad liberos tenentes ib'm dicunt vizt. quod:			
Redd' xiij*d.* ext'.—Joh'es Jeffreys Armiger[1] tenet libe' vnum tenementum officinam et gardin' cum pertinen' in vico vocat' Receauors street Edwardi Baylie . . . tent'			
Redd' ij*s.* ext'.—Idem tenet sexdecem cottagia et gardin' simul adiacen' in occidentali parte vici vocat' Hope street per redd' 16 cott' & gardens			
Redd' iiij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vnu' cottagiu' horreum gardinu' et vnum croftu' terre in Lampint nunc in occupac'one Henrici ap William continen' per estimac' vnam acram redd' cott' barne .	1	0	0
Redd' ij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vnum pratum iacen' ex occidentali parte Bryntune contin' per estimac'o'em vnam acram et tres rodas redd'	1	3	0
Redd' iiij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet duas parcellas terre vna' iacen' in Pull y wragh per redd' duoru' denariorum alteram in Tale in Gyfer redd' ij*d.* perquisit' de Ric'o Lewes cont' per estimac'o'em vnam acram reddit'	1	0	0
Redd' vj*s.* viij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet in Wrexham vechan septem clausuras terr' perquisit' de Richardo Williams existen' aliquando terr' Richardi Smith vocat' per hec nomina sequentia 1 Kae truinuaine 2 pant y feiriad 3 y Crachdire 4 Kae gwalchmaie 5 errow y dwr 6 Kae y groise 7 Kae lloydin contin' per estimac'o'em quindecem acras redd' . . . xs. vj*d.*	15	0	0
Redd' iiij*d.* ext'.—Thomas Trafford Ar'[2] tenet libe' vnam domu' columbariam vnam parcellam terre et ..... contin' per estima-			

[1] John Jeffreys of Acton, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*.

[2] Thomas Trafford of Treffordd in Esclusham, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*.

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c'o'em di'um acre perquisit' de Edwardo Johnes in Wrexham extenden' in longitudine a pedestri via astreate yr hope versus Brin y Fynnon ex orientali parte usque ad selionem terre iacen' inter predictam parcellam terr' et terras Edwardi Phillips ex occidentali parte et in latitudine a via ducen' versus hope ex boreali parte ad tenementum prefati Edwardi Johnes continen' per estimac'o'em ..... acr' redd' . . dove house	0	1	0
Redd' viij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vna' clausura' terr' continen' per estimac'o'em tres acras iacen' in Eslome in Wrexham perquisit' de Ric'o ap Edward Phillip modo conuerss' in pomariu' gardina et ambulacria per redd'	3	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* ext'.—Hugo Meredith Armiger[1] tenet libere vnum tenementam existen' domu' angular' inter superiorem vicum et Lampinc et duo gardina eidem pertinen' et quatuor paruas parcellas terr' eidem etiam spectan' viz. duas in Maes y dre issa vnam in pant y Crydd et aliam in Kae bychan continen' per estimac'o'em vnam acram redd' . . . tenement'	1	0	0
Redd' xx*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet tria messuagia in Lampint vnum horreum stabulum pomariu' et gardin' iisdem adiacen' continen' per estimac'o'em vnam rodam per reed' 3 messuag' garden'			
Redd' ij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet messuagium adiacens signo corone extendens in longitudine a vico co'iter vocat' the highe streete vsq' ad Cemiterium per redd' . . messuage			
Redd' vj*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet 3 ... horrei iacen' ex occidentali parte fori bestialis et gardin' adiacen' continen' per estimac'o'em dimid' rode' redd' . . 3 baies of a barne garde' cont'	0	1	0
Redd' ij*s.* ext'.—Idem tenet in oc'i'entali parte fori bestialis vnam clausura' terrè modo in tres parcellas diuisam vocat' kaer kygyddion et cottagiu' et gardinu' super inde existen' contin' per estimac'o'em quinque acras et dimid' per redd' . cott'	5	0	0
Idem tenet vnam vacuam peciam terre in Lampint nunc.			
Redd' ij*s.* vj*d.* ext'.—Dauid ap John Robert Glouer tenet libere vnam clausuram terre in Wrexham vechan vocat' Kaer Deon medietatem clausure vocat' Kae Cocksuite medietatem clausure vocat' Groft tuddir redd' xviij*d.* et tres paruas parcellas iacen in Maes y Dreissa redd' xij*d.* continen' in toto per estimac'o'em quatuor acras redd' totalis	4	0	0
Redd' vj*s.* x*d.* ext'.—Edwardus Phillips de Mulsor tenet libere vnum tenementum in vico vocat' Abbotts streete in occupac'o'e Randall Lloyd vnum horreum in Hope streete vnam parcellam terre dicto horreo adjacen' vocat' y Spittie vnam parcellam y in Tale y gyfer vnam parcellam in kae bychan per duas parcellas in Maes y Dreyssa duas parcellas in kae bychan vnam parcellam in kae yr on vna' capitalem terram in ..... Jeffreys bychan duas parcellas abuttan' super viam ducen' ad Rhose ddu vnam parcellam super viam Cestrensem et quatuor tenementa in vico vocat' Receunants streete simul adiacen' continen' per estimac'o'em quatuor acras redd' . . . 5 ten'ts	4	0	0

[1] Hugh Meredith of Pentrebychan, Esq. *Azure*, a lion salient *or*.

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Redd' vj*d*. ext'.—Thomas Goldsmith tenet libere quatuor tenementa et gardina in vico ducen' a cemiterio versus le Greene redd' ij*d*. et vnam paruam peciam terre palustris in Wrexham vechan prope nouum molendinum continen' per estimac'o'em dimid' acre redd' . . . . 4 ten'ts 0 1 0

Redd' v*s*. ix*d*. ext'.—Georgius Goldsmith et Maria vxor eius tenet iure predicte Marie medietatem messuagii in vico vocat' highe streete proxime adiacen' alte Cruci in qua Catherina Jones vidua modo inhabitat et gardin' eidem pertinen' unum aliud messuagium et curtilagiu' in predicto vico contra prius in tenura Matilde Wen vidue unum cottagium et gardin' per ripam fluminis duo cottagia et gardina in Wrexham vechan vnum horreum domum columbariam et pomarium ibidem et quinque clausuras vel parcellas terre 1 vocat' y Kae Mayn 2 Errow gand 3 Errow vechan 4 kaer kitt et 5 yr hirdire contin' per estimac'o'em sex acras per reddit' messuage & dim' 3 cott' barne douehouse 6 0 0

Redd' ij*s*. vj*d*. ext'.—Nicholaus ap John Edward tenet libere vnam horr'pum et gardinu' in Lampint eidem pertinen' redd' iiij*d*. duas parcellas in kae bychan et vnam in Maes y dre issa redd' ij*d*. tres paruas parcellas in Errow gam per viam Cestrensem redd' iij*d*. vnam parcellam in Tale y gyfer per eadem viam redd' ij*d*. tres paruas saltus adiacen' kae tan y werne vcha redd' j*d*. tres parcellas in kae tan y werne vcha redd' viij*d*. tres alias paruas parcellas in dicta clausura redd' iij*d*. quatuor paruas parcellas in kae bychan contra kae tan y werne viha redd' 7 continen' in toto per estimac'o'em quatuor acras . barne 4 0 0

Redd' vide q' viij*d*. ext'.—Michael Jones de London tenet libere quatuor cottagia simul adiacen' in Lampint redd' ij*d*. et mẽdietatem tenementi siue messuagii in quo Catherina Jones vidua modo inhabitat existen' sign' rubri leonis vizt. limen ..... et omnia edificia et ..... versus orien' 4 cott' et de mess'

Redd' viij*d*. ext'. ffreegold.—Edwardus Nicholas et Maria vxor eius Joh'es Dauid et Elizabetha vxor eius tenent iure vxorum suarum 3 ..... prim' vocat' y werne vawr 2 y werne vechan modo in duas parcellas diuiss' 3 y werne vcha et vnam parcellam terre arrabilis iisdem p' adiacen' continen' per estimac'o'em sex acras redd' 6 0 0

Redd' v*s*. viij*d*. ext'. Gruffith Jones Junctor tenet libere vnum messuagium et gardin' eidem adiacen' existen' in foro vocat' le Beast markett continen' per est' vnam rodam redd' messuage

Redd' vj*d*. ext'.—Robertus Gruffith iure Angharad' vxoris sue et postea Anna Tuddir tenent vnum cottagium et vnam paruam parcellam terre eidem adiacen' existen' in foro vocat' le Beast market per domum Gruffithi Jones iunctoris continen' per estimac'o'em dimid' acre redd' . . . 1 cott' 0 2 0

Redd' iiij*d*. ext'.—Dauid ap Hughe ap Edward tenet libere quatuor seliones per horreum Eduardi Phillips vnam aliam peciam terre in Pant y Crydd et vnam aliam parcellam terre in Maes y dree vcha continen' per estimac'o'em vnam acram per redd' . 1 0 0

Redd' ij*s*. iiij*d*. ext'.—Radulphus Edwards et Thomas Edwards tenent libere vnum pulchrum tenementum ..... gardinu' et

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curtilagium in vico Receptoris nuper terr' Roberti Puleston Armiger per Redd' . . . . 1 tent'

Redd' ij*d*. ext'.—Jana (Anna) verch Hugh ap Thomas vidua tenet libe' vnum cottagium et 4 seliones adiacen' magno stagno in foro bestiali continen' per estimac'o'em vnam Rodam Reddit' 1 cott' 0 1 0

Redd' xv*s*. ext'.—Robertus Puleston Armiger[1] tenet libere vnu' capitale messuagium vocatu' Hauod y werne horreu' stabula pomaria gardina et clausuras vel parcellas terr' eidem adiacen' et pertinen' existen' terr' arrabil' prat' et pastur' vocat' per hec nomina prim Kae Stacie 2 Kae Cor 3 Lloyn y Cocksuite 4 y Kae Mawr 5 kaer vallen 6 Dole dda 7 grost y kerddorion 8 kaer groise 9 campum vltra molendinu' Anglice the ffield beyond the Mill 10 Errow vechan 11 y werne vechan 12 le Coppie 13 vnam clausuram terre ultra Riuum ..... duo cottagia gardinum et ..... per nouum molendinum et ..... et gardin' in Pentre velyn yr Abbat et vnam parcellam terre eidem adiacen' continen' in toto per estimac'o'em centum acras Redd' 1 mess' 2 cott' 100 0 0

Redd' xiiij*s*. iij*d*. ext'.—Rogerus Ellis de Alrhey Armiger[2] tenet libere vnum tenementum in Wrexham vechan in occupac'o'e Joh'is ap Richard et diuersas parcellas terr' eidem pertinen' viz. vnum croftum adiacen' ex boreali parte pant bychan vocat' kaer Eyrregh vnam aliam clausuram terre vocat' Lloyn kenwick nunc diuisam in duas parcellas et adiacen' pant bychan unum croftum vocat' kae Skawen vna' clausuram terre vocat' Errow dda vnam aliam parcellam vocat Gurich y day Lloyn vnam aliam clausuram terre vocat' Kaer Claii unam aliam parcellam terre vocat' kae . . . . tent' 30 0 0

There wanteth of Roger Ellis rent w'ch he payes Nessae to the Bailiff 3*d*. ob.

Nessa yr tie et quasdam parcellas terre iacen' in Maes y wrexham vechan in occupac'o'e Johannis Lloyd aut eius inde subter tenentium pro quibus Hugo Dauid solitus fuit persoluere annu-

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[1] Robert Puleston of Hafod y Wern, Esq, was the son (by Jane his wife, daughter and coheiress of John Almer, second son of John Almer of Pant Iockin in the parish of Gresford, Esq.) of John Puleston of Hafod y Wern, ab Piers ab John Puleston ab John ab John Puleston, who first settled at Hafod y Wern, which property he acquired in right of his wife, Alson, daughter of Howel ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd of Bersham, Esq., by his second wife, Alson, daughter and heiress of Howel ab Goronwy ab Ieuaf ab Goronwy ab Hwfa of Hafod y Wern, second son of Iorwerth ab Ieuaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. Hwfa ab Iorwerth of Hafod y Wern bore *sable*, three lions passant in pale *argent*; and the estate of Hafod y Wern is still in the possession of his descendant, Robert Davies Cooke of Owston, co. York, and of Gwysannau, co. Flint, Esq.

[2] Roger Ellis of Alrhey, Esq., was the eldest son of Humphrey Ellis of Alrhey, and Dorothy his wife, daughter and coheiress of Edward Jones of Plas Cadwgan, Esq., High Sheriff for Denbighshire in A.D. 1576. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer, Knt.

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atim duos denarios que omnia continent per estimac'o'em triginta acras Redd' . . . . . .

This 2*d.* was reserved in a lease made by Humfry Ellis to Hughe Dauid and others for 3 liues, which are now expired, and payable unto the said Ellis as rent for the same.

Redd' vj*d.* ext'.—Randolphus Lloyd (John Allinghe) sutor calcearius tenet tria cottagia et gardinu' iacen' in Lampint per Redd' 3 cott'

Redd' xij*d.*—Alicia verch Joh'es Thomas (John ap Hugh ap Edward) tenet vnum messuagium habens signum Tauri in Lampint ..... et curtilagium vnumq' paruum croftum eidem adiacen' olim existen' terr' Jacobi Gittins continen' per estimac'o'em quartam partem vnus acre per Redd' . . Mess' 0 1 0

This is held for free, and is copy. Redd' xiiij*s.* ext'.—Joh'es Lloyd de Eglowisegle iure Elizabethe vxoris eius tenet libere duo cottagia et vnam paruam parcellam terre in Wrexham vechan per horreum Georgii Goldsmith vnum aliud cottagium et gardinum ibidem in occupac'o'e Dauidis ap Howell unum aliud cottagium et croftum it'm in occupac'o'e Edwardi ap ll'en unum aliud cottagium et crofta' ibidem in occupac'one John ap John Gittin duas parcellas terre in clausura vocat' Croft Tuddir unam aliam clausuram terre vocat' y pant bychan unam aliam clausur' terre vocat' Pen y geilyed unam aliam clausuram terre vocat' kaer Skawen unam aliam clausuram vocat' kaer Porth unam aliam clausuram terre vocat' kaer Skybor unam aliam parcellam terre vocat' kaer Lloyn una maliam clausuram terre vocat' yr ac krey medietatem vnius clausure terre vocat' Cocksuite medietatem unius alterius clausure terre vocat' y Skithrey issa unam aliam clausuram terre vocat' y kae bychan et diuersas parcellas terraru' in Maes gwrexham vechan ex quo campo Rogerus Elles clamat portionem et pro quo Joh'es Lloyd solitus fuit soluere annuatim duos denarios progenitoribus dicti Rogeri Ellis que omnes clausure et terre predicte continent per estimac'o'em quadraginta acras Redd' . . . . .

M'd that Pant bychan and pen y geilied are in morgage to Mr. Goldsmith.

Kae Porth kae skawen, the moyety of Kae Cocksuite and kae vch ben yr Auon, are in morgage to Dauid ap Joni Robert, and parcell of groft Tuddir.

M'd a great part of this 40 acres being now held for free, were a deede copie, as may appeare by the wordes of the recorde de an' 1523. Hugo dd' de Wrexham (who then was ten'nt to the lande) tenet in coperinery cum Will'o ap dd' ap Yerwordd et Edw. eius fr'e 4 ten'ta ib'm vnde 2 iac' in loco vocat' le hopstreet vn' al' in astral, p'te mercat' iux' Cemeter' et al'm occiden' parte vie ducen' verss' eccl'iam orto cla' terr' arabilis et pastur' in wrexham vichan et 4 dormi'dem et vn' p'cell' cont' 6 ar' terr' arabil' et in wrexham vawr 3 cla' et 12 seliones p' est' 7 acr' redd' xxvj*s.* iij*d.* Tenend' quousq' melius dimi' ut potit.

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4 ten'ts and 13 acr' land now neuer a ten't, and but 2 ac' land confest; so 4 ten'ts and 11 ac' caried away as free, being copie.

M'.—Hugh d'd had issue, d'd Hugh; he had Hugh d'd, who had issue, two daughters, Eliz. and Maude, which Eliz. is yet liuing, and wife to the same Jo. Lloyde, in whose right he holdes it.

Redd' xvj*d.* ext'.—Rogerus ap Richard tenet libere vnam clausuram terre in Wrexham Vechan vocat' kae Skythrey vcha modo diuss' in duas parcellas et medietatem vnius clausure terre eidem adiacen' vocat' kae Skythrey issa adiacen' super Glyn park perquisit' de Joh'e Lloyd et Elizabetha vxore eius contınen' per estimac'o'em tres acras Redd' 3 0 0

Redd' iij*d.* ext'.—Joh'es ap Hughe ap Edward de Stanstie tenet libere vnum pratum per Pull yr vwde cont' per estimac'o'em vnam acram nuper terr' Joh'is Puleston Ar' per Redd' . 1 0 0

Redd' iij*s.* vj*d.* (iij*s.* viij*d.*) ext'.—Richardus Lewes de Beeston tenet vnam clausuram vel parcellam terre per Pullyr vwde continen' per estimac'o'em duas acras Redd' . . . 2 0 0

Redd' iij*d.* ext'.—Dauid (John dd') Thomas in iure ux'is eius tenet vnam parcellam terre iacen' in pant y glouer continen' per estimac'o'em dimid' acre existen' olim terr' Roberti ap Dauid Redd' 0 1 0

Redd' ij*d.* ext'.—Gardiani ecclesie parochialis de Wrexham tenet libere vnam domum scholarem ibidem et gardinu' adiacen' continen' per estimac'o'em vnam Rodam . schoole house

Redd' x*s.* ext'.—Richardus Beniamin lanio tenet libere vnum messuagium vel tenementum in quo ipse inhabitat iacen' aduersus le Shirehall et adiungen' super tenement' aliquando Joh'is Gittins ex parte occidentali et tenementu' Thomas ap John Robert ex orientali parte et duas parcellas terre in oppidanis campis de Wrexham pertinen' ad dictum messuagium continen' per estimac'o'em unam acram Redd' . . . 1 mess' 1 0 0

Redd' iij*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet libere iure Ermina vxoris eius vnum messuagium ..... gardin' et alia edificia eidem p'tinen' existen' dom' angular' inter ambos vicos vocat' le hope streetes aduersus domum ..... Jeffreys per redd' . . 1 mess'

Redd' iij*d.* ext'.—Edwardus Johnes Galerins tenet libere duo tenementa horreum et curtilagium in vico subter Cemiterium nuper terr' Francisci Gittins adiacen' cottag' Galfridi ap Ellis continen' per estimac'o'em sex perticas Redd' . 2 ten'ts

Redd' iij*d.* ext'.—Hugo Massie iure Anna vxoris eius pro termino vite sue et postea Edwardus Owen filius Joh'is Owen desunt tenent libere unum tenementum stabulum et curtilagiu' in vico vocat' le highe streete extenden' ad Cemiterium quonda' existen' terr' Egidii Owen per Redd' . . . 1 ten't

Redd' ij*d.* ext'.—Dauid ap Robert de Buntingdale tenet vnam parcellam terre in Kae pant existen' quatuor selion' cont' per estimac'o'em vnam acram Redd' 1 0 0

Redd' viij*d.* ext'.—Hugo Dauid pistor tenet libere duo cottagia

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domu' pistrinam horreum et ..... in Lampint adiacen' pull mawr existen' part' terraru' quondam Roberti Puleston Armigeri de Bersham defuncti continen' per estimac'o'em decem perticas Redd' . . . . . 2 cott' 0 0 10

Et quoad Tenentes per dimissionem dicunt quod:

Redd' xixs. iijd. ob. ext'. Lease dat' 21'o Martii A'o Eliz. 45'o, 23 yeares in being.—Johannes Jeffreys Armiger tenet vnum capitale messuagium gardina pomaria ..... stabulum et horreum eidem pertinen' et diuersas clausuras vel parcellas terrarum in Wrexham postea specificat' viz. vnam clausura' terre vocat' kaer groise unam clausuram terre vocat' y kae mawr unam aliam clausuram terre vocat' Pull y Wragh unam clausuram terre vocat' yr hirdir Mawr' unam clausuram terre vocat' y kae bychan p' Estome unam clausuram terre vocat' Estome vawr vnam parcellam terre nup' inclusam ex Maes y dre vcha duas parcellas vocat' yr Erwie bychan vna' iacen' in Maes y dre vcha et alter in tale y gyfer duas preterea paruas parcellas in campo vocat' tale y gyfer unam clausuram terre vocat' y kae bychan adiacen' super kae y Synor unam parcellam in pant y Crydd unam parcellam vocat' Errowglaie in Maes y dre issa unam parcellam vocat peroh y Pengloge quatuor selion' in Estome vcha vnam parcellam in bryn gwian existen' 3 selion' vnam parcellam existen' sex selion' in Maes y dre unam aliam parcellam in Maes y dre issa continen' in toto per estimac' .... Redd' . . . . . xijli. 24 0 0

Redd' xviijd. ext'.—Idem tenet unum tenementum et tria cottagia horreu' et vnam parcellam terre iacen' in Hope streete ex boreali parte concess' per predictam dimissionem Roberto ap Hugh inter alia continen' per estimac'o'em dimid' acre' Redd' xxs. 0 2 0

Redd' ijs. viijd. ext'. Lease dated vt supra.—Idem tenet sex cottagia gardin' et horreum coniunctim simul adiacen' in Lampint et tria cottagia iacen' ex parte occidentali vici vocat' y Lampint et quatuor parcellas terr' et pasture in campis de Wrexham Prim' vocat' y tyroyth kymmion 2 Errow y streate 3 parcell' iacen' in Maes y dre et quart' iacen' prope parcella' vocat' kae yr On existen' quondam terr' Joh'is Dauid ap John ap Hoell et Elizabethe vxoris eius Redd' . . . . cs. 2 0 0

Redd' viijs. vd. ext'.—Idem tenet vnum cottagium gardinu' et horreum ex parte occidentali Lampint et domin' scholari adiacen' unum clausuram terre vocat' Rae Smith et duas parcellas terre iacen' in pant y glouer duas etiam parcellas iacen' in Pant y Crydd unam paruam clausuram vocat' Kaer on iacen' per Spittie unam parcellam terre iacen' aduersus gwain y teruin tres paruas parcellas iacen' in Tale y gyfer tres parcellas terre iacen' in Kae tan y Werne issa unum paruum croftum terre iacen' inter perth y bengloge et terr' ibidem tres paruos croftos in Maes y dre issa iacen' apud finem Tyrroyth Kymmion tres seliones in Bryn gwian in Wrexham vawr quatuor seliones in Wrexham vechan vocat' Errowe goz duas parcellas in Wrexham vechan vocat' Erwie yr Skybor continen' per estimac' ..... redd' . . . . . vjli. 11 0 0

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Redd' iij*d*. ext', 23 yeres in being.—Idem tenet vnum messuagium et gardinum in vico vocat' Receauors streete adiacen' capitali suo messuagio viz. vbi coquina sua est et ..... p' eandem concess' per dimissionem inter alia Dauidi Hauson dat' xxj'o Martii A'o Eliz. 45 . . . . 1 mess' xx*s*.

Redd' iij*s*. vij*d*. ext'.—Idem tenet vnam clausuram terre vocat' Kae Wadd cont' per estimac'o'em quatuor acras concess' eidem Johanni Jeffreys per dimissionem datam 30 Julii A'o Jacobi 6 . . . . . xxx*s*. 4 0 0

Redd' ij*s*. ext', 9 yeares in being.—Idem tenet has parcellas terrarum sequentes perquisitas de Hugone ap Harry et Joh'e ap Hugh ap Harry iacen' in campis de Wrexham vizt. tres parcell' iacen' in Maes y dre issa vnam parcellam in Kae bychan que est aduersus Estane unam parcellam in Pant y Cridd vna' parcellam terre trium selionum iacen' in Maes y dre vcha unam parcellam iacen' in Pull y Wragh unam clausuram terre vocat' yr y wragh unam clausuram terre vocat' yr hyrdir bychan unam parcellam terre adiungen' le hirdir Mawr continen' p' estimac'o'em quinque acras concess' inter alia predicto Hugoni ap Harry per dimissionem data xiiij'o Decembris A'o Eliz. 30 xl*s*. 5 0 0

Redd' ij*s*. vj*d*. ext' —Idem tenet tria cottagia et vnum parvum croftum iisdem adiacen' in Lampint exiſten' aduersus domum Radulphi ap Ellis sobri ferrarii dimiss' inter alia Johanni Edwards gen' per..... dat' 30 Julii A'o Jacobi 6'o continen' p' estimac'o'em unam Rodam . . . 3 cott' xl*s*. 0 1 0

Redd' iij*d*. ext', 23 yeares in being.—Idem tenet vnum cottagium et gardinum in Lampint adiacen' cottagio Edmundi ap Rees nuper in occupac'o'e Joh'is ap Rees concess' Johanni Edwards gen' inter alia per dimissionem dat' 17'o Februarii a'o Eliz. 45 . . . . . xij*s*.

Redd' iij*s*. ext', 23 yeares in being.—Idem tenet duas clausuras terre adiacen' super viam com'unem ducen' ad Cestren' aduersus gwayn y teruin vnam vocat' Kae Erthelad concess' inter alia Roberto Bolde per dimissionem dat' 17'o Martii A'o Eliz 45. Redd' inde xx*d*. Altera vocat' Kae tan werne Acton concess' Hugoni Bers inter alia p' dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii A'o Eliz. 45 . . . . . xxiij*s*. iij*d*. 3 0 0

Redd' ij*s*. xj*d*. ext', 23 vt supra.—Idem tenet duas clausuras terr' coniunctim simul adiacen' et vnam parcellam in Maes y dre issa vocat' Errow glaie quarum vna clausura vocatur Perth y Pengloge concess' cum predict' Errow glaie (inter alia) Joh'i Dauid ..... per dimissionem dat' sexto Augusti A'o Eliz. 22'o Redd' inde xvij*d*. et altera clausura vocata place yerwarth ap Egnion al's Perth y penglog fuit etiam concess' (inter alia) p' dimissionem Angoni Bers geren' dat' xvij'o Martii A'o Elizabethe 45 continen' p' estimac'o'em in toto . . xxiij*s*. iij*d*. 3 0 0

Redd' xij*d*. ext'.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam terre iacen' in Pull y wragh unam parcellam terre iacen' in Kae Marthin Vychan et duas parcellas terre iacen' in tale y gyfer abuttan' super Kae y Sinor quarum parcella in Pull y wragh fuit concess' Joh'i Edwards p' inter alia per dimissionem dat' xvij'o die Februarii

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A'o Eliz. 45. Redd' iiij*d*. Altere parcelle concesse fuerunt inter alia Dauidi Edds' gen' per dimissionem dat' decimo Decembris A'o Eliz. 23'o Redd' inde . . . . xvj*s*.	2	0	0
Redd' ij*s*. iiij*d*. ext', 3 yeares in being.—Idem tenet vnum tenementum iacen' apud borealem partem Cemeterii et modo in occupac'o'e Joh'is Thomas per scalum ascenden' in Cemiteriu' Ecclesia concess' Johanni Puleston iun' per dimissionem dat' duodecimo Iulii Anno Eliz. 24 . . tent' xx*s*.			
Redd' ij*d*. ext', 23 yeares in being.—Idem tenet vnam paruam parcellam terre iacen' in Hyrdir Mawr concessam Dauidi Hanson p' dimissionem (inter alia) dat' 24'o Martii A'o Eliz. 45 .			
Redd' vj*d*. ext'.—Idem tenet vnum cottagium et gardinu' iacen' in Lampint nuper in occupac'o'e Joh'is Dauid Cawley xiij*s*. iiij*d*.	0	0	20
Redd' viij*d*. ext', 23 yeares in being.—Idem tenet vnam clausuram terre iacen' ex occidentali parte vie Cestrensis vocat' y kae newydd adiacen' super tale y gifer continen' per estimac'o'em vnam acram et dimid' concess' (inter alia) Nich'o ap Jo'n' Edd' per dimissionem Dat' xxj'o Martii A'o Eliz. 45 Redd' . .			
Redd' ij*d*. ext', 23 yeares in being.—Idem tenet infra clausuram Dauidis ap John Robert in Maes y dre issa vnam parcellam existen' pars terrarum nuper Hugonis ap Robert ap Dauid concess' (inter alia) Hugoni Meredith Armiger per dimissionem dat' 21'o Martii A'o Eliz. 45 . . 53*s*. 5*d*. ob., iij*s*.	0	1	0
Redd' xij*d*. ext', 11 years expired.—Hugo Meredith Armiger tenet vnum messuagium officinam et curtilagium ex parte boreali vici vocat' le highe streete nuper in occupac'o'e Will'i Stilles adiacen' super terras vocat' Tir gwalchmaii concess' Roberto Puleston inter alia per dimissionem dat' 27'o Maii A'o Eliz. decimo . . . . xxvj*s*. viij*d*.	0	0	6
Redd' xij*d*. ext', 11 yeares expired vt supra.—Idem tenet vnu' messuagium cum vn' vstrinam ..... eidem pertinen' iacen' subter Cemeteriu' dimiss' (vt presertur) Rob'to Puleston et continen' per estimac'o'em octo perticas Redd' Dat' vt supra xl*s*. a mess'			
Redd' x*d*. ext', 7 yeares in being.—Thomas Gouldsmith tenet vnum messuag' et curtilagiu' ex parte boreali vici vocat' the church streete nuper in occupac'o'e Hugonis Gruffith concess' per dimissionem Dat' 14 octobris A'o Elizabethe 28 contin' per estimac'o'em sex perticas . . . xxx*s*. a mess'			
Redd' xv*d*. ext' 9 yeres in being.—Idem tenet vnum messuagiu' horreum et curtelagiu' eidem pertinen' in Lampint concess' Hugoni Parry (inter alia) per dimissionem dat' xiiij'o Februarii A'o Eliz. 30 . . . xxiij*s*. iiij*d*. a mess'	0	0	14
Redd' vj*s*. v*d*. ext', 23 yeares in being.—Idem tenet vnam clausuram terre vocat' Kaer vron vnam parcellam eidem adiacen' vocat' the litle Borthgrey medietatem parcelle vocat' accre hirrion vnam parcellam terre iacen' in Maes y dre vcha vnam parcellam in Tale y gyfer vnam parcellam in Pant y glouer unam aliam parcellam terre in Pant y Crydd concess' inter alia p' dimissionem Hugoni Meredith Dat' xxj'o Martii A'o Eliz. 45 vj*li*.	10	0	0
M'd.—That there is one litle parcell of land in Ackrey hir-			

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rion, being part of the late lands of Robt. ap Edward ap Hoell ap Maddock, and is comprehended under the same rent. The same.			
Redd' vij*s.* ext', 23 yeares in being.—Idem tenet alteram medietatem seu mediam partem Accre y hirrion et vnam aliam parcellam vocat' the long borthgrey concess' inter alia Joh'i ap Rees per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii A'o Eliz. 45 continen' per estimac'o'em . . . . . xvj*s.*	1	2	0
Redd' xix*d.* ext', 10 yeares expired.—Idem tenet vnam aliam parcellam terre iacen' in Tale y gyfer concess' inter alia Johanni Edwards per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Februarii A'o Eliz. 45. Redd' inde iiij*d.* Et vnam aliam parcellam terre vocat' y kae bychan adiacen' kaer kyddion per dimissionem quoque dat' xvj'o Februarii A'o Eliz. xj'o . . . . . xvj*s.*	2	0	0
Redd' v*s.* ext', 23 yeares in being.—Dauid ap John Robert tenet vnum messuagium officinam et curtelagiu' in quo Joh'es Coytmor modo inhabitat existen' quondam parcell' terrarum Rob'ti ap Dauid ap John Tona concess' inter alia Hugoni Meredith per dimissionem dat' xxj'o Martii Anno Eliz. 45 1 mess' xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	0	0	4
Redd' xvj*d.* ext', 7 yeares in being.—Idem tenet vnam vstrinam curtilagiu' et gardinu' ..... et alia edificia vltimo messuagio recitat' pertinen' concess' inter alia Jane Trafford per dimissionem Dat' primo Augusti A'o Eliz. 28 . . xxx*s.*	0	0	10
Redd' x*d.* ext', 29 yeares in being.—Idem tenet vnum messuag' et pomariu' in vico vocat' le highe streete prope forum bestial' existen' vna duodecem messuagiorum concess' Johanni Edwards et Dauidi Speede per dimissionem dat' 30 Julii A'o Jacobi sexto 1 mess' xxx*s.*	1	0	0
11 yeares expired.—Idem tenet duas parcellas terr' vocat' Erwie yr pull iacen' in Maes y dre issa per dimissionem dat' 27'o Maii A'o Eliz. decimo . . . . viij*s.*	1	0	0
29 yeares in being.—Idem tenet dual' alias parcellas terr' iacen' in Maes y dre existen' quondam parcell' terr' Roberti ap Dauid ap John Tona per dimissionem dat' 21'o Martii A'o Eliz. 45 xvj*s.*	1	0	0
Redd' ii*s.* viij*d.* ext', 2 yeares in being.—Idem tenet duas parcellas terr' iacen' in Maes y dre issa vnam vocat' Errow glaii et alteram existen' quatuor selion' concess' ..... per dimissionem dat' decimo Decembris Anno 23 Eliz. . . xvj*s.*	1	0	0
2 yeres in, ut supra.—Idem tenet vnam aliam parcellam terr' in Maes y dre issa nuper terr' Joh'is ap John Hughe per dimissionem dat' decimo octauo Decembri Anno Eliz. 23'o viij*s.*	1	0	0
The Rentall is iiij*d.* short.	4	0	0
Redd' iij*s.* ext'. This was surrendered 6 Eliz., before a lease was graunted, contrary to order. Expired 14 years since.—Owinus Johannes Boodle tenet vnum tenementum modo in duas partes diuisum cum officina vstrina et curtilagio adiacen' existen' adversus le Shirehall in Wrexham vna pars eiusdem concessa fuit per dimissionem Jane Trafford Dat' 1'o Augusti A'o Eliz. 28 Redd' inde xx*d.* et altera existen' parcell' terr' Joh'is Gittins			

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similiter dimiss' fuit ..... viij'o Julij A'o Eliz. 7 Redd' ij*s.* iiij*d.* . . . . . a ten't, etc., xl*s.*	0	0	8
Redd' xvj*d.* ext', 23 yeares in being.—Georgius Lloyd Idem tenet unum horreum per magnum stagnum in foro bestiali et duas parcellas terraru' eidem horreo spectan' continen' per estimac'o'em 1 ar' Que premissa vitim' menconata concessa fuere per dimissionem Oweni Jones dat' 16 Martii A'o Eliz. 45 xij*s.* iiij*d.*	1	0	0
Redd' ij*s.* ext', 23 vt supra.—John Dauid Thomas tenet vnum tenementum et gardinu' in vico vocat' Hope Streete per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martij A'o Eliz. 45 . 1 tent' xx*s.*	0	0	8
Redd' xxj*d.* ob. ext', 11 yea' expired.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam terr' iacen' in Maes Estome contin' per estimac'o'em tres acras per seperales dimissiones vnam dat' 30 Julii 6 Jacobi alter' 27 Maii Anno Eliz. 10 . . . xxvj*s.* viij*d.*	3	0	0
Redd' viii*d.* ext', 23 yeares in being.—Richardus Beniamin heres Thome Gouldsmith iure Erminæ vxoris eius tenet unum tenementum et officinum in vico vocato the Church street adiacen' tenemento Hugoni Meredith Ar' per dimissionem dat' 21'o Martii A'o 45 Eliz. . . . . ten't			
Redd' iiij*d.* ext' 23 vt supra.—Richardus Beniamin Idem tenet vnum paruum cottagiu' in inferiori hope streete per dimissionem dat' decimo septimo Februar' Anno Eliz. 45 cottage lx*s.*			
Redd' viij*s.* vj*d.* ext', 23 vt supra.—Robertus Sonlley (dd' ap dd') Armiger tenet vnum speciosum tenementum et alia necessaria edificia cum duobus gardinis in vico Receptoris per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii Anno Eliz. 45 a faire ten't xlvj*s.* viij*d.*	0	1	0
Redd' ij*s.* vj*d.* ext', 23 ut supra.—Thomas Mores heres Dauidis Hauson tenet vnum messuagium et curtilagiu' cum diuersis edificiis in occupac'o'e Edwardi ap Richard et Lodouici ap Owen iacen' in uico Receptoris et unum horreum trium spaciorum in vico vocat' hope streete et paruam parcellam terre eidem adiacen' continen' per estimac'o'em decem perticas per dimissionem dat' 21'o Martii A'o Eliz. 45 . ten'te xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	0	0	10
ii yeres expired.—Idem tenet vnum toftum seu gardinu' per glan yr Haan per dimissionem dat' 27'o Maii A'o Eliz. decimo xx*s.*	0	1	0
Idem tenet vnam parcellam terre iacen' inter inferiorem vicum qui vocatur hope streete et Lampint per borealem partem Dauidis ap Hugh ap Edwards pomarii . . . xx*s.*	0	2	0
Redd' xj*s.* ext', 29 yeares in being.—Eduardus Dauies tenet vnum pulchrum tenementum tres officinas stabulum et curtelagium iuxta Crucem apud borealem partem le Shire hall continen' p' estimac'o'em octo perticas Et vnum aliud pulchrum tenementum cum duabus officinis et curtilag' apud finem occidentalem le Shire hall Et tria cottagia gardinu' et apud finem occidentalem vici vocat' Abbotts streete continen' per estimac'o'em decem perticas Et vnam paruam parcella' terraru' vocat' y Spittie continen' p' estimac'o'em vnam rodam concess' Margarete Dauies p' dimissionem dat' 30 Julii A'o Jacobi 6 .			
Redd' xij*s.* vj*d.* ext', 15 or 16 yeares since expired.—Henricus Salusburie miles et Baronett' tenet vnum tenementum adiacen' iuxta finem occidentalem Cemeterii in venella ducen' ad glan yr Auon			

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Et tria tenementa in vico vocat' Highe Streete iuxta crucem vocat' tir gwalchmaii absq' aliquo curtelagio et adiacen' super tenement' Hugonis Meredith ex orientali parte per concessionem dat' . . . . . .

Redd' ij*s.* ext., 1 yea' in being.—Idem tenet vnum tenementum officinam et curtilagiu' adiacen' super borealem partem trium tenementorum vltim' mencon'at concess' per dimissionem dat' 6'o Augusti A'o Eliz' 22'o . . ten'te xlij*s.*

Redd' iiij*d.* ext', L. 44 Eliz., 23 yeres in being.—Robertus Puleston Ar' tenet 5 seliones terr' in Wrexham vechan vocat' Errow goz p' dimissionem dat' decimo septimo die Martii Anno regni Elizabethe Quadragesimo quinto . . iij*s.* iiij*d.* 0 1 0

Redd' ij*s.* ij*d.* ext', 30 yeres in being.—Richardus ap Ellis Tuddir tenet tria cottagia et gardina iacen' per glan yr Auon continen' per estimac'o'em decem particas concess' per dimissionem dat' xj'o Augusti Anno Jacobi 7'o . . 3 cottages xxx*s.*

Redd' vj*s.* ext'.—Barth'us Edwards tenet vnum tenementu' et duo spacia edificiorum curtilagium et vstrinam in vico ducen' ad glan yr Auon per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Februarii A'o Eliz. 45 ten'te xx*s.*

Redd' vj*s.* viij*d.* ext', 29 yea' in being.—Thomas ap Jo'n Robert tenet vnum tenementum cum officinis et subcellariis et aliis officiis necessariis existen' tenement' angular' in vico vocat' the Church Streete ex parte occidentali per dimissionem dat' 30 Julii anno Jacobi sexto . . . ten'te xl*s.*

Redd' xiij*s.* iiij*d.* ext', 2 yea' in being.—Edwardus Owen tenet vnum tenementum in vico vocat' le Church streete adiacen' Cemeter' concess' Dauidi Edwards per dimissionem dat' x'o Decembris Anno Eliz. 23 . . . ten'te xl*s.*

Thomas Gouldsmith payeth viij*d.* of this rent. Redd' ij*s.*, 23 yea' in being.—Thomas ap Richard tenet vnum tenementum (iure Anne vxoris eius) iacen' in orientali angulo vici vocat' Church streete cum officinis et cellariis iuxta Crucem concess' p' dimissionem Johanni Robert et Catherine vxori eius dat' 21 Martii A'o Eliz. 45 . . . . ten'te xl*s.*

Redd' vij*d.* ext', 1 yea' in being.—Idem tenet vnum horreu' quinque spacia edificior et pomar' adiacen' duo cottagia quoq' eidem pertinen' in Lampint contin' p' estimac'o'em dimid' Rode concess' Joh'i Dauid chirothecario per dimissionem dat' 6'o Augusti A'o Eliz. 22 . . . . . .

Redd' in toto xxxij*s.* viij*d.* ext', 2 yea' in being.—Valentinus Tilston tenet vnum tenementum in le Highe streete vocat' y Ty Mawr cum officinis quondam terr' ..... Stockley et adiacen' Cemetario per dimissionem dat' decimo Decembris Anno Eliz. 23 . . . . ten'te xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

23 yea' in being.—Idem tenet vnum aliud tenementum eidem adiacen' cum officinis et curtilag' in le Highe Streete per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Februarii Anno Eliz. 45 . ten'te xl*s.*

7 yea' in being.—Idem tenet quatuor parva cottagia et gardina in vico subter aut infra Cemeteriu' ducen' a le highe streete

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versus le Greene per dimissionem dat' quarto Octobris A'o Eliz. 28 4 small cottages xxv*js.* viij*d.*

2 yea' in being.—Idem tenet duo cottagia et gardina ex boreali parte venelle ducen' a Cemiterio versus le Greene necnon octo parcellas terr' ex orientali parte fori bestialis Anglice Beast Markett in Bryn gwain continen' per estimac'o'em decem acras per dimissionem dat' decimo Decembris A'o Elizabethe 23 2 cottages cxiij*s.* iij*d.* 10 0 0

He holdes by 3 seuerall leases, w'ch he shewes not, and yet paies his rent for all in grosse, the said leases hauing seueral determinations.

Redd' iij*s.* vj*d.* ext', waste iiij*d.* ext', 23 yea' in being.—Hugo Massie iure Anne eius vxoris tenet vnum pulchrum tenementum habens signum corone pro termino vite sue et post eius decessum remanere Edwardo Owen filio Joh'is Owen per dimissionem dat' decimo septimo Martii Anno Eliz. 45 ten'te l*xs.*

Redd' v*s.* ext', expired 117 since.—Gabriel Goodman Armiger tenet unu' messuagium in vico vocat' le High Streete cum curtelagio eidem adiacen' extenden' vsque ad cemitariu' per dimissionem Johanni Roberts concess' dat' 27 Maii Anno Eliz. 10 ten'te xxx*s.*

Redd' v*s.* xx*d.* ext', 23 y. in being.—Johannes Jones tenet vnum tenementum in le Highe streete et curtilagium Tenemento adiacen' Gabrielis Goodman per dimissionem dat' decimo sexto die Julii Anno Elizabethe . ten'te xxv*js.* viij*d.*

Redd' xvj*d.* ext', 23 y. in being.—John ap John bestiarius tenet vnum messuagiu' in le High Streete et curtelag' adiacen' tenemento Johanni Jones per dimissionem dat' decimo septimo die Martii A'o Eliz. 45 . . ten'te xxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Redd' ij*s.* ij*d.* ext', , 23 yea' ut supra.—Idem tenet vnum messuagiu' cum stabulo officina et curtilag' ex boreali parte le Highe streete adiacen' tenem'to Dorothee Ellis per dimissionem dat' vt supra . . . messuage xxv*js.* viij*d.*

Redd' xvj*d.* ext', rentall v*s.*, 23 vt supra.—Idem tenet vnum clausuram terre vocat' Kae Dibbin iacen' in Wrexham vechan contin' per estimac'o'em vnam acram per dimissionem dat' vt supra . . . . . viij*s.* 1 0 0

Redd' iij*s.* ij*d.* ext'.—Margareta Carden vidua tenet vnum tenementum in le highe streete cum officinis et curtilag' extenden' ad cemetarium per dimissionem dat' . ten'te xl*s.*

Redd' xx*d.* ext', 23 yea' in being.—Hugo ap Robert chirothecarius tenet duo tenementa et gardin' in uico subtus Cemiteriu' adiacen' tenemento Richardi Hall per dimissionem (inter alia) Roberto Bould dat' xvij'o Martii Anno Eliz. 45 2 ten'tes xxv*js.* viij*d.*

Redd' xx*d.* ext', 2 yea' in being.—Idem tenet vnum tenementum in le highe streete cum officinis et curtilag' adiacen' tenemento Hugoni Meredith ex occiden' et tenement' Richardi Hopkin ex orien' per dimissionem Dauidi Edwards inter alia concess' dat' decimo Decembris Anno Eliz. 23 . ten'te xxv*js.* viij*d.*

Redd' xx*d.* ext', 23 yea' in being.—Idem tenet vnum clausuram

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vocat' Bryn y Crogwydd p' dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii Anno Eliz. 45 . . . . . xx*s*. 2 0 0

Redd' x*d*. ext', 2 yea' in being.—Idem tenet tres parcellas terr' in campo vocat' kaer on quaru' duc parcelle fuerunt dimisse Dauidi Edwards per ..... dat' decimo Decembris A'o Eliz. 23 vij*s*. 1 1 0

Redd' x*d*. ext', 23 yea' in being.—Idem tenet vnum aliam parcellam concess' Roberto Bould per dimissionem dat' decimo septimo Martii A'o Elizabethe R'ne quadragesimo quinto vj*s*. viij*d*.

Redd' vj*d*. ext', 23 yea' in being.—Richardus Hall tenet vnum tenementum et gardinu' in vico subtus Cemiteriu' contin' per estimationem octo perticas dimiss' (inter alia) Francisco Lloyd dat' xj'o Decembris Anno Eliz. 45 . ten'te xxvj*s*. viij*d*.

Redd' 3*d*., 23 yea' in being.—Richardus Treuor miles[1] tenet vnum pulchru' tenementum nuper edificatu' iuxta monticulum ib'm vocat' y brin cum gardino eidem adiacen' dimiss' inter alia Francisco Lloyd dat' xj'o Decemb' A'o Elizabethe 45 ten'te lx*s*. 0 1 0

Redd' 3*d*., 23 yea' ut supra.—Idem tenet tria cottagia gardin' et stabulu' simul adiacen' in vico ducen' versus y bont bren per dimissionem concess' Francisco Lloyd dat' xj'o Decembris A'o Eliz. 45 . . . 3 cott' xxvj*s*. viij*d*.

Redd' xij*s*. iiij*d*. ext', 22 y. in being.—Hugo ap Robert (Ric'us Hughes) coriarius tenet pulchrum tenementum cum curtilag' et gardin' iacen' super montem ib'm vocat' Place Steward per viam ducen' a Cemiterio versus le Greene unum cottagium et gardinu' eidem pertinen' ex occidentali parte viridis predict' Et vnum aliud tenementum curtelagium et gardinu' in occupac'o'e Jacobi ap John directe opposite aduersus Place Steward Et 5 clausuras terre quaru' prima vocatur Bryn y vagh cont' per estimac'o'em quatuor acras 2'da que est parcella prati iacen' apud pedem eiusdem 3'a existen' vnu' aliu' pratu' eidem adiacen' cont' per estimac'o'em ..... acras 4'ta que etiam est vna altera parcella adiacen' vocatur Kae Denter 5'ta item est vna alia clausura ibidem vocat' Bryn y vellin per dimissionem concess' Thome Wyne inter alia dat' xvij'o Martii A'o Elizabethe 45 2 ten'tes 1 cottage viij*li*. x*d*. 9 0 0

M'd that Kae Denter is in Jane Traffords lease, dated primo Augusti Anno Elizabethe 28. Rent ij*d*., 5 years in beynge.

Redd' iij*s*. iiij*d*. ext' o, 29 yea' in being.—D'na Susanna Puleston[2] tenet libere vnum pulchrum tenementu' cum curtelag' et gardin' vocat' Place yr Escob Et vnum aliud messuagium et gardinu' eidem pertinen' in occupac'o'e Evan Lewes per dimissionem concess' Johanni Edwards et Dauidi Speed generoso geren' dat' 3'o Julii Anno Regni d'ni n'ri Jacobi sexto ten'te xxxiij*s*. iiij*d*.

Redd' iij*s*. iiij*d*. ob. ext'. It was surrendered by John Hughes to John ap Edw. vichan before he had a lease cont' ordinar'. 23

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[1] Sir Richard Trevor of Trefalun, Knt.

[2] Susan, Lady Puleston, was a daughter of Sir George Bromley, Knt., and relict of Sir Roger Puleston of Emerallt, Knt., who died without issue.

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yeares in being.—Nicholaus ap John Edward tenet duo cottagia duo horrea aduersus domu' suam man'conalem Et domum in qua habitat cum pomario et vstrina eidem adiacen' omnesq' has parcellas terraru' quaru' Errow gam vocatur prima secunda Gwrich Coedeog vcha tertia 2 parcell' in kae tan y werne issa quarta y kae Claie quinta un' parcell' inclus' in kae tan y werne Acton vcha iuxta viam Regiam per dimissionem sibi (inter alia) concess' Dat' 21 Martii Anno Eliz. 45 2 cottages liij*s.* iiij*d.* 2 0 0

Redd' ij*d.* ext', 23 yea' ut supra.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam vocat' yr adwy vawr quondam parcell' terrarum Richardi Smith per dimissionem vt supra . . . v*s.* 0 2 0

Redd' ix*d.* ext', 23 yea' ut supra.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam terre prope domum suam man'conalem vocat' Errow Evane ap Jenkin alias Errow Vawr concess' Hugoni Bers per dimissionem (inter alia) dat' 17 Martii A'o Eliz. 45 . . vj*s.* 0 3 0

Redd' iiij*d.* ext', 23 yeares ut supra.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam in Kae tan y werne vcha dimiss' inter alia Joh'i ap Rees dat' vt supra et vltimo menc'onat' . . . iij*s.* 0 0 20

Redd' ij*d.* ext', the sum was iiij*d.*, 23 yea' vt supra.—Idem tenet vnam parcella' terre in clausura vocat' Adwy vawr dimiss' inter alia Johanni Thomas per ..... vltimo menc'onat' . . 0 0 20

Redd' j*d.* ext', 2 yea' in being.—Idem tenet quatuor seliones in clausura vocat' Kae bychan perquisit' de Hugone ap Harry per dimissionem dat' 14 Decembris A'o Eliz. 30 . ii*s.* 0 0 8

Redd' iij*s.* ext', 2 yea' in being.—Idem tenet duas parcellas terr' in clausura vocat' kae tan y werne concess' Dauidi Edwards iuniori per dimissionem dat' 18 Decembris A'o Eliz. 23 ij*s.* 0 0 10

Redd' xvj*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet quatuor parcellas terr' prima vocatur y gwrich Coedeog secunda parcell' in kae bychan tertia parcell' in kae tan y werne vcha et quarta iacet per kae Receano' concess' per dimissionem inter alia Johanni Edward Vaughan dat' sexto Augusti Anno Eliz. 22'o . liij*s.* iii*d.* 7 0 0

M'.—The Bailiff recyveth per more by his Rentall w'ch he sayth Mr. Geffreys must paye & payeth.

Redd' xij*d.* ext', 23 years in being, seruay was 16*d.*—Joh'es Nicholas tenet curtilagium et gardinum adiacen' tenemento Jane Gerrard existen' ex parte occidentali fori bestialis per dimissionem dat' 21 Martii A'o Eliz. 45 . . ten'te xx*s.*

Redd' vj*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam terre in Bryn gwyan prope le Beast markett per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii Anno Eliz. 45 continen' dimid' Rode Redd' . iij*s.* iiij*d.* 0 0 20

Idem tenet vnum domum et vstrinam nuper edificat' super partem gardini adiacen' foro bestiali ten't per ultimam dimissionem menc'onat' . . . . . v*s.*

Redd' iiij*d.* ext', 17 y. in being.—Will'us (widowe) Wright tenet vnum cottagium adiacen' tenemento Johanni Nicholas per cottage dimissionem dat' . . . . x*s.*

Redd' xvj*d.* ext', 23 yea' ut supra.—Will'us Gruffith (Rich'us ap Will'm) tenet vnum tenementum gardin' et Officinam Fabri ferrarii iacen' ex parte boreali fori bestialis per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii A'o Eliz. 45 . . . ten'te xxx*s.*

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Redd' iiij*d.* ext', 23 yea' ut supra.—Robertus ap Hughe tenet tria parua cottagia et vnum croftum in vico vocat' Beast market streete continen' per estimac'o'em vnam rodam per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii Anno Eliz. 45 . . 3 cott' xl*s.* 0 1 0

Redd' iiij*d.* ext', 23 yea' ut supra.—Robertus ap Robert tenet quatuor cottagia gardinu' in vico vocat' le Beast markett per dimissionem dat' 21'o Martii Anno Eliz. 45 . 4 cott' xlvj*s.* viij*d.*

Redd' iiij*d.* ext', ij yea' expired.—Hugo ap Robert de Hoult tenet quatuor parua cottagia ibidem et septem seliones terr' iisdem adiacen' in vico vocat' le Beast markett per dimissionem dat' 27'o Maii Anno Eliz. decimo . . 4 cott' xlvj*s.* viij*d.*

Redd' iiij*s.* vj*d.* ext', 29 yea' in being.—Richardus Dauids de London' tenet tria tenementa in vico ducen' versus foru' bestiale cum pistrino ..... et curtilagio per dimissionem concess' dauidi Speed et Johanni Edwards dat' 30 Julii Anno Jacobi 6 3 ten'tes liij*s.* iiij*d.*

Redd' xij*d.* ext', 23 yeares in being.—Joh'es Dauid Thomas tenet vnam parcellam terr' iacen' in remotiori fine de Estome vocat' y dole per Riuulum et duas parcellas ibidem amplius continen' per estimac'o'em vnam acram et dimid' in dimissione Roberti Bould dat' 17'o Martii Anno Eliz. 45 . . xx*s.* 1 2 0

Redd' xx*d.* ext', 29 yea' in being.—Owenus Griffith de Gourton tenet vnum tenementum et gardinu' in vico ducen' ad forum bestiale in occupac'o'e Edwardi Allington per dimissionem dat' 30 Julii anno Jacobi sexto . . ten'te xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Redd' xij*d.* ext', 29 yea' ut supra.—Dauid ap Owen tenet vnum tenementum et gardinum ibidem adiacen' tenemento Oweno Gruffith per dimissionem dat' 30 Julii Anno Jacobi sexto ten'te xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Redd' viij*s.*, 29 yea' ut supra.—Rogerus Roydon Armiger tenet vnum tenementum et gardinum ibidem adiacen' tenemento Dauid ap Owen ten't per dimissionem vltimo menc'onat' Et vnum aliud tenementum officinam et curtilag' in angulo vici vocat' the Highe Streete verten' ad Lampint ten't similiter per predict' dimissionem vltimo menc'onat' . ten'te lx*s.*

Redd' iij*s.* ij*d.* ext', 6 y. since expired c.—Edwardus Puleston[1] Armiger tenet vnum tenementum et gardinu' cum pomario adiacen' tenemento Dauidis ap John Robert Et hortum in foro bestiali oppositum dicto tenemento per dimissionem dat' xv'o Junii Anno Eliz. decimo quinto continen' per estimac'o'em dimidiu' rode . . . . ten'te liij*s.* iiij*d.* 0 0 20

Nicholas Puleston did surrender theis, 12 Eliz., to the vse of John Puleston, his sonne. Ffine, 3*s.*

Redd' x*d.* ext', 23 yea' in being c.—Idem tenet vnum aliud magnum horreum et cottagiu' eide' adiacen' existen' ex orientali parte fori bestialis adiacen' per dimissionem dat' decimo sexto Martii Anno Eliz. 45 . . cott' & barne xvj*s.*

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[1] Edward Puleston of Trefalun, Esq., was the son of Edward Puleston of Trefalun, and Margaret his wife, daughter and coheir of John Almer, second son of John Almer of Pant Iockyn, Esq.

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Redd' iij*d.* ext', 22 yea' in being.—Joh'es ap John Kenrick tenet vnum tenementu' officina et gardinu' iacen' in Hope streete per dimissionem dat' xxj'o Martii A'o Eliz. 45 . ten'te xx*s.*

Redd' iij*d.* ext', 23 yeares ut antea.—Johannes Johnson tenet vnum tenementum et gardinu' in vico vocat' le Hope streete ten't per dimissionem vltimo menc'onat' tenent' xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Redd' x*d.* ext', 23 yea' ut supra.—Dauid ap Robert alias Salusbury tenet quinque parua cottagia de quinque spaciis in vico inferiori vocat' Lower Hope streete per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Februarii Anno Eliz. 45 . . . 5 cottag' l*s.*

Redd' ij*s.* ext', 23 yea' ut supra.—Dauid ap Dauid tenet tria parua cottagia et gardin' Et horreu' curtilag' et gardin' eisdem adiacen' in inferiori vico vocat' lower hope streete necnon vnam parcella' terre vocat' y kae baghe adiacen' super tale y gyfer et kae Synor ten't per dimissionem vltimo menc'onat' continen' per estimac'o'em . . . . 3 cott' l*s.* 1 2 0

Redd' ij*d.* ext', 23 yea' ut supra.—Robertus Edwards (Edward ap Richard) tenet vnum horreu' et gardin' eidem adiacen' continen' per estimac'o'em sex perticas per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii Anno Eliz. 45 . . . barne & gard' xx*s.*

Redd' xij*d.*, rentall xvj*d.* ext', 23 yea' ut supra.—Dauid ap Hughe ap Edward tenet vnum tenementum horreum pomariu' et gardin' in inferiori vico vocat' lower hope streete continen' per estimac'o'em dimid' acre per dimissionem dat' decimo septimo die Februarii A'o Eliz. 45 . ten'te xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.* 0 2 0

This was surrendered by Robert ap Jo'n Owen, 12'o Eliz., to the use of John Lloyd, ffine xx*d.*, before he had a lease againste the order.

Redd' xviij*d.* ext', 9 yea' in being.—John ap Hugh ap Harry tenet ex orientali parte vici vocat' Lower Hope Streete horreu' gardin' curtilag' et 3 cottag' in dicto curtilagio p' dimissionem dat' xiiij'o Decembris Anno Eliz. 30 3 cott' & barne xlvj*s.* viij*d.* 0 0 6

Redd' xviij*d.* ext', 9 yea' in being.—Richardus John ap Euan tenet iure Catherine Gittins vxoris eius vnam vstrinam et gardinu' adiacen' tenemento John ap Hughe ap Harry ten't etiam per dimissionem vltimo menc'onat' . . garden, etc., xv*s.*

Redd' xviij*d.* ext', 9 yea' in being.—Hugo ap Ellis tenet vnum tenementu' et gardinum ibidem per dimissionem vltimo menc'onat' . . . . ten'te xx*s.*

Redd' x*d.* ext'.—Owen Brereton Armiger tenet vnum tenementum et gardinu' cum curtilagio in vico vocat' Receanors streete adiacen' tenemento Radulphi Edwards per dimissionem dat' ten'te xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Redd' ix*d.* ext'.—Idem tenet vnum toftum et gardinum in vico vocat' le Hope streete adiacen' tenemento Dauidis Thomas per dimissionem dat' . . . . tofte v*s.*

Redd' ij*s.* ext', one year in being.—Richardus Hopkin iure Catherine vxoris eius tenet vnum tenementum officinam et curtilagium in vico vocat' Highe streete per dimissionem dat' ten'te xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Redd' ix*s.* ob. ext', wante iij*d.* ob. in this & fol. 43, in the some of

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the receaue 23*s.* ix*d.*, 10 yea' in being.—Dorothea Ellis de Alrhey vidua[1] tenet messuagium gardinum et officinam in le Highe Streete necnon nomen parcellas terr' eidem pertinen' iacen' in Campis de Wrexham viz't vnam parcellam vocat' Kae Clair in Maes y dre issa vnam parcellam in kae tan y werne vcha vnam parcellam in kae tan y werne issa vnam parcellam in kae bychan Tres parcellas in Pant y Crydd duas parcellas in Tale y gyfer et vnam paruam parcellam in Kae Martin per dimissionem Humfrido Ellis concess' sub magno Sigillo Anglie dat' decimo sexto die Januarii A'o Eliz. 31 continen' per estimac'oem tres acras . . . . . mess' & iiij*li.* 3 0 0

Redd' x*d.* ext', 23 yea' in being.—Maria Dauies tenet vnum tenementum et curtelag' in vico vocat' le Highe streete per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii Anno Eliz. 45 concess' Johanni ap Rees ap William (inter alia) . . ten'te xxx*s.*

Redd' ij*s.* ext', 23 years in being.—Hugo Gruffith alias Sayer (Ierwan Lloyd ar') tenet vnum tenementum et curtela'iu' in vico vocat' le Highe streete et duo cottagia eidem adiacen' iuxta signum rubri leonis per dimissionem dat' secundo Martii Anno Eliz. 45 . . . . ten'te liij*s.* iiij*d.*

Redd' ij*s.* iiij*d.* ext'.—Hugo Jones de Pickhill tenet vnum tenementum et gardinu' in vico vocat' le Highe streete adiacen' tenemento Margarete Carden per dimissionem dat'...ten'te xxx*s.*

Redd' xvj*d.* ext', 23 yea' in being.—Thomas ap Hughe Vaughan tenet vnum tenementum gardinum et curtilagiu' in boreali parte vici vocat' le Highe streete ducen' versus forum bestiale per dimissionem dat' decimo sexto Martii A'o Eliz. 45 ten'te xxx*s.*

Redd' xiiij*d.* ext', expired 6 yeare since.—Joh'es Munoksfield tenet vnum tenementum in predicto vico gardinu' et curtelagiu' continen' per estimac'o'em vnam rodam per dimissionem dat' 15 Junii A'o decimo quinto Eliz. . . ten'te xxx*s.*

Redd' xiiij*d.* ext', 23 yea' in being.—Owen Jones de Gourton gen' (Will'm Jones, vj*d.*, and Will'm Blackwell, viij*d.*) tenet duo tenementa et duo gardina simul adiacen' in dicto vico per dimissionem dat xvj'o Martii Anno Eliz. 45 2 ten'tes liij*s.* iiij*d.*

Redd' xx*d.* ext'.—Jana Gerrard vidua tenet vnum tenementum et gardinu' in prefato vico adiacen' tenemento Johannis Nicholas per dimissionem dat' 18 Maii Anno Eliz. xvij'o ten'te xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Redd' ix*d.* ext' expired 4 y. since.—Edmundus ap Rees tenet tria cottagia et gardinum in Lampint continen' per estimac'o'em dimid' rode per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Februarii Anno Eliz. 45 3 cott' xxv*s.* viij*d.*

Redd' vij*s.* ext', 23 yea' in being.—Franciscus Baylie tenet septem cottagia et horreum in Lampint vnam parcellam terre inclusam in Maes y dre cont' unam acram et dimid' unum croftum iuxta Kae Mawr cont' dimid' rode duas parcellas sexdecem selionu'

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[1] Dorothy Ellis, widow of Humphrey Ellis of Alrhey, Esq., and daughter and coheiress of Edward Jones of Plâs Cadwgan, Esq.

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simul adiacen' in orientali fine de Maes y dre issa cont' p' estimac'o'em tres acras unum selionem ibidem contin' dimid' rode una' aliam parcellam in Maes y dre issa continen' tres rodas In toto octo acras per dimissionem concess' Hugoni Bers xvij'o Martii Anno Eliz. 45 . . 7 cott' vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* 8 0 0

Redd' ix*d.* ext', 29 yea' in being.—Jana Randle vidua tenet quatuor cottagia gardina et duo horrea in venella inter inferiorem vicum vocat' lower Hope streete et Lampint per dimissionem dat' 30 Julii Anno Jacobi sexto . . 4 cott' lx*s.*

Redd' ix*s.*, 23 yea' in being.—Hugo Gruffith tenet vnum tenementu' unum pomariu' gardinum cottagiu' et croftum in Wrexham vechan Unam parcellam terre iacen' ex boreali parte domus opposite duas alias parcellas terr' vna vocat' y kae Mawr et altera' y kae Tywnt yr Ty iacen' in Wrexham vechan Et vnam parcellam prati vocat' y Weirgloth vechan iacen' iuxta Montem d'ni Rich'i Treuor contin' per estimac'o'em decem acras concess' per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii Anno Eliz. 45

ten'te vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* 10 0 0

Ad volunt'. Redd' iij*s.* vj*d.* ext', 23 yea' in being.—Owentus ap Robert ap John Guttynes tenet vnum tenementum in Wrexham vechan necnon vnum pomarium et tres parcellas terr' eidem pertinen' quarum prima vocatur Errow ver Secunda Acker Artheladd et Tertia Errow vawr continen' per estimac'o'em vnam acram et dimid' per dimissionem dat' decimo septimo Martii A'o Eliz. 45 . . . ten'te liij*s.* iiij*d.* 1 2 0

This rent is paid to the Receyvor. Redd' lxxix*s.* viij*d.* See the plott of this pack, fol. 36. This is not leased frome 40 yeres to 40 yeres, but as demean.—Petrus Warbarton de Lincolnes Inne Ar' (Ric'us Dauies de london mercator) tenet saltum qui vocatur Glyn Park nunc conuers' in terram arrabilem in occupac'o'e diuersarium p'sonarum (Partem cuius putamus esse in manerio de Wrexham) Et duo molendina sub vno tecto et vnu' cottagia gardinum et curtilagiu' . . . lx*li.* 350 0 0

We neither knowe the ceirtentie of the Rent nor date of the Lease.

Redd' ij*s.* ext'.—Rogerus ap Richard tenet vnum tenementum in Wrexham vechan vnum horreum et clausuram terre eidem tenemento adiacen' unam alia' paruam parcellam vocat' y kae ddu Et vnam paruam parcellam terre vocat' yr Errow ym ben y vron continen' p' estimac'o'em vnam acram et dimid' per dimissionem dat' 27'o Maii A'o Eliz. x'o . ten'te liij*s.* iiij*d.* 1 2 0

Redd' ix*d.* ext', 18 y. in being.—Radulphus ap Ellis faber ferrarius tenet tria cottagia et horreum adiacen' in Lampint et modo in vno eorum habitat' contin' p' estimac'o'em decem perticas Per dimissionem dat' 21'o Martii Anno Eliz. 45

3 cott' xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Redd' xij*d.* ext', 29 y. in being.—Idem tenet tria alia cottagia et gardina iacen' in foro vocat' le Beast markett adiacen' tenemento Edwardi Puleston continen' per estimac'o'em sex perticas per dimissionem dat' 3'o Julii Anno Jacobi sexto

3 cott' xxx*s.*

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Redd' ij*s*. ij*d*. ext', expired 10 y. since.—Idem tenet duas parcellas terr' et quatuor seliones in Maes y dre issa contin' per estimac'o'em duas acras existen' quondam terre Roberti ap Edward ap Hoell ap Maddock per dimissionem dat' 27'o Maii A'o Eliz. decimo . . . . . xv*s*.	2	0	0
Redd' xvj*d*. ext', 22 y. in being.—Idem tenet vnam clausuram terre vocat' y gwrich Coedog contin' per estimac'o'em vnam acram concess' p' dimissionem Roberto Bolde dat' xvij'o Martii A'o Eliz. 45 . . . . . viij*s*.	1	0	0
Redd' ij*d*. ext', 30 y. in being.—Idem tenet duas alias paruas parcellas terr' quaru' vna est in Kae bychan et altera in Maes y dre issa contin' per estimac'o'em dimid' acre per dimissionem dat' 3'o Julii Anno Jacobi sexto . . . . v*s*.	0	2	0
Redd' ix*d*. ext', 23 y. in being.—Galfridus ap Ellis Faber ferrarius tenet duo cottagia infra Cemeteriu' et gardin' continen' per estimac'o'em sex perticas concess' per dimissionem dat' xj'o Decembris A'o Eliz. 45 . . 2 cott' xxvj*s*. viij*d*.			
Redd' ij*s*. ij*d*. ext'.—Idem tenet novem seperales parcellas terr' iacen' in Maes y dre issa continen' p' estimac'o'em quatuor acras quonda' terr' Joh'is ap John Hughe . xxiij*s*. iij*d*.	4	0	0
Redd' xij*d*. ext'.—Edwardus ap Hugh ap Harry tenet tria cottagia et vnam parua' officina' in venella inter vicu' vocat' Lower Hope Streete & Lampint per dimissionem dat' xiij'o Decembris A'o Eliz. 30 . .. . 3 cott' xxxiij*s*. iij*d*.			
Redd' vj*d*. ext.—Idem tenet vnam paruam parcellam terre in Pull y wrach continen' per estimac'o'em dimid' acre tentam p' dimissionem vltimo menc'onat'	0	2	0
Redd' xv*s*. ext', 1 y. in being.—Margareta vxor Joh'is Sonlley gen' pro termino vite sue et postea Barth'us Jones tenent tres parcellas terr' et vnu' pratu' eisdem adiacen' in Wrexham vocat' Parke y llis Et etiam vnum magnum horreu' super inde edificatu' et alia edificia continen' per estimac'o'em viginti quatuor acras concess' p' dimissionem dat' decimo Decembris Anno Elizabethe 23 . . . . . ix*li*.	24	0	0
The intire rent is xvij*s*. iij*d*. John Boodle paies the rest.			
Redd' iij*s*. ext', 22 y. in being.—Rogerus Powell waker tenet vnam clausuram terr' vocat' kae Lloydin vawr dimiss' inter alia Thome Jones dat' decimo septimo Martii Anno Eliz. 45 xxxiij*s*. iij*d*.	3	0	0
Redd' ij*s*. iij*d*. ext', 7 in being.—Idem tenet duas alias clausuras terr' iacen' in Wrexham vechan vna caru' vocatur' y kae glasse et altera y werne per dimissionem dat' primo Augusti Anno Eliz. 28 concess' Jane Trafforth . . . xvj*s*.	2	2	0
40 Redd' x*li*. vj*s*. viij*d*. paid to the Recevor ext'.—Rogerus Bellott gen' tenet vnum molendinum aquaticum vocat' nouum molendinum modo in occupac'o'e Roberti Puleston Armiger per dimissionem dat' . . . a mill, x*li*. ult' redd.			
40 Redd' x*li*. vj*s*. viij*d*. paid to the Recevor ext'.—Idem tenet tolnetum ville de Wrexham libertatis eiusdem pro nundinis et mercat' ibidem ten't . . toll, xx*li*. vlt. redd'			
Redd' x*d*. ext', 22 y. in being.—Margareta vx' Robert vidua & uxor Edmundi Griffith tenet vnam parcellam terr' vocat' Bron			

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pull yr vwde continen' per estimac'o'em vnam acram et vnam rodam per dimissionem dat' decimo sexto Martii Anno Eliz. 45 xij*s*. 1 1 0

Redd' xij*d*. ext', one yere in being.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam terr' adiac' en Bron pull yr vwde vocat' pull yr vwde que quondam fuit commun' pertinen' ville de Wrexham et locus executionis malef'c'or et nunc et longo tempore abhinc inclus' et ten't p' l'ras patentes dat' xviij'o Martii Anno Eliz. 23 xiij*s*. iij*d*. 1 0 0

Redd' x*d*. ext', expired 14 y. since.—Joh'es ap Hughe ap Edward de Stanstie tenet vnam parcellam terr' mariscosæ vocat' y wërne parcell' de gwain y teruin continen' per estimac'o'em duas acras per dimissionem dat' xiij'o Julii Anno Eliz. septimo xvj*s*. 2 0 0

Redd' ij*s*. iij*d*. ext', expired 5 y. since.—Robertus Gruffith de Broughton iure vxoris eius Angharade pro termino vite sue et postea Anna Tuddir tenent vnum tenementum et vstrinam necnon vnam parcellam terr' iacen' per magnum stagnum in foro bestiali per dimissionem dat' 15'o Junii Anno Eliz. decimo quinto . . . . . xxx*s*. 1 0 0

Redd' xvj*d*. ext', about 8 y. in being.—Thomas Trafford Ar' tenet vnam clausuram terr' vocat' Kaer On adiacen' horreo suo perquisit' de Hugone ap Harry et sibi (inter alia) concess' per dimissionem geren' dat' xiij'o Decembris Anno Eliz. 3'o Redd' apporc'onat' super eadem per consensum Eduardi Hughes Receptoris et Will'i Almer deputati Senescalli . xij*s*. 1 2 0

Redd' v*d*. ext'.—Idem tenet totu' illu' gardin' seu parcellam terre vna cu' omnibus edificiis superinde edificat' in Wrexham in com' Denbigh contin' p' estimac'o'em dimid' acre nuper in tenura siue occupac'o'e Hugh ap John Dauid ap Howell . xx*s*. 0 2 0

Redd' j*d*. ext', about 11 y. to come.—Idem tenet vn' selionem terre adiacen' terr' Richardi ap Edward Phillip super quem selionem Will'us Edwards Ar' struxit domum vocat' le Kylne et quondam fuit pistrinum ..... que premissa putantur esse in manerio de Wrexham concess' per dimissionem Will'o Edwards Armigero dat' 7'o Januarii A'o Eliz. 33'o . . ten't xlij*s*. iij*d*.

Redd' ij*d*. ext'.—Idem Thomas Trafford tenet vnam parcella' terre in Wrexham predict' apud finem vnius clausure terre vocat' Kaer On super quam Will'us Edwards edificabat vnu' horreu' et alia edificia nuper in tenura Richardi Smith et tunc in tenura dicti Will'i Edwards parcell' manerii de Wrexham xv*j*s. 0 0 20

Redd' iij*d*. ext'.—Idem tenet vnum croftum quondam terr' Joh'is ddu adiacen' le White field proxim' vill' de Wrexham ..... perquisit' de Hugone ap Harry et sibi concess' per dimissionem inter alia dat' xiiij'o Decembris Anno Eliz. 30 vj*s*. viij*d*. 0 2 0

Redd' xij*d*. ext', about 21 y. in being.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam terr' iacen' in Estome perquisit' de Rob'to Bould et sibi inter alia dimiss' p' ..... dat' 17'o Martii Anno Eliz. 45 iij*s*. 0 0 10

Redd' x*d*. ext', about 1 y. in being —Idem tenet vnam aliam parcellam terre in Estone pred' iacen' priori parcelle perquisit' de Joh'e Edwards gen' concess' inter alia Dauidi Edwards per dimissionem dat' x'o die Decembris Anno Eliz. 23'o iij*s*. 0 2 0

Redd' vij*d*. ext', about 21 y. in being.—Idem tenet vnam parcel-

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lam terre iacen' in Estome infra villam de Wrexham perquisit' de Galfrido Hughes et sibi inter alia dimiss' per ..... dat' 16'o Februar. Anno Eliz. xj'o sed postea capta fuit per nouem dimissionem concess' inter alia Joh'i Jeffreys Ar' dat' 21'o Martii Anno Eliz. 45 . . . . . iiij*s.* 0 2 0

Redd' vj*d.* ext', 31 y. in being.—Thomas Goldsmith tenet vnum messuagium seu tenementum in quo habitat in vico iuxta ecclesiam ibidem per concessionem sibi dimiss' inter alia geren' dat' 30 Julii Anno Jacobi sexto . ten'te lxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Redd' ij*s.* ext', 32 y. in being.—Idem tenet vnum tenementum in vico prope Rivum ibidem cum pertinen' per dimissionem concess' Rich'o ap Ellis Tuddir inter alia dat' xj'o Augusti Anno Jacobi septimo . . . . ten't xx*s.*

Redd' l*s.* ext', not 1 y. in being.—Idem tenet nouem officinas seu repositoria ..... subter le Shirehall ibidem per dimissionem concess' Rogero Puleston defuncto dat' xv'o Aprilis A'o Eliz. vicessimo primo . . . . . shops c*s.*

No copie before lease. Redd' vj*d.* ext', about 22 y. in being.—Idem tenet vnam vstrinam in vico subt' Cemeter' et gardin' eidem adiacen' ten'te Ric'i Hall tenemento Ric'i Hall per dimissionem concess' inter alia Francisco Lloyd dat' xj'o Decembr' Anno Eliz. 45 . . . . a kilne xx*s.*

Ad volunt', no copie before lease. Redd' vj*d.* ext', expired about 12 y. since.—Idem tenet vna' aliam vstrinam et gardinu' eidem pertinen' subter orientalem finem Cemeterii inter terras Thome Trafford Ar' modo in tenura Joh'is Ll'en ex parte occidentali et gardin' d'ni Rich'i Treuor militis quondam in tenura Thome Locker ex parte orientali et in longitudine a gardin' Hugonis Meredith Ar' ex parte boreali usque ad terr' in tenura dicti d'ni Rich'i Treuor ex parte australi per dimissionem concess' Joh'i Roberts (inter alia) dat' 27'o Maii Anno Eliz. 10 kilne xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Redd' vj*s.* xj*d.* ext', about 22 y. in being.—Georgius Goldsmith et Maria vxor eius tenent iure dicte Marie medietatem messuagii in vico vocat' le Highe streete in quo Catherina Jones vidua modo habitat Et omnes clausuras terr' vocat' y weirglodd hire modo diuiss' in tres seperales parcellas contin' per estimationem quatuor acras per dimissionem dat' quinto Julii Anno Eliz. 44'to et solunt pro medietate dicti messuagii xiij*d.* et pro dicta clausure terre v*s.* x*d.* in toto half of a mess' vj*li.* xiij*s.* iij*d.* 4 0 0

Redd' ij*s.* ext', about 21 y. in being.—Idem tene't vnam clausur' terr' in Wrexham vechan vocat' kaer Cocksuite al's kae Newydd per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii A'o Eliz. 45 . xiiij*s.* 2 0 0

Redd' xij*d.* ext', 31 y. in being.—Idem tene't vnum messuag' nunc in duo tenementa diuiss' et gardin' adiacen' Place yr Escob dimiss' Johanni Edwards et Dauidi Speen inter alia par..... dat' 30 Julii A'o Jacobi sexto 1 mess', now 2 ten'ts, xlvj*s.* viij*d.*

Redd' viij*d.* ext', 21 y. in being.—Idem tenet vnam parcella' terr' vocat' yr Errow hire adiacen' Weirgloth hire concess' Hugoni Bers inter al' per dimissionem dat' xvij'o Martii A'o Eliz. 45 iiij*s.* 0 2 0

Redd' iij*d.* ob. ext', 21 y. in being.—Idem tenet vnam parvam par-

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cella' terr' iacen' in campo vocat' y kae Newydd existen' quatuor selion' in Wrexham vechan per dimissionem concess' Rob'to Bould inter alia dat' decimo septimo Martii Anno Eliz. 45 continen' per estimac'o'em vna' roda' . . . ijs. vjd. 0 1 0

Redd' vs. ext', about 1 y. in being.—Michael Jones et Catherina (mortua) Jones vidua mater eius tenent totas illas parcellas terr' modo diuisas in duas partes vocat' Acton Moore al's gwain y Treuin contin' per estimac'o'em 12 acras per dimissionem concess' Joh'i ap Edwards inter alia Dat' decimo die Decembris Anno Eliz. 23'o . . . . . iiijli. 12 0 0

Redd' xvjd. ext', about 21 y. in being.—Idem tenet illam partem messuagii in qua predicta Catherina habitat' existen' sign' rubri leonis que est ab ingressu istius domus occidental' et omnes structuras eidem pertinen' per dimissionem eorundem fact' inter alia Hugoni Meredith Dat' 21'o Martii A'o Eliz. 45 tent' lxli.

Redd' ijs. iiid. ext', about 21 y. in being.—Dicta Catherina tenet duo cottagia vstrinam et gardin' in vico iuxta Rivum per dimissionem eorundem factam Dauidi Jones geren' dat' 21 Martii A'o Eliz. 45 . . . 2 cottages xxvjs. viijd.

Redd' vjd. ext', expired 10 y. since.—Eadem tenet totu' illum gardin' et parcellam terr' vocat' place y kill et vstrinam cum aliis edificiis superinde remanen' inter vicos vocat' y place hen et y lampint in Wrexham pred' per concessionem eorundem fact' inter alia Rob'to Puleston dat' 27'o Maii A'o Eliz. decimo ten'te gard' xxs.

Redd' ijs. ext', about 21 y. in being.—Dicta Catherina tenet totum illud tenementum et curtilag' ex parte australi vici ducen' versus ad Oswestrie in quo Richardus Maddoc quondam habitabat et nunc in tenura Will'i Kenrick . . ten'te xxxs.

Redd' iiijs. ext', about 21 y. in being.—Dicta Catherina tenet vnum aliud messuagiu' et cellarium necnon alia edificia eidem pertinen' modo vsitat' et occupat' cu' vltimo tenemento menc'onato vt parcell' eiusdem . . . mess' xxxs.

This rent & xiijd. in fol. 44 make not vp the some the Bailiff receiveth by vijd.

These two last recited tenements she holdeth by a demise thereof graunted amongst other things vnto Bartholomewe Edwards, bearing date the xvijth of February A'o Eliz. 45.

Redd' ijs. xd. ext'. Leases, p. 40.—Margareta Williams vidua tenet vnum messuagium seu tenementum vstrinam et gardinu' eidem spectan' modo in propria sua occupac'o'e Et vnu' alium toftum seu vacuam pecia' terre cum gardino et parcell' terr' eidem pertinen' adiacen' priori messuagio ex parte orientali eiusdem contin' per estimac'o'em vnam roda' terre Qua messuagiu' toftu' gardini et cetera premissa simul adiacent' in Wrexham in longitudine a via com'uni ibidem ducen' versus foru' bestiale ex parte australi vsq' ad Lampint ex fine boreali et in latitudine inter terras quondam . . messuage lxvjs. viijd.

About 21 y. in being.—Johannis Owen et modo Hugonis Meredith Ar' ex p'te occidentali exceptis tribus virg' in latitudine a media parte gardini Dauidis ap John Goz existen' terr' Hugonis